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Daniel Turner MD
of the College of Physicians LONDON.

S I P H Y L I S.

A PRACTICAL DISSERTATION ON THE Venereal Disease,

In TWO PARTS.

The FOURTH EDITION, still farther
improved by many curious Observations ;

WITH

An ALPHABETICAL INDEX prefix'd, of
all the antient Writers upon the same.

To which,

After the Remarks upon Monsieur *Chicoyneau's*
Method by *Mercurial Friction*, is added,

The Author's *Discourse of GLEETS.*

WITH

A Prefatory Account of Professor *Boerhaave's* new
Comments on this Disease ; and some *Animadversions*,
as well on this, as another very singular Performance
on the same Subject.

By *DANIEL TURNER*
of the College of Physicians in *London.*

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. WALTHOE, R. WILKIN, J. and J. BONWICKE,
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M.DCC.XXXII.





THE
PREFACE
In the Way of
DEDICATION
TO THE
Worthy Practitioners of the noble
Art of *Chirurgery* in the City
of *London*.

GENTLEMEN,



S your Approbation of my Labours for the Improvement of your Art in the general Practice thereof, was the Motive to my farther compleating and finishing what I intend upon that Subject; so the same kind

The Preface in the

Acceptance of the several Editions of my *Siphylis*, has induced me to take a Review thereof, and to add some Things remarkable which have since occur'd, that I might put the last Hand also to this particular Branch; when I hope without Arrogance, I may now say, that as the first, *viz.* my *Art of Surgery*, taking in the *Treatise of the Skin Diseases*, will furnish a more rational and solid Practice in general; so this before you, will give perhaps a juster Idea of the *Venereal* in particular, as well in regard to the *History* as the *Cure*, than were before extant. And I would farther hope the Liberty is pardonable, should I acquaint you, that if some others, better qualified for the Work, would have taken half the Pains, instead of some idle and *useless Systems, Collections and Translations* (as if they wanted Foreigners to instruct them) our young Gentlemen might long since have been put into Possession of many safer Guides than hitherto have presented.

I am sure you must be thoroughly apprised, the *practical Part* (by far the more useful) of your Profession, can receive no real Improvement, unless from those who
have

Way of Dedication.

have been long conversant in Practice, and who, if otherwise qualified for the Undertaking, are doubtless the fittest, I might say the only Persons, to set about this Work; and these Qualifications may surely be comprehended under the following Heads.

1. *A sufficient Stock of Experiments and Observations, carefully collected by a Person of sound Judgment and as great Experience.*
2. *Integrity to impose nothing feigned, disguised, or which is not truly and really Fact.*
3. *Ingenuity and Candor, in acquainting us as well where there happened a Miscarriage, as where Success attended.*

And believe me, whoever sets up as a *practical* Writer upon any other Bottom; or is found more solicitous to embellish his Discourse, with a Shew of geometrical Reasoning and *mechanic* Explications, than to furnish us with proper Instructions, or some useful Hints in Practice, by a recital of Cases, thus faithfully and plainly represented, will be found only to amuse and present us with little other than waste Paper. I wish

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it proves no worse to some, who not only mispend their Time in the perusal, but may possibly be drawn into such Errors by some mistaken *Calculus*, or *novel Hypothesis*, as may prejudice the Sick that shall after happen to consult them.

I have the rather hinted this, for that I find a modern Writer, who has taken upon him to be *Nature's Standard Bearer*, has thought fit to acquaint us, we are to set out upon *Principle*, or frame first of all some *Hypothesis*, upon which to argue, and build our *curative Indications*; *Hippocrates* taking the same Way, rather than from *Observation*.

What sort of *Principle* in general *Hippocrates* espoused, unless his *Τί θελον*, I cannot say; and what that *Principle* was let our *Balance Master* determine.

'Tis true *Hippocrates* drops that *Principle* in treating of the *Epilepsy*, where he says, though the Disease was called *Morbus Sacer*, yet had it no more of the *Divine* than others. But how then does he account for it, or by what *Hypothesis*? you shall hear.

“ There

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“ There are innumerable small Veins dispersed over the Body; some to the inferior, others to the superior Parts thereof. Among the latter, two particular ones: One from the Liver, ascending up on the right Side to the Brain; the other from the Spleen, taking its Course to the left Side thereof. These convey much Spirit or Air, and therefore are termed *Spiracula Corporis*. When compress’d, a Numbness will ensue upon the Parts: When stuff’d with *Phlegm*, as in Infants, who contract this Distemper in the Womb, and who are chiefly obnoxious thereunto, through the Abundance of this Humour in their Brains, the same is produced; whilst the *Bilious* or *Cholerick* never labour therewith.

Hence it appears that this *Phlegm*, together with *Choler*, furnished *Hippocrates*, as this Gentleman would insinuate, with Principles, by which to solve the Causes of Diseases: This Specimen whereof I have laid down, not so much to derogate from that wonderful Man in those infant Days of *Anatomy*; as to manifest that his immortal Fame

was

The Preface in the

was not established upon any *Principle* or *Hypothesis*, so much as on his *Observation*. It was purely on the latter, that he founded his Books *De Judicationibus*; *Coacis Prænotionibus*; *De Præceptis*; *De Morbis Vulgaribus*; with diverse others. His *Diagnosticks* and *Prognosticks* (for which he was so remarkable) of Diseases in general, must have been collected thence, and not from any *Hypothesis*. It was from his *Observation*, that under such particular Constitution of the *Atmosphere*, such particular Climate or Country was at certain times productive of certain *epidemic Diseases*, that he was able not only to presage, but to obviate in some measure, the impending Danger, when the same *Phænomena* appeared, unheeded by the Ignorant round about him.

I will not detain you longer, unless to acquaint you, that it was merely by *Observation*, our *English Hippocrates* in the last Century, Dr. Sydenham, effected more, that is, did more real Service to the Sick than all the *hypothetical* Gentlemen that went before him; nay, perhaps more than our *Newtonian Physician* himself, let him poise
the

Way of Dedication.

the *Balance* how he pleases, will be able to accomplish.

Believe me, Sirs, it is one thing to pretend to Cures which may be performed *hypothetically*; as for instance, supposing a *Lentour* in the Blood, to fall instantly upon prescribing some Medicine, we fancy by its Make or Texture, will at once dissolve such *Lentour* impacted in the Canals, and put an end to the Disease. Or in other Terms: It is one thing to talk of Cures, which may be enterpris'd by *Ratio's of Quantities, increased Momentums, by calculating the Diameters of the Vessels, comparing the given Force at the Heart, with the reciprocal Resistance at the Sides of those Vessels, and their Angles of Incidence; computing also the exact Degrees of Viscidity in the Fluids themselves therein circulating.* And it is a quite different thing to perform the Cure, from a constant and sedulous Observation of the same Disease, with its usual Symptoms, by Remedies, as constantly and daily experienced, to answer each *medical Intention*: And I dare say the Patient will be equally thankful for his Cure, though you should be sometimes at a Loss for the

Modus,

The Preface in the

Modus, or *Mechanism*, by which the Disease was primarily produced, or by which the Remedy effected such his Cure. I mean if you should not be at all times capable to declaim *mathematically*, or with our forementioned Gentleman, *Newtonically* thereon.

I have dwelt the longer upon this Subject, having heretofore employed my self among some of these Writers, I must own to very little Purpose, as to any real Benefit or Advantage, in the Recovery of the sick or diseased Patient; wherefore I thought it best for me to betake my self to this Method of registering Cases, and carefully making my Observations, with due Precaution that the same were truly entered, in all their material Circumstances, but without regard to any *Theory* or *Hypothesis* whatever: Which I must say has been attended with a Satisfaction beyond all temporal Acquirements. First, in doing what I think my Duty, and being myself immediately serviceable to many miserable People, who have committed themselves to my Care. And secondly, by so doing, anticipating a kind of posthumous Pleasure,
in

Way of Dedication.

in reflecting at present, that when I am in my Grave, many others, mediately from my Observations, may be enabled farther to improve the same; and to do much more Service to the Sick and Wounded than was in my Power to perform; who notwithstanding my Endeavours to serve you in all I could, there are some of you, I believe, are not ignorant of the uncivil Treatment I have met with from those, who having but little themselves, delight in lessening, all they can, the Character and Reputation of every one else.

Some of these have not only found fault with the Method I have used in stating certain Cases, but have carried their Envy and ill Nature so far as to insinuate secretly those Cases are not genuine. However, the grateful Returns I must acknowledge to have received from the Many, as well Abroad, as at Home, are so much an over-balance for the base Ingratitude of the Few, that their unjust and undeserved Censure shall not hinder me from doing all the Good I can to a Profession in it self so honourable (I wish I could say the same of every Professor thereof) and so useful to Mankind.

There

The Preface in the

There have been few Ages without their *Momi*, to snarl and carp at, or their *Zoili*, to criticise and find fault: Though this perhaps of ours, may be singular in *an Office of profest Calumny and Slander*, or in which Men of more *Learning* than *good Nature*, are combin'd and associate to abuse those in publick, who never injured them, and to turn every thing to Ridicule that suits not their own Taste.

But passing these learned Triflers, it may be necessary I should here observe, that since the Publication of *Dr. Freind's History of Physick*, I met with sundry Passages he has gathered from the Antients, relating to the Subject of our following Dissertation, more particularly in reference to the Age of the Disease, which I have set in the truest Light I could, that the Reader might see, if it has been my Unhappiness to differ in some Things from that learned Man, the Occasion I have for so doing.

To this Edition, besides the Index of the antient Writers, and some farther Remarks as well on theirs, as the Practice of the
Moderns,

Way of Dedication.

Moderns, I have caused my *Discourse of Gleets* to be annexed; that I might bring the whole Subject under the same View. And now once more wishing you Success in all your chirurgick Undertakings, I remain,

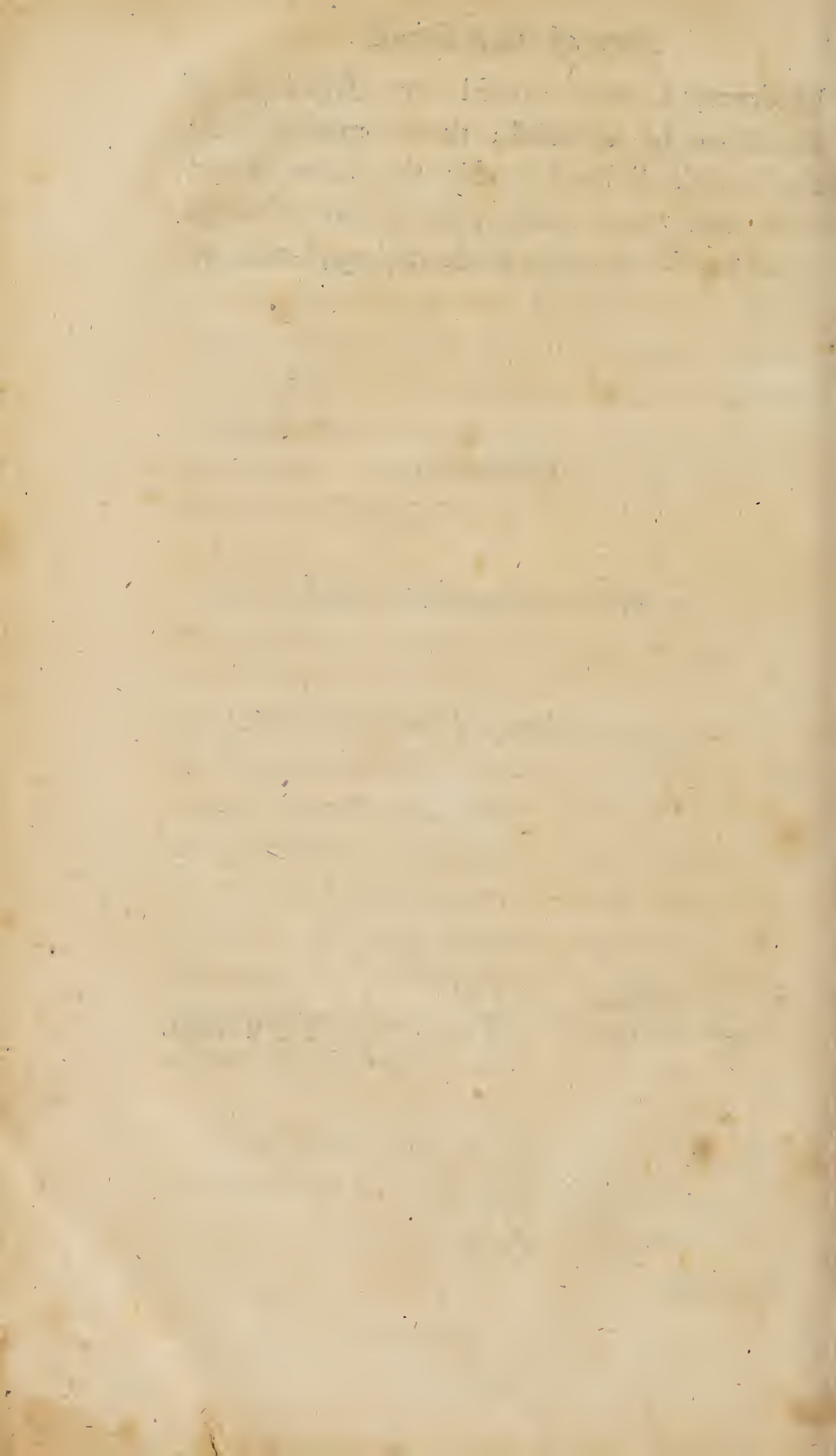
Gentlemen,

Your well-meaning Friend

and very humble Servant,

*Devonshire-Square,
March the 25th
1732.*

DANIEL TURNER.



AN ALPHABETICAL INDEX of all
the antient Writers upon the
Venereal Disease.

Extracted from the Collection of *Aloysius
Luisinus*, which was lately reprinted Abroad
at the Recommendation of Dr. *Boerhaave*.

The First T O M E.

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liber.

Amati Lusitani de Morbo Gallico & Scabie gal-
lica Epistolæ duæ.

——Ejusdem Methodus propinandi Chinam.

Aquilani (Sebastiani) de Morbo Gallico liber.

B.

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Caput unum.

Benedicti (Joannis) Germani de M. G. liber.

Benevenis (Antonii) Florentini de Morbo Gallico
Caput unum.

Brassavoli (Ant. Musæ) Ferrariens. de Morbo Gal-
lico liber.

——Ejusdem cum Alex. Fontan. Mutinensis
de M. Gal. & Ligno Sancto Quæstionibus.

——Ejusdem Brassavoli de Radicis Chinæ usu
liber.

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——Ejusdem de eadem Caput unum.

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——Ejusdem de Lig. Sancto Cap. alterum.

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——De Morbis a Capite ad Pedes Curandis per Lign. Sanct. liber.

——De Morbo Gallico liber.

——De Exhibendo Vino ex Ligno Sancto liber.

Fracastorii (Hieronymi) de Morbo Gallico Poematum libri tres.

——Prosaica lucubratio de eodem.

Fuchsii (Leonardi) de Morbo Gallico Caput.

G.

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Gilini (Conradini) de Morb. Gal. libellus.

H.

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Macchelli

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- Scanaroli (Antonii) de Morbo Gallico liber.
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- Torellæ (Gasparis) de Pudendagra liber.
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Montagnanæ (Bartolomæi) junioris in Morbo Gallico Consilium.

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R.

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Rondeletij (Gulielmi) de M. G. liber.

S.

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Sylvii (Joannis) Insulensis de M. G. Tractatus.

T.

Tomitani (Bernardini) Patavini de Morbo Gallico libri duo.

Trapolini (Petri) Patavini de Morbo Gallico Tractatus.



THE
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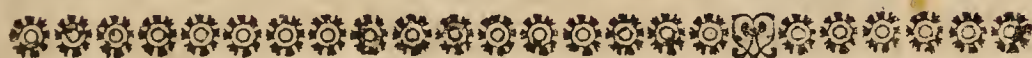


A Practical

DISSERTATION

ON THE

Venereal Disease.



PART I.



Of the first Infection, call'd a Clap.



IN treating of this Distemper, it may not be taken amiss (at least by some) if we deliver a few Words of its Cause and Origin; about which we find the Writers thereof very wide in their Opinions: Some of them affirming it to be a new Disease, or of little more than two Centuries standing, when it is said to arise from the natural Conjunction of a leprous Man with a menstruous Woman; or from the unnatu-

Of the O-
riginal of
the Pox.

A new
Disease ac-
cording to
some.

A Practical Dissertation

ral or Sodomitical, of another with a diseased Beast; from poisoned Wine; the Influence of some malevolent Star; the venomous Bite of a Serpent. Which were the Opinions of Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Cæsalpinus, Fracastorius, and our Lister; as they have been reckon'd up by a late Author.

Torella, a very early Writer upon this Subject, placeth its Original to a Planetary Conjunction, as did Manardus also, who was so addicted to Astrology as not only to fetch the Cause from their Malevolency, but from the Stars also to predict its Period in the Year 1584, very wisely however (as has been noted by a learned Author *) at such distance of Time as to secure himself, during his own Life, from the Imputation of a false Prophet.

The same Author gives the relation of a famous Spanish Strumpet, who being infected with a *Lepra*, gave her Disease to above four hundred Persons, some of which attended upon Charles VIII. into Italy. But the Question is, as the Historian above cited observes, if this Curtisan from *Valentia*, or second *Messalina*, had not herself received an Infection of another kind, from some who lately came from *America* into *Spain*.

To dwell no longer on these Conceits (for I can call them no better) others, with more Reason, have imputed the same to the Air and Clime of some particular Country, where it is reported to be Endemial, and from whence, about that Time, it came into *Europe*. Thus *Hildanus*, speaking of the Scurvy, which he tells us was brought first into *Germany*, from the Northern maritime Coasts, where that Disease was very popular, argues thus: *Quis itaque negabit Aerem, ali-*

* Dr. Friend in his History of Physick, Part 2. p. 368.

quo modo, inquinari, mutari, & proinde Morbum, veluti per Contagium, ad Incolas propagari? Eodem modo dira illa Lues Venerea, ex Insula quadam, antiquis incognita (ubi frequentissima est) per Hispanos primum in Italiam deportata fuit: quum Anno 1494, Carolus viii. Francorum Rex, ingentem Exercitum in Italiam duceret, Urbemque Neapolim occupasset, & Victor ad suos rediisset, fœda illa Lues ad Gallos Germanosque propagata fuit.

On the other hand, it is affirmed to be near The Pox as old as the Race of Mankind, and began at the same time with the Sin of Fornication; that it was also known to the Antients, altho' by other Names; having probably at these times somewhat differing Symptoms. Witness Dodonæus, for its Age beyond the former Epochæ, in his Annotations on the first Chapter of Benivenius de Abditis, where we meet with these Words, an antient Disease, according to others.

Luem veneream, hunc morbum, nunc rectius recentiores appellant, citra alicujus gentis Invidiam; tametsi autem ab eo bello, quod Carolus Gallorum Rex, cum Alphonso Rege, ad Neapolim gessit Annis 1493, & 1494, plurimum sævierit, & tunc primum natus videbatur: nonnulla tamen quæ hujus Symptomata habentur, multo ante medicis cognita extitere: nam & ab immundis & sordidis mulieribus, jam olim nonnullos vitia quædam contraxisse, testantur Gulielmus Salicetus, Bernardus Gordonius, & Valescus Tarrantanus: Quorum hic vixit Anno 1458. Salicetus vero claruit circa Ann. 1270. Bernardus Gordonius medio tempore: Omnes autem ante Morbi Gallici nomen aut Luis Venereæ orbi cognitum. And thus the Lepra of the antient Greeks, the Elephantiasis of the Arabians, but more especially their Effere or Psora, with some other of the ἐξανθήματα observed by Hippocrates and Galen; nay, the Royal Psalmist's Sore, which he complains of running in the Night, Job's Disease also, with the Issue

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in the Flesh mention'd *Levit. xv.* which was merely seminal, must be Cousins German to our present Distemper; whilst some have query'd whether under the Metaphor of a Dart taken notice of by the wise King in his Proverbs, this Disease is not also pointed at.

His Words are these, where speaking of a whorish and adulterous Woman, with her Method of seducing the young Sinner, he tells us,

With her much fair Speech she caused him to yield; with the flattering of her Lips she forced him. He goeth after her straightway, as an Ox goeth to the Slaughter, or as a Fool to the Correction of the Stocks, till a Dart strike through his Liver, as a Bird hasteth to the Snare, and knoweth not that it is for his Life, Prov. vii. 21, 22, 23. But they might with more Reason have quoted the Preacher, *Ecclesiast. ch. xxiii.* who says, *That a Fornicator in the Body of his Flesh, will never leave till he hath kindled a Fire;* which must either imply the Fire of Lust, or the Fire of a Disease: Now the former must be already kindled before he fornicates, and therefore the Preacher may be understood to mean that he will never leave till he hath catch'd the Disease.

Cause of
the Pox.

These Writers however place the Cause in a putrid Ferment, arising from mix'd Seeds in the *Vagina* of a Woman; from which heterogeneous *Copula* springs the pocky Venom. Of this Opinion among the Moderns we find Monsieur *de Blegny* a Frenchman, with some others; as of the contrary (so far as to believe it new) our Countryman *Dr. G. Harvey*.

Other
Creatures
besides
Man sub-
ject to this
Disease.

Moreover, that this Distemper is not peculiar to Mankind, but affecting also other Creatures very salacious, is nevertheless, I think, acknowledged by this last, who ascribes the *Mainge* of the Dog and Bitch especially, to the like Cause with

with the Pox. One of the antient Writers, Sir *Ulrick Hutten*, takes notice of the Disease at its first rise affecting other Creatures as well as Men. For Confirmation of which, I very well remember a lean Cur in the House I lived, that was always running after the salt and proud Bitches in the Streets, being frequently lost for a Week together, would then come Home with a dripping of purulent Matter from the *Penis*, which seemed also to be attended with a *Stranguria*, by his perpetual *Micturitie*, observable in lifting up his Leg (as the manner of the Creature is) against the Steps or Door, when he could do nothing, or only a few Drops; then presently lying down again, he would gently howl for a few Minutes. Whilst his Running lasted he kept House, and lying round, would with his Tongue be licking of the *Penis*, as the Matter was ready to drop from it, which was of a deep yellow, exactly like that which flows in the *Gonorrhœa*, as it is call'd, from Men after they are clap'd. And within about two Years after, as near as I can remember, (for 'tis now upwards of thirty since this happen'd,) he had been thus out of order several times, the same Dog became so filthy with the *Mainge*, that a Servant in the Family was order'd to hang him out of the way.

This History I have thought fit to insert only as Fact, leaving it to others of more Leisure and Abilities, to draw what Inferences they please, and make their own Application; although I must needs think, it does not invalidate, if it does not countenance the former Notion, that the Venom of the Disease is at first taken from the *Vagina Uteri* of the Female, arising from the putrid Ferment just before observ'd. But to proceed,

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The generality of those Writers living at the Time of its first Appearance in these *European* Parts, and pleading the best Knowledge of its Nature, when it came among them, will, notwithstanding all that can be said to the contrary, have the same to be a new Distemper, at least to us in the Year 1493; when they say it was brought over by that famous Discoverer of the new World, *Columbus*, from *America* into *Spain*, thence from the Siege of *Naples* (whence call'd, *Morbus Neapolitanus*) to the *French*, who were set down before that Place; and unto whom, after their return to their own Country, it seems most likely we should be beholden for the same Present, in this way of its Traduction. Thus *Benivenius*, Cap. i. *Novum Morbi genus Anno Salutis nonagesimo sexto supra mille quadringentos à Christiana Salute, non solum Italiam, sed ferè totam Europam, irrepfit. Hoc ab Hispania incipiens, per Italiam ipsam primum, tum Galliam, cæterasque Europæ Provincias latè diffusum, mortales quamplurimos occupavit.*

This truly was the current Opinion of those early Writers, with which *Harvy*, in his *Venus*, seems also to acquiesce; as deeming it no way strange (any more than *Sydenham*,) that new Diseases (such were the *Sudor Anglicus*, the *Trici Incuborum*, or *Plica Polonica*, the *Brunnus Gallicus*, with some others might be named) should arise, whilst others vanish of an elder Date.

The last of these Authors thinks it however brought from *Guinea* in *Africa*, where it is *Endemial*, if not *Indigenous*, as the *Scorbutus* to *Holland*, the *Rachitis* to our Island; but is there called by the Name of *Yaws*, as I have heard from some Sailors, (as also from the Captain of a Ship) who have frequently made that Voyage, and as I have Reason to believe from an Instance
or

or two, I may very probably communicate hereafter.

The *Spaniards*, saith this Gentleman, were the Persons first infected by the Blacks, or Slaves, bought up in *Guinea*; and by their means that cursed Plague was transplanted, and hath since grown up with us, as a just Punishment (some say) for that barbarous Practice, of trafficking or making Merchandize with our Fellow-Creatures.

How this Disease came into *Africa*, you may learn from *Leo*, who in his History of that Country, tells us, that the Name as well as the Disease itself, were Strangers thereto, before the King of *Castile* drove the *Jews* out of his Kingdom, who being tainted therewith, and flying for Shelter into that Continent, soon infected the Natives, in such a manner that few Families escap'd the Contagion; which from the Country it was brought, they call'd the *Spanish Plague*, or *Pox*.

You see here the Peregrination of this Disease from *America* into *Spain*, thence into *Africa*, according to this Author, whence back again to *Europe*, whose several Kingdoms have since partaken of this abominable Distemper, which notwithstanding, whether of a *West Indian* Origin, or of what standing among those People, is still somewhat difficult, through the Defect of History, as well as by Means of the different Appearances of the Disease itself in differing times, to understand.

For of near Affinity, if not the very same Disease, is that which *Thevet* has also observed, in his first Tome of his *Cosmog. lib. 3. cap. 2.* where he thus writes,

In utraque ora Fluvii Senegæ multa esse Regna; præcipuè in ea quæ Meridiem spectat, Regnum Mely;

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in ea quæ Septentrionem, Regnum Tombotu : Morbus qui illic frequentius grassatur Borozail nominatur, aut Zail Æthiopum lingua, qui ex immodica Venere (cui multum sunt obnoxii) ortum habet. Genitales partes potissimum is occupat, in Homine Asab, in Fæmina Asabatas, nominatus. Adhujus Morbi Curationem Decoctis multis utuntur, sed potissimum Decocto Herbæ quæ Acanaca dicitur, perinde ac nos Guaiaco.

And thus much of the Original of this Distemper, which whencesoever at first deriv'd, is agreed on all Sides to have abated very much of its former cruel Fierceness, even after the first seven Years of its new Residence in a different Clime; insomuch as we have been told, that our Pox is but a Flea-bite to that of theirs whom it first visited; which then made more Havock and Devastation in few Days, than it does now in many Years. Even in *France*, in the Year 1495, which was about two Years after the Expedition to *Naples*, we find it so terribly raging, than an *Arret* was published to confine the infected, and proscribe their Converse with other People, as *Dr. Harvey* has also taken Notice; and (what is somewhat remarkable) that it was attended, at that time, with several Symptoms little known to us, such I mean as the *Alopecia*, *Decidentia Barbæ ac Superciliorum*, (which scarce one in a thousand, they tell us, then escaped) *Oculorum prolapsus*, *Unguium atque Dentium quoque Excidentia*, which according to *Massa*, as well as *Fallopious*, must have appear'd about forty Years after the first breaking out of the Distemper, at least in *Europe*. But whether or no some of these were not owing to their injudicious Practices with Quicksilver (which was very early in use among them) may very reasonably be made a Question.

About

About this Time there were many able Pens ^{Antient} employ'd, both *Spanish, Italian, German* and ^{Writers of} *French*; some of them ready enough to throw the ^{this Dis-} foul Issue upon each other: *Harvy* says, not less than four hundred; several of whom he reckons up. The chief of them, who for the first fifty or sixty Years have given any tolerable Account thereof, being these which follow, according to *Dr. Freind* *: *G. Torella*; *Jac. Cataneus*; *J. Leo*, who, as above, wrote the History of *Africa*; *J. Ardern*, of whom presently; *Nich. Leoniceus* the first that publish'd, altho' not here so placed; *Sebast. Aquilanus*; about the same time *Natalis Montesauro* who answer'd *Leoniceus*; *Ant. Scano-*
rolus, who reply'd in defence of the last; *G. Torella*, of whom we have made mention already; *J. Almener*, and *J. de Vigo*, of whom more hereafter; *Leon Schmai*; *Jac. Carpus*; *Fernelius*; *Maynardus*; *Fracastorius*; *Aloysius Lobera*; *Brassavolus*; *Fallopius*, of whom also we shall have occasion to speak farther presently: Nor must we forget *Nich. Massa*, who according to our History Writer, is the best of them all. Those which followed, or who wrote after the middle of the 15th, or in the 16th Century, having little in them, in his Opinion, of Regard, or beyond what had been before deliver'd by some of these, or of those inserted in the *Alphabetical Index*.

The oldest I have seen in Print (which is so highly extoll'd by Professor *Boerhaave* of *Leyden*) is that of the famous *Almayn Ulrick Hutten*, Knt, from whom I find the foresaid *Dr. Harvy* hath taken some part of his *Histriography* of the Disease. The Original, even of this, I must own I have not met with; that which came to my Hand, (and is a piece of Antiquity) being a Translation

* History of Physick, p. 2.

thereof into our old *English*, about two hundred Years past, by a *Canon of Marten Abby*, as he calls himself, which Book I have caused lately to be reprinted, and by which we may understand that our Knight's Father was seized with this Distemper, soon after its Arrival in *Germany*, when not being able to cut off the Intail, it came by way of Descent, or Inheritance, to the Son, who was miserably vexed therewith for nine Years, as he there acquaints us, "The
 " Malady shewing itself in very painful Ulcers,
 " Knots like Bones (*as he terms them*) upon his
 " Legs and Arms; stiff Joints, rending Night
 " Pains, and filthy running Sores, which had
 " worn him away to Skin and Bones, and for
 " which he had been as well cut as burnt, with
 " Scissars, Knife and Fire, both actual and potential, to no Purpose; salivated six times as
 " ineffectually; at last was cured by a strict Diet
 " of thirty Days and upwards, with a sudorific
 " Decoction of *Guaiacum*;" which then, or about that time, came into great Request for its signal Virtues in overcoming this otherwise (as he accounted it) indomitable Disease; and in Praise of which he set forth his Treatise called, *De Medicina Guaiaci, vel De Morbo Gallico*..

With the perusal of this Book, the famous Dr. *Boerhaave* says, in his Comments on this Distemper, "That he was inexpressibly delighted, having at that time under his Care a Gentleman of Condition, who after a long Use of
 " Mercurials had been given over by the best
 " Physicians, yet was perfectly cured by this
 " Author's Method. Here, saith he, I met
 " with Remedies well adapted to all Varieties
 " and Particulars of the Disorder, and I may
 " affirm that whatever Secrets the Moderns
 " have boasted, either in the Method of Cure,
 " or

“ or in Medicines, are described and recommended in this Book.

From this History we may indeed collect, that it was no Mark of a dishonest Conversation in the Person infected at that Time; but that like other Contagious, or *Epidemic* Pests, it spread its Infection in common Converse or Cohabitation; differing from ours, where a real Contact of some pocky *Ulcuscula* (whether in Kissing, by the Lips; Sucking, by the Nipple; Suckling, from the Mouth, or some part thereof; Sweating in Bed with an infected Person, by the Pores; but generally in impure Embraces, or something tending to copulate, by the *Penis* and *Pudendum Muliebre*) seem necessary to convey the Poison. Dr. *Sydenham* says, this Disease had raged above one hundred Years, before it shew'd itself like our *Claps*, call'd the *Gonorrhœa*. (*Fallopious* reckons about forty) either in the *Stillicidium*, or purulent Dripping, the *Dysury*, *Chordee*, *Priapism*, *Chancres*, or other Affect of the Genital Parts. Others, that it also commenc'd a Pox, even at the first, with two or three Pustules only about the *Inguina*, but neither *Gonorrhœa*, *Dysuria*, or *Chancre*, *Fernelius* being one of the first who takes notice of the *Gonorrhœa*.

Our *Almayn Hutten*, “that it began with sharp
“ Aches about the Joints, afterwards a Flux of
“ Humours, causing Apostems and foul Ulcers,
“ with eating Holes and Sores like Cankers, corroding the Flesh, and preying upon the Bones themselves.” Which may seem to furnish an Objection against its Rise, from the putrid Ferment before observed.

But although this antient Writer takes no Notice, in express Terms, of the Running at the *Penis*, yet do I meet with something tantamount or of kin thereto; and which, perhaps, upon due
Con-

Construction, can mean no other: For after enumerating some of the Symptoms, he says, *Some have also Ulcers in their Bladders: Which might very likely be mistaken for those in the Urethra furnishing the Matter, and attended with the Dysury, like those in the Bladder itself, to favour which Conjecture, I have given an Instance in the Preface to my Discourse of Gleets, hereto annexed.* Again, saith he, as touching Women, (these are his Words) *This thing resteth in their secret Places, forming therein little pretty Sores, full of venomous Poison, being very dangerous for those that unknowingly meddle with them.*

Which taken altogether, amounts, I think, to somewhat like a Proof, that the Contagion (although it might be otherwise communicated) was also (as it is now-a-days) both given and received, by the Genital Parts of both Sexes, in Scortation or dishonest Copulation; notwithstanding some of the Symptoms might differ, and the Disease at first appear of a fiercer Nature, till in time, after transplanting, it grew milder, and, by better Methods of healing, more tractable also: Yet is it still plain, that the *Venereal Victims* are not ceased with us; there being daily Sacrifices, which partly through the Folly and Negligence of the Sick, but chiefly through the Ignorance of Quacks and cozening Empirics, are still offered at the Shrine of *Venus*; as were the Prayers of the superstitious Catholicks, when the Disease first broke out among them, at those of *St. Mevin*, *St. Evager*, and *St. Roch*, for its Removal; there being scarce any Sickness in those Days, without a Patron, or Patroness Saint for its Invocation.

Since the publishing my first Edition of this Treatise, Mr. Grainger of the *East-India-House*, a great Admirer of *Antiquities*, was pleas'd to fa-

vour

vour me with a Sight of an antient *Manuscript* : formerly the *Office-Book* of the *Court-Leet*, within the Manor of *Southwark* in *Surrey*, under the Jurisdiction of the *Bishop* of *Winchester*. It begins with an old Popish *Calendar* ; after that, four *Chapters* of the *Gospels*, however transpos'd, as *Luke*, *Matthew*, *Mark*, and *John* ; next follow the *Ordinances* and *Customs*, that had been time out of Mind within the said *Lordship* ; consisting chiefly of the *Fees* due to the *Officers* of the *Court* ; as *Steward*, *Bailiff*, and to the *Lord* himself : Some of which being attended for the better regulating the *Stews*, or *Brothel-Houses*, allowed to be kept within the *Bishop's* said *Manor*, on the Bank of the River *Thames*, and affording some Light to the present Dispute, I have here extracted, the greater part for our Reader's Entertainment, and a very singular one for his Instruction, in the Matter before us.

Item, The *Steward* shall take of every common Woman, within the said *Lordship*, at each of the 4 Quarters of the Year, 4 Pence ; and at the Leet 4 Pence for his Dinner.

Item, The *Bailiff* shall have and take, &c. three Pence for every Quarter.

Fees to the Lord in the Court.

Item, He shall have of every Woman that appeareth not in the Court, 4 Pence ; and the *Bailiff* to answer thereto under the Title, Nummus Mulierum Absentium.

Item, He shall have of every such Woman, found within the Franchise on Holy Days, after or befoze the Hours allowed and limited in the Customary, 4 Pence : Which Mony the *Bailiff* and Constables are for to render, and thereof to certifie

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certifve the Steward in the Court under the Title, Nummus receptus in Curia.

Next follows the *Customary* itself of the said *Lordship*, relating to the *Stews*, made of old Time, in several *Articles*, which are to be enquired of at every Court; the chief of which are these.

Art. 2. Item, The Women that be at common Bordel, to be seen every Day what they be; and a Woman that liveth by her Body, to come and goe where she list, only, according to antient Custom, she shall pay every Week 14 Pence for her Chamber.

Art. 4. Item, That no Stewholder receive any Religious, nor any Man's Wife, if hit be known, but that they do the Officers to wete thereof, or in Default to pay 40 Shillings.

Art. 5. Item, That if any Woman come unto the Lordship, and would be kept Private within, and it be not the Stewholder's Wife, they shall do the Officers for to wete, upon the Pain of xl Shillings; and the same Woman shall take and make a Fine of xx Shillings, and be set thrice upon the Cokying-Stole, and forswere the Lordship.

Art. 6. Item, That if any Man come into the Lordship, to any Stew-House, and leave any Mony with the Wife, or with the Hostiler, or any Woman therein, that he have Deliverance of his Moneys again at his going, or else the good Man bring the Hostiler, or the Woman that hath withdrawn hit, to Prison, and save the Moneys to my Lord, and make agree with the Partee; and if the Hostiler, or the Woman go away with the Moneys, the good Man shall answer therefore, and make a Fine of xx Shillings.

Art. 7.

Art. 7. Item, If any Woman of the Bordel, let any Man of his Way, but sit still at the Dooz, and let them go or come, and chose wider they wol; or if they draw any Man by his Gown, or by his Hood, or by any odir thing, she shall make a Fine to the Lord of xx Shillings.

Art. 8. Item, That if there be any Stewholder's Wife that draweth any Man into her House without his Will, her Husband and she shall be amerced unto the Lord, in xl Shillings.

Art. xi. Item, That no Woman living by her Body, be found within the Lordship on Holy Days, from Michaelmes unto Candlemes, after 8 of the Clokke by the Morning, unto xi at Noon; and that they be voyded by i of the Clokke at Noon unto vi of the Clokke at Night, upon the Peyn contain'd in the Custume of the Mannor. And from Candelmes unto Michaelmes, that they be not found there on the Holy Days from vi of the Clokke by the morrow, unto xi of the Clokke at Noon, and not come there unto vi of the Clokke at Night, upon the same Payn.

Art. xii. Item, That there be no Woman that libeth by her Body, hold any Paramour against the Use and Custume of the Mannor. If she so do, she shall be 3 Weeks in the Prison, and pay a Fine of vi Shillings and viii Pence, and then be set upon the Cokying-Stole, and forswere the Lordship.

Art. 14. Item, That if any Woman that libeth by her Body, chideth with any Man, or make a Fray, she shall lye in Prison 3 Days and 3 Nights, and make a Fine of vi Shillings and viii Pence.

Art. 15. Item, That if any Stewholder open his Dooz on Holy Days, from the time of Martins until Noon, or from one of the Clok at Noon,

Poon, until between v and vi at Night, he shall be amerced every time such fault is found.

Art. 16. Item, That if any Woman living by her Body, be found within the Lordship after the Sun be goe to rest, the King being at Westminster, and holding there either Parliament or Council, unto the Sun be up upon the Morrow, after the Custume of the Mannor, she shall make a Fyne at every time she so doeth, of vi Shillings and viii Pence.

Art. xx. Item, That if any Woman living by her Body, take any Moneys to lye with a Man, and shall not lye with him till the Morrow, she shall make a Fine of vi Shillings and viii Pence.

Art. xxii. Item, If any single Woman hold or kepe any Stewhouse within the Lordship, against the Custume of the Mannor, she shall at each Court make a Fyne of xx Shillings.

Art. xxiii. Item, That no Stewholder, nor no Tenant within the Lordship, kepe any Woman that liveth by her Body, if she be known with Child, after a reasonable warning, upon the Payn of paying to the Lord a Fyne of xx Shillings, and the Woman to pay vi Shillings and viii Pence.

The last of these *Articles* I shall mention, and on which Account the rest have been here inserted, is *Article* the 24th which runs thus in *Latin*,

“ De His, qui custodiunt Mulieres, habentes
“ *nephandam Infirmi-tem*. Englisht thus,

Item, That no Stewholder keep any Woman within his House, that hath any Sicknes of Brenning, but that she be put out, upon Pain of making a Fyne unto the Lord of C Shillings.

Now

Now that this Sickness of *Brenning*, which is the same with *Burning*, is also the same with our *Gonorrhœa*, so called within a Century, or little more past, and of late Years the *Clap*, is very manifest from the Writers of Physick in those early Times. Thus the famous Master *Arden*, the Author of an *Escharotic* Powder, still called by his Name, *Pulvis sine pari Joannis Ardeni*; who wrote above three hundred Years since, being Surgeon to King *Richard II.* defines it a *Brenning*, or certain inward Heat, with Excoriation of the *Urethra*; and accordingly directs a lenient Injection of *Woman's Milk*, with a little *Oil of Violets*; also an *Almond-Milk*, for the like Purpose.

Mr. *Beckett* the Surgeon, however unwarrantably traducing some worthy Men, in his Enquiry after the *Antiquity* of the *Royal Touch* for the *King's Evil*, has taken very commendable Pains in his Search after the Original of this Distemper; which have been published in two Letters, among the *Philosophical Transactions*; the first in the Year 1718. N^o 357. the second in the Year 1720. N^o 365. In the first I perceive he has been informed of the same *Manuscript*, or from Master *Stowe* has transcribed some of the Articles I have here recited, from the ancient *Customary* within the Diocess of *Winchester*, written almost three hundred Years, in the Reign of *Henry VI.* but referring backwards above two hundred Years more, viz. that of *Henry II.* in whose Reign the like Customs, it should seem, were observed.

This Gentleman acquaints us, that he has now by him a *Manuscript* above three hundred Years old; in which there is a Receipt for the *Brenning* of the *Pyntyl*. In another I have seen, being a Collection of *Receipts*, I found one for the

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Sickness of *Brenning*; and to prevent Misapprehension, the Author says, he does not mean the outward *Brenning* by Fire, but that from the Body of *Harlots*.

Hence surely we may collect, that the *Genealogy* of this Distemper, as given us by the late Writers, who place its *Æra* but a little beyond two hundred Years, is a mere Fable; and thro' a Mistake, or Ignorance rather, of the *second's* being a Consequence of the *first* Infection, the *Pox* was shelter'd under Cover of the *Leprosy*, and Houses appointed for the infected: Among which, the only remaining now with us, are those of *Kingsland*, and the *Lock* in *Southwark*: Which, since the Disease has been better known, have changed their Names of *Lazar* for *Pocky-Hospitals*.

Mr. *Stowe* in his Survey of *London* mentions diverse of these, unto which several Lord Mayors of this famous City had been great Benefactors, particularly one founded for Women, nam'd the Hospital of St. *James's* in the Fields, near unto the Park called of that Name. Mr. *Weever* also in his Monuments acquaints us, that between the 6th and 7th Century Bishop *Gundulph* of *Rocheſter* founded one at *Chatham*, named St. *Bartholomew*, for the Relief of such People as were infected with the foul Disease of the *Leprosy*, *which are his own Words*.

Nevertheless, I find some time after even the second Edition of this Discourse. The learned Dr. *Freind* in his second Part of his late *History of Physick*, has taken some Pains to prove this Distemper a *new Disease*, at least to our *old World*; and that as we have already observed, it was imported by *Columbus* from the *new* or *American* Continent, where it was *Epidemic* and contagious, like our *Itch*, and that the *Spaniards*

niards afterwards on their first Expedition thither made an exchange with the Inhabitants, giving them our *Small Pox* (to which he would have them thought Strangers before) and bringing thence their greater.

This Disease, which he says is the most wonderful of any, considering its Newness, its Violence, and the Cause of it, has put him on a farther Enquiry, and looking back to the antient Writers, to draw a Sketch thereof, for the first fifty or sixty Years after its Appearance.

“ In the first place he blames those who had
 “ taken up an Opinion, that the same was known
 “ to the Antients, either *Greeks* or *Arabians*;
 “ as was conceived of the *Small-Pox*, to *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, by their Description of
 “ some Symptoms, bordering on the *Lepra*, or
 “ *Elephantiasis*, but by no means (as he thinks)
 “ on the *Lues*.

“ These Gentlemen, he tells us, have shewn
 “ us their *Reading*, but at the same time shew
 “ us also that they can read without Judgment;
 “ for that whoever reads the Description of
 “ *Aretæus* concerning this latter, will find very
 “ little Analogy between that and the other;
 “ or that out of near a hundred laid down by
 “ *Gesner*, concerning the *Elephantiasis*, scarce
 “ six of them will answer to our *Lues*, in either
 “ Stage thereof, when rightly consider’d.

“ However (continues he) I cannot but own,
 “ that there are some few remarkable Passages
 “ in some antient Writers, which might countenance the Belief, that the Antients had some
 “ glimmering of this Disease; some of them
 “ directly asserting an impure Coition, as a
 “ Cause of some one or other of the Symptoms.
 “ Thus *Gordonius*, in speaking of *Abscesses*, *Ulcers* and *Pains* of the *Genitals*, gives this as a

“ Cause, *Facere cum Muliere cujus Matrix est*
 “ *immunda, plena Sanie, aut virulenta.* Also
 “ *Lanfranc* from *Salicetus*, has these Expressi-
 “ ons, *Ulcera veniunt ex pustulis calidis virgæ su-*
 “ *pervenientibus, quæ postea crepantur ; vel ex*
 “ *acutis humoribus locum ulcerantibus ; vel ex*
 “ *Commixtione cum foeda muliere quæ cum ægro*
 “ *talem habente, Morbum de novo coiverat.*

“ *Avicen* takes notice also of an Ulcer on the
 “ *Penis*, with Heat of Urine, occasion'd by
 “ *Venery*; and tho' the Description is like that
 “ of a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, yet is there no notice
 “ taken of any farther Disorder attending :
 “ Whence our *History Writer* will have it more
 “ likely the same should be contracted from a
 “ *Conjunction* with some leprous Person, rather
 “ than it should be deem'd a Symptom of our
 “ *Lues*.

“ Again, somewhat yet stronger he owns to
 “ favour an Opinion of the Disease being of
 “ elder Date, may be seen in *Gulielmus de Sa-*
 “ *liceto*, who goes farther in this Matter than
 “ his Copier *Lanfranc*, where, in speaking of a
 “ *Bubo*, he tells, that it sometimes falls out,
 “ *Cum accidit Homini in virga Corruptio, propter*
 “ *Concubitus cum foeda muliere : aut ob aliam*
 “ *causam : itaque Corruptio multiplicatur, & re-*
 “ *tinetur in virga : unde non potest natura mundi-*
 “ *ficare virgam, aut locum, primo propter multam*
 “ *plicaturam partium illarum, & propter strictam*
 “ *viam illius loci, unde redit & regurgitat mate-*
 “ *ria ad locum Inguinum, propter habilitatem il-*
 “ *lius loci ad recipiendam superfluitatem quamli-*
 “ *bet, & propter affinitatem quam habent hæc loca*
 “ *ad virgam.*

“ This he grants to be express'd in very plain
 “ Terms, and as it is the earliest Hint (at least
 “ that he has heard of) we have of this Matter,
 “ it

“ it comes the most up to the Point of any
 “ thing he had met with, nor did he find the
 “ same observ’d by any other.

But surely had our *Dissertation* upon this Subject fallen into the Doctor’s Hands, he had found both *Gordonius* and *Salicetus* had been there re-ferr’d to, as also *Tarantanus*; all which our Author *Dodonæus* assures us, flourish’d *ante Morbi Gallici nomen aut Luis venereæ Orbi cognitum*: He might there have found, I say, that the *Vitia* here observed, took their Rise *ab immundis ac sordidis Mulieribus*, as it is there express’d; as also that Account from *Thevet* taken notice farther by *Harvy* of the *Asab* and *Asabatas*, afflicting the Inhabitants in the Kingdoms of *Mely* and *Tombotu*, which seized on the *Genital Parts*, with their Method of Cure.

He might here also have found the old Customary of *Winchester* (just before inserted) in the Reign of our second *Henry*, with the 24th Article, *De his qui custodiunt Mulieres*. But

Proceeding, from *Salicetus* the same learned Man descends to *Petrus de Argileta*, whom he finds to have written long after, and to have borrowed all from the former, unless the following Remark, that if purging be not used in the Ulcer of the *Virga*, before that of Restringtons, a *Bubo* will succeed:

And secondly, notwithstanding all that has been produced to countenance an Antidate of this Disease to the return of *Columbus* from the new found World; or to that of the Siege of *Naples*: This Gentleman is still of Opinion it can be of no longer standing, and that the Symptoms here recited, how nearly soever affianc’d in some Appearances, were not truly what we now call *venereal*, to give you his own Words, as before.

A Practical Dissertation

“ The Reasoning is absurd to think every
 “ running Ulcer on the *Genitals* is *venereal*, or
 “ that even a *virulent Gonorrhœa* is always an
 “ inseparable Consequence of *impure Coition*:
 “ Such Notions being best confuted by the Hi-
 “ story of the Disease, by which it will appear
 “ that this very Symptom did not shew itself till
 “ at least forty Years after the *Neapolitan Infec-*
 “ *tion*, and even at this Day does not always at-
 “ tend a *Pox*.

“ As to what is here recited from *Argelita*,
 “ the same does not amount to any Proof that
 “ the *Venereal Disease* was known even to this
 “ Writer, or to *Salicetus*; for if he had known
 “ it, sure he would have mention'd some other
 “ Symptoms which are particular and remark-
 “ able in this Case, as that of a *Bubo*; he him-
 “ self speaking of this latter, only by the bye,
 “ as sometimes arising from unclean Conversati-
 “ on, and ranks the Cause promiscuously with
 “ others, which do in his Opinion often produce
 “ the same Tumour.

“ As he is the first who mentions the *Bubo* so
 “ produced, it might be a particular Instance
 “ he had met with, and the thing itself might
 “ have been owing to some other Cause, as well
 “ as this; for all *Bubo's* surely are not *venereal*.
 “ 'Tis what we see every Day in practise, that
 “ a Humour or Ulcer in any Place of the Body
 “ ill manag'd, or stop'd too soon, may occasion
 “ a Swelling or *Abscess* in a neighbouring Part.
 “ And one may also affirm that there may hap-
 “ pen a Flux of corrupt Humour on the *Penis*,
 “ which may not be *venereal*, as happens to the
 “ Glands of the *Glans* itself, where Humours
 “ detain'd grow rancid, and excoriate the Parts
 “ round about, which are mistaken for a *vene-*
 “ *real* Running. So from the like Causes a
 “ *Bubo*

“ *Bubo* may form itself in the Groin as well as
 “ *Abscesses* on the *Genitals*, from a Flux of the
 “ like acrid Humours, and the Taint may be
 “ communicated to the Man who shall converse
 “ with Women who are affected with Ulcers,
 “ or Impostumations on those Parts, being free
 “ at the same time, as well from the *Lepra* as
 “ the *Lues*.

“ By the same way of arguing, our Historian
 “ would account for the Putrefaction taken no-
 “ tice of in the Body of *John of Gaunt*; as also
 “ of that *Brenning* so often mention’d in the
 “ old *English* Histories, and what the antient
 “ Physicians, particularly *John of Ardern* and the
 “ empirical *John Gaddesden* have suggested
 “ upon this Head, must be all taken (*he thinks*)
 “ from the *Arabian* Physicians, who in Exco-
 “ riations or Ulcers on the *Penis* or *Vagina*,
 “ mention the *Chaud-Pis* or Heat of Urine,
 “ which their Translators have render’d *Ardor*,
 “ *Arsuma*, and *Incendium*, and accordingly threw
 “ up Injections (as we shall observe hereafter)
 “ but these were surely Symptoms rather of the
 “ *Lepra* than the *Lues*.

This is the Sum of what our Historian has brought to invalidate the Opinion that this Disease must be of longer Date than two Centuries, or about two hundred and thirty Years.

Yet after all he has offer’d upon this Subject, with all due Submission to his Judgment in Antiquities of this Nature, I fear the same in many Particulars still wants to be clear’d, and that some of our *Diagnosticks* will be render’d hereby still more precarious than before; for if Ulcers on the *Penis* and *Pudendum*, discharging a very corrosive and acrid Matter, much more if a *Running*, and that *virulent*, from the former, with Heat of Urine, may arise from other Causes, as

well as *venereal* ones; nay may proceed from impure Bodies in Copulation without partaking of a *venereal* Taint, we must doubtless at some times be put to it, as the Saying is, to discriminate this Disease.

I can readily grant with the Doctor an Excoriation or Ulceration may arise on the *Glans Penis*, or its *Corona*, from the Acrimony of the Liquor issuing out of the *odoriferous Glands* of the same, grown rancid for want of uncovering and cleansing the Part, which are easily distinguish'd from such as partake of the *venereal* Poison, as that of the *Vagina* may be from a corrosive white Flux; and from this I can allow the Man's *Penis*, I mean its *Glans*, may be likewise fretted, thus accompanying with his Wife. I can farther allow in times of *pestilential* Infection a *Bubo* may arise, or that sometimes by a Translation of the feverish Matter an *Abscess* may be formed on the same Parts; or by means of some painful Ulcer or other Affect below, these Glands may tumify: But when I see a *chancreous Ulcer* either on the *Glans Penis* of the Man, or *Pudenda* of the Woman, or which gives not way to the common Chirurgery, as will those simple Frettings abovementioned frequently go away of themselves, without any Chirurgery at all; when I see a dripping of virulent Matter from the *Urethra*, attended with *Dysury* or Heat of Urine; a swell'd *Testis*, or the *Glands* in *Inguine* rising high and painful, after the disappearing of such running, without Enquiry after other Concomitants or preceding Occasions, I make no scruple to affirm such *Ulcers*, such *Stillicidium*, such painful and swell'd *Testis*, and lastly such *Bubo*, really and truly, in the common Acceptation of the Word as now in use with the Moderns, to be *venereal*, and not proceeding

ceeding from any leprous or other Cause whatever.

The like I think may be said of those *Maculae* with which the whole *Cutis* is often sprinkled; the *crusty Scabs* on the Scalp and Forehead; the sordid Ulcers about the Angles of the *Tonsillae*; the *Nodes* on the Bones and the *Gummi* on the Muscles usually attending, which though of some Resemblance to like Appearances from differing Offsprings, yet have somewhat so peculiar in their Aspect, that a complete Artist, or one much conversant in this Practice, will rarely find himself deceiv'd. It was an early Observation of *Nicholas Massa*, one of the old Writers, that whenever he found an Ulcer on the *Genitals* which grew presently *chancreous* or *callosus* it was of this kind. Nor will it follow, that because the Symptoms, many of them, were wanting, or in some things differing at those times to confirm the Disease, that therefore it could have no relation to our *Lues*; for these we find different at differing times, and are differently enter'd by the several Writers who have transmitted them to us, and whose Account thereof this excellent Physick Writer has taken the trouble to collect for us.

But leaving our Reader, who may be desirous of farther Satisfaction in this Controversy to the perusal of those Letters already refer'd to, as well as to what this Author has said farther upon this Head in his said History, I intend what I have here laid down shall suffice for its *Chronology* or *Time*, the *Topology* or *Place*, and the *Historiography* or Account of the Disease in general; which with some other Writers thereon, we shall now define, *A venomous or contagious Distemper, for the most part contracted by impure Coition, at least some Contact of the Genitals of both Sexes, or some other* The Disease defined, with the several ways of its Infection.

other lewd and filthy Dalliance between each other that way tending.

I said for the most part, because it is beyond Controversy, the Infection is also communicated by other ways, as from pocky Parents by Inheritance; by sucking an infected Nurse, to the Child; suckling a diseased Child, to the Nurse; lying also in Bed with the Diseased, without any carnal Familiarity; by which, though it may be possible for strong and vigorous Bodies to escape, yet are the tender ones, especially of little Infants, very likely to be contaminated, as I have more Reason to believe than by bare Imagination.

There are several other more uncommon Ways of giving as well as receiving the *venereal Venom*; some of which I have already imparted to the World, in short Remarks upon a Quack Pamphlet, printed many Years past: But the Thought of such vile Monsters, and their execrable Practices, is too shocking (unless to the Dregs of human Nature) to bear even a Repetition of Circumstances, and fit only for a detestable *Gonologium* or Collection of Smut and Obscenity, in which I am told they have been inserted, as some of the Author's own Observations.

As for those fancied Ways of catching it by common Conversation, drinking after one, sitting on the same Close-stool, drawing on a Glove, wiping on the Napkin or Towel, after the infected Person, with a hundred the like Stories; some of which you will meet with in the Prosecution of this Discourse; I believe in our time (whatever may have happened formerly) there is no great Danger: Yet we find in one of our late Chronicles, that these and such like Imaginations were so strongly rivetted in Mens Minds at that time, even those of the better and more learned Sort,
that

that it was one of the Articles against a noted Cardinal, That he had breathed on the King, when he, the said Cardinal, had this Disease upon him: Which you will find in *Baker's Chronicle*, and of which Passage Dr. *Harvy* has also taken Notice. *Hildanus* likewise tells us of a young Gentlewoman, who contracted the same, by only putting on the Apparel of a Gentleman (that it seems was pox'd) at a Masquerade, of which, through Modesty concealing her Illness, (which first of all had seized the *Pudenda*) till she was past Recovery, she deceased. The good Man's Credulity, at least his Charity, might however be abus'd in this Relation, as the young Lady perhaps was also after the Masque, otherwise than by simply putting on the Habit. But were it so as the Case is stated, there is nothing therein much more admirable than what the same great Man recites of a whole Family he knew infected, *viz.* the Wife with three Children, and a fourth in the Womb, as also a Maid Servant, by the Husband, who had got the Distemper in their Absence, only by sleeping in the same Bed with his Man Servant, whom he after understood was broke out with this Distemper.

Rhazes the *Arabian* has a very odd Story of an Ulcer on the *Penis*, occasion'd (as he delivers it) *ob Mulieris ascensionem in re venerea perficienda supra virum*, which however fanciful, has little Probability of Truth, or Foundation for a Surmise, that such an irregular Position could give rise to an Ulcer, whether *venereal* or not, if the Woman was not infected.

The Relation of *Horstius* and *Hornungius* are equally strange, of several People infected in the Bagnio, by having the same Scarificator apply'd after Cupping, as had been used to a *venereal* Patient; which seems alike credible with that of
the

the Priest poxed at his Ear, in the time of confessing a wanton Nun; the venomous Breath from her Mouth defiling the holy Father: But enough of this.

I call'd it *venomous* and *contagious* in my Definition, because it catches and spreads like a Poison (although not at a distance now-a-days) by a simple Contact, and for that Nature, (as in the Case of other venomous Infections, got into the Blood) strives to throw it out in Boils and Blotches, as they are vulgarly so called; making use also, as in the Plague itself, of the *Axillary*, but more commonly of the *Inguinal Glands*, for its Discharge; and by which the same Poison is oftentimes evacuated, especially when promoted and help'd forward by Art. Again, as each Poison is said to have its proper *Antidote*, with which to encounter it; so also has this of ours, and without which all other Medicaments, whether *alterative* or *purgative*, (whatever some Persons prattle to the contrary) are, I fear, incapable truly and thoroughly to eliminate and extirpate the same.

Divers Opinions about the Cause, or in what its Nature does primarily consist.

If it be here demanded what the specifick Nature of this Venom is; of what its *Minima* do consist; or how its *Corpuscles* are figurated? I can only answer, that like many other Poisons which act not by their manifest Qualities of Heat, Cold, &c. 'tis of too subtil a Nature for me (I do not say for some others) to investigate; but that it produceth its Effects by the Induction of some certain Alteration, as well to the solid as the fluid Parts of the Body: Neither directly by *colliquating*, after the Manner of some, nor *coagulating* simply with others; but by its predatory and corrosive Salt, corrupting and spoiling the Texture of the one, and breaking the *Continuum* of the other. However, that you may not think I refer

fer you altogether to the *occult Qualities*, or explain to you an *ignotum* by an *ignotius*, although, perhaps, you may not be much the wiser; (and, I dare say, not the better Curer of the Disease) I can tell you that some will have it to consist in an *Acid*, others in an *Alkaline*; others in a *neutral Salt*; others in a *Pyrosaline*, *Cinnabrious*, and *Armoniacal*; others again in an *Acid*, partly fix'd, and partly volatile and venene, like some other Poisons; of these last Opinions were Dr. *Harvy* (I mean always *Gideon* in this Treatise) and *de Blegny*: But this indeed is the usual Language of the *Spagyrist*s, and others affecting a chymical Smatch in Medicine.

Some again will have it to consist in a *cold Vapour*, as *Abercrombye*; witness, saith he, the *Tophi* and *lapidescent Nodes*, the *Segnities Corporis*, and *Torpor Spirituum*; whence Mercury, as the greatest Enemy, is cashier'd, and the hot Regimen of *Guaiacum* only extoll'd and highly recommended. Others contrarily say, it is exceeding hot, instancing the *pocky Ophthalmies* and *inflammatory Tumours* sometimes arising; the *burning, phagædenic Ulcers*; the *Hæctics* and *nocturnal Dolours*, revived constantly by the Heat of the Bed, and as commonly allay'd by getting out of it. Hence by way of Remedy, the *Tartarous*, *Nitrous*, *Saturnine*; but above all, the *Mercurial Medicines* come into play again.

In the Preface to my *Discourse of Gleet*s I have acquainted the Reader with Professor *Boerhaave*'s Opinion, that the Seat of the Disease is in the *Membrana adiposa*; and the Conveyance of the Poison first of all out of the *Vagina*, by the Pores of the *Prepuce* or those of the *Glans* into the Cells of this Membrane in the *Urethra*, where mixing with the pinguous Matter therein, it contaminates the same, and forms Ulceration

tion round about, till spreading farther over the whole *adipose Membrane* it preys thereon, corrupting the *Meditullium* of the Bones themselves, and making way through the outward *Lamina* thereof.

The Author of a late *mechanical Dissertation* upon this Disease, places the whole in a simple *Lentor* or *Viscosity* of the Blood; ‘ so that the
 “ Artist has only to contrive a Remedy that
 “ will abrade and comminute the tenacious and
 “ viscid Cohesions, and render them fit to be
 “ perspired through the *cutaneous* Glands, or
 “ carried off by those of the *Intestines*. Hence
 “ he draws a Conclusion, that *Diaphoreticks* and
 “ *Catharticks* will be found the best Remedies
 “ for the Distemper.

“ To prove this *Viscosity*, the sole Cause
 “ thereof, he gives the Instance of those *nodous*
 “ Tumours with *Caries* on the *Tibia*, which he
 “ tells us begin always in the middle and most
 “ solid part of the Bone, where there is the
 “ greatest Resistance to the circulating Fluid;
 “ and on that account the viscid Humour more
 “ like to be impacted, which could never hap-
 “ pen, he assures us, if the *Caries* proceeded
 “ from any other Cause than the *Viscosity* of
 “ the Blood, that is from any *acid* or ferment-
 “ ing Quality, formerly attributed to the *vene-*
 “ *real* Matter; since it is plain that whensoever
 “ such Qualities predominate, the most lax and
 “ tender Parts will first be destroyed.

“ Again, saith he, we may farther observe,
 “ that all Humours and Inflammations univer-
 “ sally occur where the Vessels are smallest, and
 “ therefore the *Viscosity* of the circulating Fluid
 “ in the Bone is the Cause of the *Caries*, the
 “ Vessels being smaller and more compressed in the
 “ middle and more solid part of the Bone than

“ at

“ at the Extremities, and consequently more liable to be obstructed.

To all this I shall only reply, that whilst this Gentleman is telling us he is rejecting all *imaginary Hypotheses* and *Theories* of Philosophers, he seems to be endeavouring to establish one which is nothing more. For if *Viscidities*, simply consider'd, gives rise to *Nodes* and rotten Bones, without any Admixture of *Corrosivity*, in all Cases where there is the greatest *Lentor* in the Blood or Siziness, as particularly in *rheumatick* Cases, we should expect to find the greatest Number of these *Nodes* and *carious* Bones, which are now the peculiar *Diagnosticks*, and in a manner *pathognomonical* to the *venereal* Poison. I am not now to speak of *Inflammations* arising from viscid Humours obstructing the Canals, nor yet of *Apostemation* thence produced; but of those *nodous* Productions where the Bones are eaten into, oftentimes without any Appearance of *Inflammation* or *Abscess* either, and which are difficultly reconcilable to any *viscid* Humour, which has not by fermenting with the Juices of the Blood, contracted some predatory or corroding Property, or was not of itself imbued before with some such.

It may be easy to reconcile how the smallest Quantity of Oil of Vitriol, *Aqua Fortis*, or any other Liquor analogous, dropt upon a Bone, should be able to destroy the Texture thereof; but how the like Quantity of the Decoction of Ising-Glass, Hart's-Horn, or other viscid, but smooth and soft Jelly, the White of an Egg, the Mucilage of Quince Seed, a Drop of simple Size or Glue itself should have the same Effect, is not so easy to reconcile. A *Lentor* in the Blood has been long since supposed by a Geometrical

trical Physician * to give rise to all our Fevers: But I think this *Geometrical Surgeon* is the first that ascribes foul Bones to the same.

As to the Cure by *Diaphoreticks*, which he proposes, as most proper to divide this *Lentor* or *Viscidities* of the Blood, he should have staid till he could have given us two or three hundred Instances of *Nodes* and rotten Bones remov'd this Way, as we can do by that of *Unction*, before he had publish'd his *mechanical Account*, which till then will be deemed no other than *Hypothetical*. If it be carried on to the Height of Sir *Ulrick Hutten's*, or as Professor *Boerhaave* calls it *ad Exiccationem usque*, and that with the *Lixivium* of *Guaiacum*, we may allow that not only the *Viscidities* may be broken, but the most ferous and limpid Humours also drained away. This Method, I have already observed in the Preface to my *Discourse of Gleets*, may prove as hazardous to some Constitutions, as well as doubtful in the Issue, as the *Salivation* itself. I am sure I should be glad to hear it would be more safe and certain than that is, and have therefore recommended it to those who have the greatest Opportunities of making the Experiment.

But indeed I cannot see to what purpose serve all these Altercations, unless to sacrifice Mankind to some belov'd *Hypothesis*, and having deduced certain *Corollaries* from the same, force Nature, whether she will or no, to make good the Premises, that they may seem to quadrate with our own fond Notions: Of which I could give some pregnant Examples if I had Leisure, yet can't forbear the mentioning one or two. Being at one time in Company with that excellent Prac-

* Bellini de Feb.

itioner Mr. Ch. Bernard, a Gentleman came into his Study; as I had reason to believe, upon some private Business; upon which I retir'd into another Room, when in a few Minutes he came to me, and desired me to come and see the Effects of a new Method in curing the *Pox*. The Patient had been for two Months under the Care of a noted *Philo-acidus*, who placed the Cause of this (and I think most other Diseases) in an *Alkaly*, for a light Infection therefrom; in order to eradicate which, he was advised to eat half a dozen of the largest Lemons he could get, daily, besides good store of Verjuice at his Meals; which Method (after some other Prescriptions) was to be continued for a Month; by which time, instead of his Cure, he found himself crust-ed over with inveterate Scabs and other Pustules, yet was told that he was well, and that these would scale away of themselves; which he was order'd, by the Gentleman he came now to consult, that he would make trial of, as he did a little while, till some Ulcers growing corrosive, and eating farther in, by reason of the Acrimony of the Humours underneath, forced him to comply with a mercurial *Ptyalism*, under this Artist's Care, by which his Cure was soon completed.

The *Miso-acidus* (his opposite) or *Philo-Alkalinus* tells you, he is very sure the Pox is an Acid; that it is really formed of several rugged, sharp-pointed Corpuscles, arising out of the Fermentation of putrid Seminals; by which *Fermentation* (mark his Words) *working, struggling, jumbling, contending*, (and what not) together, it becomes thus *infectious, fretful, corrosive, corruptive, exulcerating, eating*: And now consequently can require no other than some *alkaline Specific*, well loaded with *volatile, sulphureous, oleaginous*, and

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(to be sure) *smooth* (because of the Enemies pointed Darts) or *soft Particles*, that are capable (he might as well have said cunning enough) to find out the Enemy and disarm him; (he means by breaking off the Points of the Daggers) by *dulling, blunting, sheathing, obtunding*; (these are all our learned Author's fine turns of Expression;) *the sharp Points of this acid and corrosive Ferment*; and now certainly come the *Oils, Mucilages, volatile Alkalys, Testacea, &c.* But hold! This is all a Secret, and so let it remain, if the World were not bubbled thereby: For I fear I have already taken up too much of our Reader's time about this *Pedant*, who is full only of sententious Scraps and ostentatious Shews of Learning, but has nothing in him preferable to the other Quacks; nor is his *Specific* of more Value than theirs. However, by this Specimen, you will see that you are like to be little better'd in your Knowledge, either of the Cause or in the Cure of the Disease itself, than if you had deem'd it at first, what indeed it is, a Poison of a peculiar Nature, and acting after a secret Manner upon the Blood and Humours of human Bodies: Nay, by keeping to this, you will take your Indications (as every good Assistant of Nature ought) chiefly, if not solely *a juvantibus & lædentibus*: And thereby sedulously observing (with the industrious Sydenham) the whole Series of Events, be quickly able to rescue the Sick from their several Complaints, at least so far as Art can help him: Whereas, by being obstinately wedded to some meer *Hypothesis*, or affecting a chymical philosophic Babbling, subjecting Medicine (which is incompatible) to mathematick Standard, and amusing the Patient with a Jargon of hard Words, you may very probably mischief, if not utterly destroy him. But what shall we say, if Men of sound

found Learning and good Education (some of them) have given us the Drop at the close of their Writings, or perhaps false Hints that they know more than others, or than themselves do in reality ; yet insinuating as if they were not Strangers to some surer and speedier Method of overcoming this Distemper in particular, but that for some reason or other (we may easily guess the true one) they must not divulge it? What better, I say, can we expect from profess'd *Quacks*, or cheating *Empirics*? But of this we have already taken Notice in a former dedicatory Epistle, as well as Preface, and shall return to our Subject : Yet before we proceed to the *Diagnostics* of the Distemper, it was very necessary that we distinguish the same, at least as *recent* and *confirm'd*, or into the *first* and *second Infection* ; since they require a Method so very different in the Cure.

The *first Infection* (for so give me leave to term it) is by the Ancients (altho' very improperly) named a *Gonorrhœa*, *ex yonè*, *Genitura*, *Semen*, & *fluo*, i. e. from the involuntary Efflux of Seed ; which however applicable to the Imbecillity or Weakness of the spermatic Parts, or to the Heat, Saltness and stimulating Acrimony of the *Semen* itself, where there is no *venereal* Taint in the Case (and with which we have nothing to do in this present Discourse) is by no means true of our Distemper, where the Matter of the Running is rather a sort of *Pus*, and which by the Moderns is commonly, but I think wantonly, called a *Clap* : Whilst the *second* or *confirm'd*, is, by way of *Emphasis*, named the *Pox* : The former being usually gotten by copulating with an infected or diseased Person, or by a close Contact of the Man's *Penis*, with some part of the Woman's *Pudendum* ; on either of which there was a *Chancre*, pocky *Exulceration* or *Excoriation*, if not

The Disease distinguish'd by its first and second Infection.

a virulent Running: The latter arising as well from the first Infection, or *Clap* ill cur'd; as also otherwise by Birth, sucking a pocky Nurse, with the several other ways already remark'd.

I know the learned Author of the new Method of curing a *Gonorrhœa* will not allow the Matter, which flows out at these Times, in any wise to be *purulent*; but that it is the Liquor only of the *Lacuna*, issuing out of the excretory Ducts of the Glandules in the *Urethra* of Men, and the *Vagina* of Women, occasion'd by the *Stimulus* of the contagious Venom: Which yet he owns bears great Resemblance with that proceeding from some other Ulcers, particularly in its yellow Colour, to the *scrophulous*, which he terms an imperfect *Pus*. His chief Reason why it cannot be this last, is, I think, for that true *Pus* can never be engender'd in so short a time, nor can the same be furnish'd by such membranous Parts, but only from such as are fat and muscular. Yet certainly our Author cannot but have observed, that nothing is more common than to see a purulent Matter, produced in as short a time by a *Stimulus* of another kind, as appears after this Infection, and that in Parts as little fleshy as is the *Urethra*; I mean upon the *Cutis* or true Skin, after the applying of an *Epispastic*, when from the first Melilot Plaister, at some times a good and laudable *Pus* may be observed, and that at twelve Hours distance from the said Application, or twenty four from the *Vesicatory*. As to Fat, a part *exanguous* and void of Heat, I think he is singular in expecting the best Matter thence. Nor can I see Cause from some other of his Arguments, too tedious to pursue in this Place, to disbelieve the said Humour's being *purulent*, which we find diverse, as to Colour and Consistence, with some other Properties, according to the Texture of the Parts
furnishing

furnishing the same, the Nature of the peccant Humour, the Degree of Digestion, Habit of Body, &c.

But that it may not be surmis'd I have done this learned Man Injustice, by a wrong Quotation, I shall insert his own Words, and leave others to pick out his Sense; for I must own, not only here, but in several other Places, he is got above my Fathom.

“ 'Tis well known (saith he) that true *Pus* is
 “ only generated in *Muscles*, and *muscular* Parts;
 “ and the farther any Part recedes from being
 “ *muscular*, the less apt is *Pus* to be generated in
 “ that Part, more especially if nothing of *Fat* is
 “ found in that Part. For the Corruption of
 “ *Membranes* is more a *Slough* than *Pus*; and that
 “ in *Glands*, whether contained in a Bag, or *Cy-*
 “ *stis*, or diffused on the adjacent Parts, is an im-
 “ perfect *Pus*. Now as there is not any Part in
 “ the inside of the *Urethra*, that is *muscular*, more
 “ than the *Blood-vessels*, it is very manifest, there
 “ cannot any *Quantity* of *Pus*, or *Quittor*, be ge-
 “ nerated in the *Urethra*; and therefore the Mat-
 “ ter of this Efflux is not owing to a *Quittor* bred
 “ in that Part. This will easily appear, if we
 “ remember what was formerly said of the *Mus-*
 “ *cles* of the *Penis*; and the same Reasoning will
 “ hold good in the other Sex; for the *Muscle* of
 “ the *Vagina* runs *parallel* with the *Vagina* it-
 “ self, and only serves to constrict it, after it has
 “ been stretched by an expanding Power within
 “ it; and when that is removed, which *Muscle*
 “ can never furnish any supply of *Pus*, in time
 “ of a *Gonorrhœa*, it being on its outside, as it
 “ has been observed. Besides the early running
 “ of this Matter is altogether inconsistent with
 “ its being *Pus*; the *Gonorrhœa* often appearing
 “ in a Day or two; too short a Time for *Pus* to

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“ be generated, but more especially for the Quantity that appears in that Time.

In answer to all which, I have already proved, that *Matter* is produced from other Parts, as well as the *Muscles*; and it is full as easy to make it appear, (as it does every Day to the Practicers of *Surgery*) that these as well as the *Membranes* are flought in the State of Indigestion, as happens in large *contus'd Wounds* of the said Parts. What the Doctor means by dividing *Glands* into such as have Bags or *Cystæ*, to contain their Matter, and those which diffuse the same on the adjacent Parts, much less why their Contents, when duly maturated, must be an imperfect *Pus*, I am to seek; the *glandulous Tumours* and those we call *incysted*, being widely different; and although the last contain a Substance, neither *perfectly*, nor *imperfectly* purulent, but either *suetty*, *curd-like*, or *honeyish*; of which sufficiently in my *Art of Surgery*, Vol. I. and Sect. 3. Yet do the former when they inflame, and are thoroughly suppurated, discharge as *perfect* and well concocted a *Matter*, or if you please, *Quittor*, as any other *Abscess*; witness the many febrile Translations, or critical *Apostemations* of these Parts; of which also in the same Treatise: Witness farther the venereal *Bubo's* themselves, which though it be sometimes long first, yet at length ripening, the same is let out, to the great Security of the Patient, who is often thereby freed from the Disease.

But to proceed,

“ As there is not any Part in the inside of the
 “ *Urethra* that is *muscular*, more than the *Blood-*
 “ *Vessels*, it is very, &c.

Here, I think, there is somewhat understood, or it will be difficult to reconcile his Meaning; which must be doubtless *any more*, than there is

in

in the *Blood-Vessels*; for he cannot mean, surely, there is not any thing *muscular*, unless the *Blood-Vessels*; 'tis manifest there cannot any Quantity (but perhaps a little, for we do not want a Hogs-head) of *Pus*, or *Quittor*, be generated in the *Urethra*.

“ And as to the *Muscle* of the *Vagina* running
 “ parallel with the *Vagina* itself, serving only to
 “ constrict *It*, after *It* has been stretched by
 “ something within *It*, and when that is remov'd,
 “ which can never supply the Matter in a *Gonorrhœa*, *It* being on *Its* outside, as *It* has been
 “ observed.” Whether this, I say, be so clear
 a Way of Expression as some others, or peculiar to Mathematicians only, I cannot say: But be it as it may be, it matters not, I think, to the Purpose, since without looking after the *Muscles*, either of the *Penis* or *Vagina*, much less their *Parallels*; I am well satisfy'd that the whole *Bulb* of the *Urethra*, as well as the Body of the *Vagina*, are really *muscular*; and being ulcerated, as in the Case of *virulent* Runnings, called Claps or *Gonorrhœas*, are capable of furnishing true *Pus*: So that after all this Jargon of fine Words, *sounding* I must confess, but I think little *significant*, his whole *Sorites*, if I may borrow one hard Word from the learned Author, is knocked down at once with a little *Logick*, or in the way of *Syllogism*. Thus,

Those Parts, which being inflam'd and exulcerated from one Cause, are able to furnish Matter, may furnish the like Matter, when fretted, or exulcerated from any other.

But the *Urethra* and *Vagina* do furnish out the one, *ergo*, the *Urethra* and *Vagina* are able also to supply the other. The *Major* is evident in the *Abscesses* of these Parts, from ragged Stones pricking the same, and excoriating the tender

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Passage, as well as Fluxion of Humours falling down, in Women, from hard Labours; whence the Parts are sometimes lacerated, at others, Apostemations arise, discharging great Quantity of Matter.

The *Minor* I prove thus,

That which has all the Conditions of true *Pus*, as well in respect to the preceding as the subsequent Symptoms; as also to the Colour and Consistence thereof, when arising from other Causes, may justly and rightfully be denominated true *Pus*.

But the *Matter* flowing from *Claps*, as well in Men as Women, has all the Conditions, &c. ergo, the *Matter* flowing, &c. may be truly stiled *Pus*, or *Quittor*, Q. E. D.

But our Opponent says, here are none of the previous Signs of making Matter: The Smart and Heat of Urine, the Effects of an Inflammation and Ulceration appearing some Days after the Running has been discoverable; and if he will have it so by way of *Postulate*, to make good an *Hypothesis*, who can help it?

I have in my Account of this Symptom, and its Remedies, acquainted my Reader, that this tingling Heat and Smart, with a Sense of Soreness in the Passage, usually give the first Alarm, the Running appearing after.

“ If, saith he, we suppose there is an Inflammation in the *Neck* of the *Bladder*, *Prostatae*,
 “ or in the length of the *Urethra*, it must necessarily be attended with a frequent and painful
 “ making a *Quantity* of Water; as is very common in Cases of that kind, or when those Parts
 “ are affected with the *Cantharides*.

What *Quantity* he means we are left to guess; one might imagine by the Expression, a *large* one; and if so, it is contrary likewise to Experience;
 for

for in the *Micturitie*, or *Dysuria*, though the Needing is frequent, yet the *Quantity* is small: However it must be acknowledg'd a well guarded Expression; and as there was Necessity for a *mathematical* Term (for you must understand these Gentlemen do all by *Weight* and *Measure*) whatever be the *Quantum*, yet is there still a *Quantity*.

His next Objection is taken from the Comparison of this *Matter* with that from a *sharp Ulcer*, as he words it; which he tells us, “ is always in its most corrosive State, when 'tis first open'd; which is altogether the reverse in a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Matter* whereof is perfectly mild, and very little corrupted; and therefore the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* not agreeing in any Particular with the *Matter* of an *Ulcer*, it were absurd to suspect a *Gonorrhœa* to have any thing of an *Ulcer* in its Nature.

But how if we should refuse him this, which he has taken as a *Datum*, and dispute the Fact, as, I think, we may very justly?

The *opening* of a *sharp Ulcer*, is a Term I must needs think somewhat novel. I have heard of the *opening* an *Abscess*, and have open'd many hundreds; but among the Surgeons, the *opening* of an *Ulcer*, unless it be one that is *sinuous*, implies no more than taking off the Dressings. However being left to find one out of another Sort, if by the *opening* of an *Ulcer* he should mean some *Humour*, fretting and exulcerating the Skin, I cannot comply with his Notion, that the same is now in its most *corrosive* and *sharp* State; it being so very plain, that in those of the *phagedænic* or *depassent* Kind; or in his own Words, such as are of a *corrosive* Nature, (the said *Humour* daily improving in *Virulency*) are still more painful than at first; and will continue so, till by proper Application

plication the *Malignity* is checked, and the Part *digested*. Or if the Doctor will allow me an *Appeal*, by way of clearing the Controversy, I would ask, whether is most likely to give greater Pain and Disturbance, a *Solution* of the *Continuum*, of the Compass of a Silver two Pence, or the same in few Days after spread to that of an half Crown? So that after all this *Logomachy*, or Combat with Words, here is nothing to overthrow our Belief, that the *Matter* of a *Gonorrhœa* has the greatest Likeness imaginable to that of other *Ulcers*; and that however *mild* the same appears at first, it may, like them, in some Conditions, through its Virulency improving and spreading deeper, grow worse in all Respects, till the said *Malignity* happens to be subdued. Nor can I see why our Author should so strenuously oppose the *Matter* at these Times flowing from the *Pudenda*, being denominated *Corruption*; when he himself very frequently styles the same a *corrupted Liquor*; And what other, I would be informed, is that from every *Ulcer* or *Apostem*, than a *Liquor* or *Juice*, out of the Laws of Circulation, or happening to stagnize, where by the Heat of the Parts it undergoes this Change or Alteration, and is thrown off, under the Appearance of *Matter*, *Quittor*, *Pus*, or as the common People denominate the same, *Corruption*; however from diverse Causes, (less material here to be observed) differing as well in Colour as Consistence?

The last Quotation I shall make from our learned Author, shall be this; where speaking of the Seats of *Claps*, and the Way of the *Venom's* Entrance, he uses these Words.

“ This easy Conveyance is manifest, if we re-
 “ collect what was formerly observed, about the
 “ thickness of the *Glans*, and that the *Urethra*
 “ did not any longer continue to be a distinct and
 “ separate

“ separate Canal, but was incorporated into, and
 “ vanished in the Glans. Now as the Glans, be-
 “ cause of its Composition, is a *harder* Body, and
 “ not so easily inflated as the *Penis*, the Passage
 “ through the Glans, serving the Purpose of the
 “ Urethra, is not so firmly and closely shut, as
 “ the Urethra; and therefore the corrupted Par-
 “ ticles are more easily admitted, than into the
 “ Urethra; though it was nearer the Extremity
 “ than it is. So it is now evident (*si tamen quis*
 “ *credat*) how the *Penis*, by passing through a
 “ Quantity of Corruption, (*here, I think, is a ve-*
 “ *ry plain Confession of the Matter being Pus*) “ may
 “ admit part of it: And this Place of Affection
 “ agreeing very well with what appears by the
 “ mentioned Experiments, we cannot doubt
 “ that the Urethra, some distance before it be-
 “ comes a part of the Glans, is the Seat of a
 “ Gonorrhœa.

Here also we find a long Detail of Words, to
 prove the Glans made up of the Urethra, or the
 Urethra to lose itself in the Glans: That the Glans
 is a *hard* Body, and therefore fitter than the Ure-
 thra, to let the Poison into the Urethra; that the
Penis passing a Quantity of Corruption, a Quanti-
 ty of Corruption passeth the *Penis*, and fixes a-
 bout an Inch or two within: And now we cry
 out *εὐγεννα, εὐγεννα*, when at the same time the
 whole is made up of things, as we call them, *gra-*
tis dicta; for whoever reckoned the Glans (the
 most rare, soft, or sponge-like, the most fine and
 tender likewise, having no *Cutis* like that of the
Penis, but only the inward *nervous* Coat of the
 Urethra covering the same: Whence its Sense, for
 the Purpose it was design'd, becomes the most ex-
 quisite, at least as delicate as any other; whence
 also by its Pores, when turgid with Blood and
 Spirits, rubbing against the infected *Vagina*, as
 remarked

remarked in another Place, the poisonous Steams have a ready Admission, and perhaps more so than by the Passage into the *Urethra*: which yet we shall not disallow.) Who, I say, besides himself ever reckoned this Part *harder* than the Body of the *Penis*? Or who has ever seen an *erect* or distended *Penis* with a flaccid *Glans*?

But having, it seems, before so closely shut up the rest of the *Ductus* at this Time, we were obliged, in order to serve a turn, to make the *Glans* of a *harder* Nature, less liable to be inflated; that the Extremity of the *Canal*, for an Inch or so lying open, might be able to let in the Venom.

I must acknowledge I have heard of Proofs made out as clear as Mathematick Demonstration, but in such like Way of arguing, I find plain Truth may be perplex'd; and under a shew of Learning, and quaint Expression, direct Falsity represented for such.

Whether or no this Gentleman's Treatise was wrote for the publick or private Benefit, I must leave others to determine; the Defect may happen to lie in my want of Comprehension: Yet I think, as to instructing Practitioners in the Cure, at least by any Method which was not known before, I may leave to such; and should be glad to be inform'd, if by reading thereof they are much better acquainted how they shall cure many of the Symptoms than if they had perus'd the History of *Tom Thumb*. No surely, it is too plain, there was nothing more intended than *Amusement* in one part, and *dear Self-Interest* in the other; I mean the *Secret*, which is so well secur'd for such, that the learned Man has given us his Word, *Lest it should be an Encouragement to loose People, his Design is to suppress it for ever*. He does not say (how libidinous soever you may be) but that if
you

you will present him with *five Guineas*, or so, you may partake of its Efficacy, or try the Experiment: Yet he will not be so *immoral* as to trust it in the Hands of others, by which they might have it for little or nothing: But waving the *Nostrum*, whether there be any thing in it or not, I must own the Author has taken an excellent Expedient, by this Resolution, not to have it decided. All the Disadvantage seems to me (but what matters that if others make proper Application) there are a sort of *sceptical*, ill-natur'd People will not believe it, because they can't have an Opportunity, forsooth, to disprove it.

I cannot say that I have had the Honour to come after this Gentleman, in the Case of a *Gonorrhœa*, tho' I know some who have, where the *Preservative* was found fallible, as well as the *direct* Cure: But in a *Pox*, attended with the most threatening Circumstances, I have, as you will find in a History at the end of the second Part of this Dissertation.

It is now high time, I think, we return from this Deviation, and inform our Reader, that among some other wonderful Ways of receiving this *Infection*, I might have told him, that a certain Chymico-Mathematical Quack has acquainted us with a Clap gotten *ex Meretricis digito in vulvam suam indito, & venenum exinde detractum, Mentulum Viri super affusum*: And which, for my own part, I believe as likely to have injur'd him; as if by way of Recompence, *Cum semet polluit, Semen suum in eundem locum, Vindictæ ergo, impulsit, in ordine ad Imprægnationem*: which would much alike have done the Business: For as it is doubtless a *prolific Aura*, and not the Substance of the injected *Semen*, that must fecundate, so is it also a *venene one* that must infect; now both these are raised and brought into Act by
Heat,

The Seat
of the first
Infection.

Heat, and therefore (as Dr. *Harvy* has well noticed upon this Head) the frigid or cold Courtesan, however infected herself, yet having her Appetite only to the Reward, neither can be heated or excited to Action, but continues merely passive; as she, I say, is least likely to infect her Companion, much less can any Matter, which is but the *Vehicle* of the Poison, never roused or stirred up by the Heat of such Action, taken forth the Body, and grown still colder, be capable of doing the Man an Injury; but this seems one of the obscene Flights and smutty Romances of the *Seventh Edition* Man's (of kin to that in one of the following Cases of Hypochondriacks) with whom we shall leave it, whilst we now hasten to the proper Seat of the *first Infection*. As to which, our ancient Writers were doubtless much out of the way, as well in their Notion of the Disease itself, when they call it by the Name of a *Gonorrhœa*, (and whom we find Serjeant *Wiseman* has followed, terming it an involuntary seminal Emission) as in the Place of its Residence, which they supposed the *Glandulæ Prostatæ* and *Vasa Seminalia*: Since it is apparent the Flux is not *seminal*, but *purulent*, as was observ'd before, like that which is discharg'd from some other virulent Ulcers; and that some part of the immediately offending Member, the *Penis* in Man, is the Part primarily affected, is I think as certain; if for no other Reason, yet for that of the Empirical Cure of the Disease (at least getting the Matter out of sight) by the way of Injection; which 'tis plain cannot reach to the said Glands, much less to the *Vesiculæ seminales*, *Vasa deferentia*, *Epididymis*, or the Body of the *Testis*: Nor is Dr. *Wharton's* Objection (mention'd by Mr. *Wiseman*) of the *Hernia humoralis*, by the use of restraining Medicines, so absolutely insoluble as perhaps may appear

appear at the first sight; for 'tis no unusual thing to have this Tumour arise during the Time of Purgation, as well as the Use of restrictive Medicaments; being very probably *Sympathic* only, or by Consent of Parts.

I have elsewhere *, in an Account of some inflammatory Tumours of the Glands, observed such like Swellings to arise from some painful Ulcer in the neighbouring Parts, and sometimes also from a simple Inflammation thereon; which I call *secondary Affects* of the same, by a nervous Continuity or Consent; and differing from the *protopathic* or primary Diseases of the same Parts. And are we sure the glandulous *Testis* may not suffer (as well as the *axillar* and *inguinal* Glands do at some Times) from the painful, inflamed, and exulcerated *Penis*, and subside again, upon the going away of such Pain and Fluxion, or that by the *Lympheducts*, or the returning Blood-Vessels, as supposed in the *Bubo*, some Matter may not be absorbed and conveyed to these Parts? But this I leave as a Conjecture only, till others, better qualify'd, more satisfactorily resolve the Point.

I must own this Opinion of the Ancients has still a farther Support in this, that the *Seed* itself, as has been observed in several, differs from that of the same Person in a State of Health, not only in its Colour, less transparent, or inclining to a yellow Hue; but in Consistence less tenacious, or more easily separable into Parts; whether by the Admixture of some Purulency contracted in its Passage, from the Matter lodged in the *Urethra*, with which it may be now imbued and tinged, as is very probable; or that its own proper Substance is really defiled, both in the Body of

* See my Art of Surgery, Vol. 1.

the *Testis*, and those of the *Vesiculæ* ; or lastly, whether the Humour flowing just before out of the *Prostate Glands*, which they supposed to be ulcerated at these Times, may alter its Complexion, seems uncertain.

A farther Motive to this Belief of a seminal Infection, they draw hence, that the Conception ensuing, is usually defiled, although the Woman was before sound, and the Man only labouring under his *Gonorrhœa*; which allowing he might transmit to her in the Time of Copulation, yet if the *Seed* itself did not participate, the *Fœtus* stands the fairer Chance to escape.

However this, I think, may be easily solved by the Law of Circulation; for the Nutrition of the *Fœtus* being supply'd from the Mother's Blood, and this last polluted by the Contagion receiv'd into the *Uterus*, must necessarily impress the tender Body of the Infant, when by the Circuit abovementioned it is admitted thereinto.

But leaving this Affair also as a Subject too speculative for our present Undertaking, whatever the *Matter* may be, or whence soever supply'd, 'tis Fact, (and who will pretend to object against that?) that as the stopping of the same raiseth the swell'd *Testis*, so the returning again thereof, reduces it to its former Dimensions.

Our *new Scheme Man* (who like those that build Castles in the Air, have a Privilege of beginning at which end they please) says, the Matter at these Times is *precipitated* to the *Testes*, but which way he observes not; for he had just before been endeavouring to prove the Seat of the Disease (although in another's Words) to be the Glandules of the *Urethra*, particularly those called *Mucosæ* by Mr. Cowper, and after him by Dr. Drake; I say, he then told us it must be so, because the

Cure by Injection could extend no farther, for the valvous Obstacle on this side the *Sphincter Vesicæ*: But if it can now of a sudden precipitate notwithstanding, to the *Testis*, it may surely as well be bred there; and precipitate back again; nay perhaps with more Facility, by the Constriction of the said Valve, which will more readily favour the passing *ab intra*, than that *ab extra*: But the Word *precipitate* is a chymical Word, and serves a chymical Quack well enough to amuse his unlearned Readers in these Terms; though there be no more Truth in the Affair, than in his *Embolus* or Sucker, which he has also borrow'd, and which he tells us, the *Penis* makes use of after the seminal Emission, to draw out the pocky Matter from the Woman's *Vagina*, into the Passage of the *Urethra*; which Matter we have already intimated is but the *Matrix* only, wherein the *Virus*, or Poison, is lodg'd, and whence the same is rais'd *sub Halitus Forma*: So that we must needs think (with Submission always to better Judgments) that as the Word *Matter* is vulgarly understood, there is no Matter in the Case, but a venomous Exhalation, excited by the Heat of Action from the same; and we are so far from joining Issue in this Conceit, that we believe the Infection taken as easily, if not more so, before, than after the *Emissio Seminis*: For 'tis then, or about that time, that the *Glans* and *Corpora cavernosa Penis*, are most distended and turgid with Blood and Spirits, and the Parts more fit to catch hold of the poisonous *Effluvia*: On the contrary, after Emission, the same subsiding, grow presently flaccid. So that this *Embolus* (if there were any thing like it) or the springy Parts of the Air, have more Force in transmitting the virulent Atoms, or *μιάσματα*, when the Bulb of the *Penis* is thus distended, and the whole *Ductus* dilated and

set wider open: Not to mention that the Remains of the *Semen*, together with the *Mucus* drilling from the *Prostates*, might after better guard the Passage from the Points of the Enemy's Swords, at leastwise sheath and ward off his Thrusts: In a Word, although I shall not deny the Likelihood of the Glandules in the *Urethra* being the Seat of *Claps*, so call'd; yet I am as inclinable to believe, that the *venereal* Venom enters first of all, by a closer and more immediate Contact, as by the Pores of the *Glans*, Prepuce, and Skin of the *Penis*; it being apparent that those Parts are usually first of all inflam'd, and oftentimes excoriated; these likewise are frequently exulcerated, and these the Seat of *Chancres*, furnishing the like Matter with that which drips from the *Meatus*, and which Dr. Sydenham assures us, he hath seen ouze out of the Pores of the *Glans Penis*.

I once had a Patient so strongly infected with the Venom, that the nervous Bodies of this Part seemed, as it were, a Collection of Matter, venting itself by the urinary *Ductus*; which was apparent, in that laying my Thumb and Finger on each side the *Septum*, whilst I continued a light Pressure, the same would pour forth in large Quantity, as from another *Abscess*. But whether these are the Ways of the Poison's first Entrance, it is most certain and indubitable, that it has Admittance without the spermatick Discharge, and very probably always before.

I have in another Place made it appear by Fact, that the simple Friction of the denuded, but tumid *Glans*, against a chancrous Ulceration on the *Labia Pudendi*, has been sufficient to give Rise to a virulent *Stillicidium*: * And as malign

* See one of the following Histories.

an one as I have seen, was contracted by a momentary Entrance of the *Penis* just within, by a Gentleman, who from a *Schirrus* on the *Prostatae*, or at the Extremity of the seminal Vesicles, has their *Ostiolæ* about the *Caput Gallinaginis* so lock'd up, that from the Years of Puberty to this present (when he is turn'd of forty) he never knew what it was to evacuate one Drop of *Semen*; yet has the same Propensity thereto with the rest of Mankind; which Passage I have alledg'd to countenance my own Opinion, that the *venereal* Venom enters rather before than after the spermatic Ejection; and that the *Urethra* or its Glandules, however after separating the purulent Matter, are not indisputably the Parts primarily and immediately seized.

I think it needless to give any anatomical Description of these Parts in Man, much more so in Women; since no legal Practitioner can be to seek therein, in an Age especially remarkable for furnishing some useful, but many more obscene and scandalous Accounts thereof. Those who are minded to lay out five Shillings, for the Purchase of a *Mathematical* Account of *Claps*, may have *Priapus* into the Bargain, display'd in Colours, as a *Frontispiece*.

For the *Genitals* of the Woman, besides *De Graaf*, *Swammerdam*, and others, who have professedly written upon that Subject, there is scarce any general Treatise of *Anatomy*, wherein these Parts are not described: So that waving this, we shall come directly, I cannot say to the direct Cure, but the *diagnostick* Signs of the first Infection, called vulgarly among our People, a *Clap*, which are these following, *viz.*

Inflammation of the *Glans Penis*, *vel ejus Præputium*, but more commonly on the former, at whose Entrance into the *Urethra*, there often-
Diagnostic Signs of the first Infection.

times appears (as *Sydenham* has taken Notice) a red measly Spot, and sometime after an ill-favour'd gaping of the same; sometimes Excoriation or Frettings on the Cuticle of these Parts, from the sharp Humour; the Patient first complaining of a kind of Heat, or rather smarting of his Urine, being fearful of its coming out, and at its Conclusion much pained, especially under the *Frænum*: Quickly after appears a weeping at the End of the *Glans*, of a crude and indigested sort of Matter, growing purulent, and according to the *Virus* or Poison that gave the Infection, together with the Habit of Body, of several Colours; as of a lighter or deeper yellow; in its worst State greenish, sanious, or bloody, such as flows from some other malign Ulcers. About this Time also the Ulceration, if there was any, begins to turn callous, and the Disease increasing, forms it self into what the Surgeons call a *Chancre*, discharging great Quantity of the like *Pus*, by which, if the same be not too hastily dried up, the Venom of the Disease is much evacuated, and by the too speedy Exsiccation of which, before the Body is well cleansed, as well as from the too hasty stopping of the other running, a Pox may happen to commence. These *Chancres* are observ'd on several Parts, more commonly near, or upon the Neck of the *Glans*, very frequently about the *Prepuce*, at some times, tho' more rarely on the *Scrotum* and inside of the Thighs. About this Time also, according to the Degree of the improving Virulency, come on the *Chordee* and *Priapismus*, two troublesome Symptoms, disquieting the Patient and disturbing him from his Rest a Nights, frequently forcing him out of Bed; the one being a convulsive Vellication or hauling down of the *Penis*; the other, a sort of painful Compression and Erection only of the

the same, and both proceeding from a malign *Flatus*, blowing up, as it were, the nervous Bodies, and exciting these spasmodic Affects therein. The *Phimosis* and *Paraphimosis*, or if you please, *Periphimosis* (there being no other Difference than what the *Prepositions* *παρὰ juxta*, and *περὶ circum*, make between them) or the Constriction of the *Prepuce* before the *Glans*, and its Restriction behind its Neck (to which those with a strait Foreskin are most liable) are Accidents also, now and then very early attending, together with the *Crystalline* or *Hydatis*, at the Extremity of the said Part. The *Hernia humoralis*, or swell'd Testicle happens sometimes whilst the Patient is in a Course of Purging, as we remark'd before, but is more commonly taken notice to ensue the too early Exhibition of agglutinative, balsamic, or restrictive Remedies, creating oftentimes much Uneasiness to the Patient, as well as Trouble to the Surgeon; without whose Assistance, all the boasted Quack *Specificks*, or *Arcanums*, prove insignificant. Next ariseth the *Bubo*, or swelling of the Glands in the Groins, although when these appear, the Distemper is very frequently denominated a *Pox*, especially when the same are critical, the second Infection now beginning. To those other, as appertaining to the same Parts, belong the *Verrucæ* on the outside, and the *Carunculae* within the Passage; of all which we shall take further Notice, when we come to speak separately of the Symptoms of this first Infection, in order to their Removal.

I have recited these Appearances, some of them as befalling one, and some another; to some sooner also than to others, after their Converse with a foul Woman, not as affecting every single Transgressor (although it is not impossible, but that at some Times they may all fall to the Share of

the same Man) but some of them to one Person, others, to some other. Neither is it impossible for a Person to be pox'd without either.

I must own I have been formerly doubtful whether if the *Genitals* escap'd the *Running* of *chancrous Ulceration*, the rest of the Body was like to be infected, though copulating with a Person who had the Distemper upon them; or that notwithstanding the Man was pox'd, yet if clean in these Parts, he would injure his Wife any more than the diseased Wife, who had neither *Chancre* about the *Pudenda* nor *Running* from the *Vagina*, her Husband. I was once, I say, of this Opinion, that the victorious *Siphylis*, in a venereal Combat, had never set upon the *Fortress* without first attacking the *Outworks*, and giving some notice of an Approach, which was founded on my Observation of many diseased Men conversing this way with their Wives, and distemper'd Women with their Husbands, without Injury to the sound Person, if the said Parts were clear of the Infection: And I am still of Opinion that the Man at these times runs less Hazard who gives, but receives not, by conversing with the distemper'd Wife, whose Privy is free from the foresaid Symptoms, than the Woman who receives, but gives not, with the diseased Husband, not only in regard to the Conception that may ensue, and which can hardly fail sooner or later to discover this cursed Inheritance, but in reference to her own Body, which happening to be infected must proceed from his Seed imbued with certain Particles of the *venereal* Poison, that not only defile the *Homunculi* (if such there are) before their entering the *Ova*, but the Juices also of the Mother's Blood, laying therein the Foundation of some unexpected Tragedy to be acted hereafter.

But

But truly I have been since convinc'd, that it is possible for a Pox to be communicated without a Clap or its Symptoms on either side.

In my 16th *History* you may find an Instance of this kind, where the Distemper after many Years shew'd itself first of all in a *Caries* of the *Os Palati* of a Man, whose Wife and Children nevertheless had the good Luck to escape the Taint. And I could give you half sixteen more of a Pox in both Sexes, which had no preceding Clap, or any the wonted Attendants upon the first Infection; but one transmitted lately to an innocent Woman, by a Person who thought himself absolutely free from the Distemper, I shall here communicate, to confirm one part of the Premises.

A young Gentleman came to me with his Surgeon for advice about a *Phimosis*, which had been very stubborn, neither giving way to the *Fotus's* and *Cataplasms* that had been outwardly apply'd, nor yet to the *Mercurial Cathartics*, frequently repeated. I observ'd the *Glans* entirely shut in, so that I could not discover any part thereof, but pressing on the outside, tho' there was great Tumefaction of the *Prepuce*, I was apprehensive of a *Chancre* underneath on the Neck of the *Glans*, which, or a *Running* from the *Meatus* (undiscoverable yet a while) furnish'd a large Quantity of Matter.

The Malady having been thus treated ineffectually for several Weeks, I could see no other way of Relief than from a strong Revulsion by the *Turpeth. Min.* which was given as I directed, and repeated the third Day; and indeed, had my Advice been pursued, should have been continued to the raising of sore Chaps and Spitting, which might effectually have secur'd him; these latent *Chancres* being always dangerous, as you

may find in *History* 24 following : But after the second Vomit, finding the Tumour going off, and the *Glans* half uncover'd, he would not hear of any farther proceeding this way, so that the Surgeon returning to his *Catharticks* on set Days, I gave them a View once in three or four ; and quickly after the *Prepuce* being capable of turning back, the *Chancre* appear'd, which was dress'd up with a Digestive mix'd with the *Præcip. rub.* but whether the Discharge was continued by keeping the same open a sufficient time, or that the Poison, during its Concealment, was got into the Blood, some time after the supposed Cure, he complain'd of a Head-Ach, and shew'd me some Eruptions on the Skin, but I found it to little Purpose to talk to a Man now about Salivating, who made so very light of his Disorder, as to believe it of little or no regard : However, as he came for my Advice, I directed an Electuary *ex Cons. Fir. Cynosbat. Gum. Guaiac. & Cinnab. Antimon.* to be taken a Morfel Night and Morning, with a Decoction of the *Woods* ; which whether taken or not I cannot say, hearing nothing of him till several Months, when I was inform'd of his Marriage ; but in some few afterwards I was sent for to see his Spouse, who was indisposed with an Head-ach and Ophthalmy on one of her Eyes, but no complaint on the *Pudenda*. She had also several *impetiginous* Eruptions, some crusty ones on the *Scalp*, and Ulcers on the *Tonsils*, which the same Person who formerly had the Care of him, had fumed with my *Cinnabarine Suffitus*, yet would not own it was done upon any Suspicion of a *venereal* Case : By this the Ulcers had been kept under and were dispos'd for healing.

A Pox
without
the previ-
ous Symp-
toms.

I now directed a *Collirium* for the Eye, *ex aqua Ros. & Troch. Alb. Rhas.* a Vesicatory for the

the Neck, and Leeches to her Temples ; also a little *Calomel*. in a Bole over Night, to be purged off the next Morning, *cum Infus. Senæ & Syr. Rosar.* repeated as her Strength would admit. When coming down Stairs with the Husband I gave him my Thoughts of her Illness, at which he appear'd angry, telling me he was as well as ever in his Life, and had been so some Months before he marry'd ; so that it was impossible he should infect her, being sound himself, for *Nemo dat quod non habet*. To this I answer'd him, that the secret Conveyance of this Poison, and its lying long dormant at some times before it came into Act, was very unaccountable ; nor was it worth while to argue unless from Fact, which a little time would make farther manifest, and that I could not recede from the Judgment I had now past upon her Distemper.

Upon this, under some Disgust, he applied himself to another, little acquainted surely with the Nature of this Disease, who arguing from the supposed Impossibility of the thing, and enquiring into his present Condition declar'd him sound, that his Wife's Case was not *Venereal* but a *Leprosy*, and was instantly hurrying her away to the *Bath*.

From this very wise Gentleman he posted back to me with the Doctor's Opinion. I told him I was as well acquainted with the *Leprosy* as his new Physician, but this was the first I had ever seen attended with *Nocturnal Head-Ach, Inflammation on the Eye, and Ulcers in the Throat*. But be it as it would, I was not desirous to be concern'd farther ; yet told him plainly, in Justice to an innocent Creature, he ought to be better advis'd, before he sent her on such an Expedition as the *Bath*, whose Waters could never be agreeable to the present inflammatory State

State of her Blood, nor her Constitution, other-ways inclining to a *Hætick*. Nor would they, I was satisfied, in any wise answer what was expected from them; so that it was my Advice, since he was dissatisfied with the Sentence I had passed, that he would consult some Person of Note and farther Experience in this Way, from whom he might be satisfied and set right herein: And the next Day, by the Advice of some Friend, he applied to a *Quack Licentiate*, one who finding he should lose a Prize if he spoke the Truth, had *Cunning* enough to call it also by some other Name, as he has had K——ry sufficient to make a Secret of a *Mercurial* Preparation; and so long as the Distemper was now screen'd under any other Denomination than that of a *venereal* one, he had the Liberty to attempt the Cure in what way he pleas'd. But what the Success is like to be of this Empirick's *infallible* Remedy in this Case I cannot say, though I know, if followed close, it frequently produceth sore Gums and Slavering; an Accident that may acquaint us with its Basis or fundamental Principle; and upon Experience I can say, that it has left several Patients in no better Condition than it found them; so that a regular Salivation has been after required to complete the Cure.

The Cure
of this
Disease
very diffi-
cult to as-
certain.

If this be the Case then of the Infected, a Query may be put which way a Man is to be absolutely ascertained of his Cure, or in such wise as to be in no Danger of defiling either Wife or Children with his Distemper, nor of relapsing after his *physical Regimen*? And indeed to speak the Truth, this may prove difficult at some times; for since the Nature of the Poison is such as to lye long time conceal'd, and even after its Disappearance, like a Fire smother'd in the Embers for a long while to rekindle and break
out

out afresh ; since a *Quarentine* not only of forty Days, but more than so many Months, has not always been a Probation sufficient for a Security infallible, it will not be at all times easy to determine the Question: Nor can any Man have other Security than the Absence of all Symptoms, which continuing through a double *Solstice*, it is to be hoped he will hear no more thereof. What these Symptoms are may be collected from the History of the Disease in general, particularly the Signs *diagnostic* thereof. But really the only undoubted and indisputable Security that any Person can have, or the absolute Assurance that he has it not, is that of his never having fallen into the Snare of a *whorish*, or *strange Woman*; the first by the wise Man is compar'd to a *deep Ditch*; the latter to a *narrow Pit*. I need not tell you what I mean, his having never deserv'd it. And he who takes this Advice is sure never to repent it; for as the same Royal *Apothegmatist* has most emphatically express'd himself in this Matter, *Though the beginning is sweet like Honey, and smooth as Oil, yet is the End bitter as Wormwood and sharp as a two edged Sword. And what alas! will avail thy Mourning, when not only thy Riches, but thy Body also is consumed*, as the same Writer in his proverbial Sentences takes notice will be the Consequence of this Course of Life? To proceed;

Conti-
nence the
best Pre-
servative
against this
Disease.

The Female Sex, where the Seat of the Disease is more manifest, *viz.* the Glandules of the *Vagina Uteri*, and not the *Uterus* itself (as some have imagin'd) by Reason of the different Formation of the Parts, are freed from many of the Symptoms incident to Men; such I mean as the *Chordee*, *Tentigo*, *Humoral Hernia*, *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis*, and *Carunculæ*: So that the Signs here are the *Dysury* and Running chiefly; al-
though

though they are also liable to *Chancres* and *Verruca*, as well within as on the outward Parts of the *Labia Pudendi*, likewise the *Bæcōves*, or *Inguinal Tumours*.

There are some will have the *Phimosis* applicable also to this Sex, when by Reason of the Fluxion arising from some painful *Chancre* or Ulceration, there happens a preternatural Clausure or Coarctation of the *Sphincter Vaginæ*, pursing up, as it were, the external Orifice; yet there being nothing on the Inside like the *Glans* to be compress'd thereby, as in the Male, I cannot think that Name so suitable here. But I proceed.

The Disease mistaken for a *Fluor Albus* in Women, with Notes of Distinction betwixt one and the other.

'Tis indeed the great Misfortune of that Sex (the modest Part of them) that when by an unkind or brutish Husband, they have received the Infection, their Running is often taken for a *Fluor Albus*, and their *Dysuria* for the Gravel or Stone; by which Deception I have known some of them run into the last Degree of a *Pox*, before they knew what their Illness was, or look'd out for proper Remedy. But the Case is different with the Women of the Town, especially the more reserved, or less abandon'd than the common Prostitutes; who, if their Water disturbs them, after their *venereal* Engagements, take the Alarm presently, seek out for Help, and (*nisi res sint angustæ domi*) so soon as possible get rid of it.

There has been great Disputes among our modern Writers, whether or no there is any *Criterion* or certain Rule of Distinction, between this *Fluor albidus vel subflavus*, and the virulent dropping from a venereal Infection: Some of them affirm that there is, and that the same is discoverable at the time of their *Menses*, when the *Fluor* ceases, and the *Stillicidium* still continues; which

which was the Sentiment and Assertion of the famous *Baglivi*, among some others. On the other Side, a late Writer upon this Controversy assures us, (if we may take his Word) that the Matter of both Runnings is the same, *viz.* the Liquor of the *Lacunæ* in the *Vagina Uteri*: So that this Difficulty still remains, the former Remark being founded, as this Gentleman would have it, upon meer *Chimera*; and having nothing but Fancy to support it.

Yet surely, before this Position had been thus dogmatically advanced, it behoved our Author to have been well satisfy'd, that the *Fluor albus* proceeds out of the said *Lacunæ*, since many (and of them some very learned) Authors tell us, that the same is an Excrement discharged by the Vessels of the *Uterus* itself, made out of the nutritious Juice perverted or vitiated by some Distemperature of this Part, or of the whole Body, but here secreted and thrown out; and which at the time of Menstruation either wholly stops, or is thereby so obscur'd as to be rendred less conspicuous; whereas the other Flux being allow'd to be supplied by the excretory Ducts of the said *Lacunæ*, or from some *Ulcuscula* in the *Vagina*, continues its Discharge as well before as at the time of the Woman's Purgation, by her Courses; and which, the opposite Writers assure us, may be distinguished at these times by a curious Observer, though drilling at the same time out of one external and common Passage. Again, may it not be queried, that if there be indeed so great Analogy between these *Lacunæ* in the *Vagina*, and those of the *Urethra*, as the same learned Author supposeth (both Fluxes being supplied from the same Liquor or Juice,) how comes it that in the most *cachectic* Habits or ill States of Health, none of the said Running

is found to appear in Men? for the simple *Gonorrhœa* is manifestly of another Nature.

A farther, but still somewhat uncertain Direction, we have from the Quantity, which is usually much larger in the *Fluor* than from the venereal Contagion; some Women being indeed so delug'd by the former, that after lying along in Bed some Hours, when they come to stand upright, the said Humour flows forth in large Quantity, and several Cloths are fouled sometimes in a few Hours; whereas the other glides more insensibly, now and then a Drop. 'Tis true, a mild or inconsiderable *Fluor albus* may furnish no more than a very virulent *Stillicidium*; but then the deeper yellow or greenish Colour of this latter with the *Dysuria* or Pain in making Water (which is less heeded, if at all troublesome, in a gentle white Flux) but especially the attending *Chancres*, where there are any present, put the Question out of doubt: And truly every Woman who was before perfectly clean and dry in these Parts, neither lately has undergone a hard Labour in Childbirth, that shall in few Days after familiar Converse with a Man, find a Heat or Pricking in her Urine, which just before she was unacquainted with, together with the Appearance of Matter flowing out of the *Pudendum*, has great Cause to suspect an Injury, and to send in time for her Physician, or Surgeon, who may satisfy her of the Truth, and direct such Remedies as are suited to her Condition.

For the farther clearing of this Point, which is indeed very necessary we should rightly understand, I shall not think much to transcribe hither the Words of a very learned Man of our own College, I mean Dr. Charlton, who in his *Rheumatismi Uterini Genealogia, sive, Fluoris Albi Historia*, having placed the Causes of that Distemper under the following Heads, (*scil.*) 1. *In Uteri*

Απορία,

Ἀτονίᾳ, sive Substantia ejus justo laxior reddita.
 2. In Glandulis ejusdem officii sui immemoribus.
 3. In Lymphæ-ductuum apertione. 4. In Tubulorum Membraneorum dilatatione vel irritatione.
 5. In Exulceratione. He proceeds thus, in relation to the different Seats of these two Distempers, as well as their proper Diagnostic Signs, or Marks of Distinction.

Rheumatismi Uterini Origine, Causisque tam antecedentibus, quam proximis, atque primariis, prout Facultates nostræ ferebant, jam tandem investigatis; ostensisque tum ejusdem Speciebus diversis, tum Signis cuicque Speciei propriis, quibus inter se discriminantur: aliud nil Disquisitionis hujus complemento videtur deesse, nisi ut peculiare quasdam subjungam Notas, quibus Fluor iste à virulentâ distinguatur Gonorrhœâ, quam impura Venus infligit, quæque sæpenumerò sub Fluoris albi specie vel experientissimis Medicis imposuit. Quare, ut extremum Fabulæ actum peragam, consulamque Tyronum Utilitati, animadverto; Βρομώδην Γονόρροϊαν à Fluore albo tum Sede, tum Symptomatibus atque Signis evidenter discrepare.

Dr. Charlton's Distinction of the Fluor albus from the Gonorrhœa so call'd.

Quippe in Mulieribus, non Uterus, nec ejus Vagina Gonorrhœæ Sedes est; sed Pars illa Glandulis referta, & in inferiore ac anteriore Vaginæ Parte, prope Meatus urinarii Exitum, sita, quam Herophilus apud Galenum [lib. 14. de usu Partium] Prostatarum nomine primus insignivit: Nec immeritò: Uteri enim Vaginam ab Urethrâ dextrè dissecando dividantibus in Conspectum venit Substantia quædam membranosa, & albicans, unius ferè Digitî transversî Crassitudinem, æquans, totamque extrinsecus cingens Urethræ Canalem; quam perreptant, & in qua terminantur Lacunæ illæ, sive Ductus conspicui, qui in principio Urethræ, & in inferiore Vaginæ Parte reperiuntur, quemadmodum cuiquam eos inflato aere distendenti facile apparet: adeo ut Substantia

stantia ista pro Mulierum Prostatis, sive Corpore glanduloso, Virorum prostatico analogo rectè accipitur. Idem Officii etiam Parilitas demonstrat. Harum quippe Munus est, in se excipere, acuerere, demumque in Libidinis Ardore emittere tenuiorem Succo nutritii illuc delati partem; quæ Acrimoniâ suâ salinâ Feminas ad Venerem stimulat, Uterique Vaginam in Coitu lubricâ Voluptate titillat. Hic igitur cæcutiit alioquin oculatissimus Veslingius, qui [Syntag. Anat. pag. 73.] Utero Prostatas glandulosas derogavit. Cæterum ex his tantum Prostaticis Gonorrhœam scaturire, hoc mihi validissimo Argumento est, quod in Mulieribus vitio illo fœdatis, & post Mortem dissectis Prostatæ hæc semper comperiuntur exulceratæ, saniemque virosam compressu expuentes.

And a little farther he goes on as follows: *Cognitâ jam Gonorrhœæ virosæ Sede, ad reliqua Discriminis Indicia progredior: Quæ partim à Materiæ extillantibus Qualitatibus, partim à Symptomatibus, infectarumque Mulierum querelis, partim à Causis antecedentibus desumenda sunt. Quod per Gonorrhœam Veneream excidit, continenter assiduôque fertur ut in uterino Fluore. Est tamen crassius multò, atque modò album, modo flavum, aut virescens, Odore gravi molestum, acre & exedens; ac proinde, rarò deprehenditur citra Pudendi Ulcus; semper sibi Comitem habet acerrimum Urinæ Ardorem, cum Stranguria; ob inflammata, sæpèque excoriata Urethræ extremitatem. At nondum his Notis certò possit ab uterino Fluore internosci; sed hinc maxime, quod prorumpentibus Catameniiis, non desinat, sed cum his, & mox ab iis similiter persistat: Uterinus verò Fluor cessat in Mensium eruptione, & aliquanto post tempore. Adhæc, Fluoris albi Materia, alteram in Gonorrhœa manantem quantitate longè excedit. Quæ hoc vitio polluuntur, non de Lumbagine, sed de Incendio & Acerbitate quadam Pudoris Sin-*
num

num quasi adurente, quæ inter meiendum exacerbat, conqueruntur. Quinetiam Luis Venereæ Signa se interdum produnt, neque uterini Fluoris Indicia ullæ cernuntur. Cæterum qui certior esse velit, Pudenda inspiciat. Ita enim Partes Urethræ contiguas (in quibus Lacunarum modò memoratarum Exitus terminantur) mucosâ quâdam Materiâ conspurcatas, ac interdum etiam exulceratas deprehendet; reliquis Vaginæ partibus interim rectè se habentibus, cujus contrarium in Fluxu albo reperiri assolet.

Hoping the Reader's Pardon for this Prolixity, I now hasten to the *Prognostic* Signs of the first Infection, call'd by the Antients (as we before remark'd) untruly, a *Gonorrhœa*, and more properly of some of the Moderns, *Stillicidium purulentum*; or as *Harvy* saith it is termed among the *Dutch*, *Een Drypert*, the *Dropper*. As to the Event, I say, the same is generally a *Pox*, where the Sick falls into the Hands of Quacks, or other ignorant Pretenders; or if he will not conform to Rules (and 'tis not often that our common Sinners of this Nature will) the Consequence may be perhaps the same, under the best of Management.

If there be only a *Dysury* with a simple Running, of good Colour and Condition, in as good a Habit and a regular Patient, the Case promiseth well for an easy and speedy Cure. A late Writer hereupon acquaints us, in his first Edition, that the later the Symptoms appear, the greater is the Virulency; in his second, he says, the sooner they appear, the Virulency is greatest; and both these Positions are advanced as *Corollaries* from the same *Lemma*, like some other (I must acknowledge as to myself) seeming Inconsistencies in that learned Man's Discourse. But if the Distemper is attended with *Chordee* or *Priapism* (bespeaking greater Virulency in the Taint) there is like to

be greater Trouble; more still, if callous Ulceration, or *Chancres* arise about the *Glans* and *Prepuce*; or if accompanied with *Hernia humoralis*: Still worse, if a *Phimosis*, with the like *Chancres* underneath, are present, or a *Paraphimosis* also; where in the first, you cannot sometimes come at your Work, without ripping up the Duplication of the Foreskin; and in the last, there may be Danger of Gangrene or Mortification to the uncover'd *Glans*, by its Strangulation; when you may be also necessitated to cut through the Folds of the same, to set that Part at Liberty. But, worst of all, where *Caruncles* are form'd within the Passage, which threaten an *Ischury*, or entire Stop to the Urine, creating exquisite Pains to the Patient, and great Vexation also to the honest Artist.

Yet all these, with diligent Care and a sound Judgment, may be overcome, and the Patient restor'd to a perfect Health again, if he will be conformable. But let no one think himself (however the more modish or gallant Man) the more like to be sound or complete in his Health for his repeated Follies of this Nature, lest finding himself deceiv'd, he repent too late. For 'tis most certain, that neither this Disease, nor yet its Remedies, were ever found to improve a Constitution, or to change it otherwise, than from a sound, to a morbid State.

Men easier
infected
than Wo-
men, and
sooner cu-
red.

But farther: The Infection itself is oftentimes observ'd to spread faster in Men than in Women, contrary to what some Authors have laid down; because the Genitals of these latter are better defended by the Deluge of Humours usually draining off that Way; and in some of whom this Poison lies therefore conceal'd, or as it were, sheathed many Months, I might say Years, without appearing to have otherwise polluted the
I Blood,

Blood, or shewing itself in other Symptoms, than a Running accompanied sometimes with *Chancres*. Nay, I am satisfied I have seen some common Women, that for several Years together, have never been without the one or other of these Appearances; and however communicating the Venom to some who daily convers'd with them, yet kept their own Flesh, were strong and lusty, eat well, drank hard, and seldom, if at all, took Physick upon that Account. Yet 'tis plain, that all do not escape so well, nor have I found any of them so easily cur'd, by reason of the great Laxity of these Parts, and their being always steeped by the Humours aforesaid, as the like Degree of Infection is in Men.

The learned Writer formerly mentioned, allows the Men to be sooner catch'd; very few, he says, escaping, that meddle with a diseased Woman, *Notwithstanding the inconsiderable Quantity they can take up of the venereal Poison; whereas Women, who, he tells us also, receive a Million of times more, yet escape the same.* His Reason this, for that the latter finds it blended or blunted with another oily Liquor, the Semen; whilst the former takes it in full Force out of the Vagina, where it was lodged before, by some infected Person, and where it may lie some time without Damage to her. But surely, if it be thus blended, when discharged into the Vagina, it might be redischarged (*finitâ Copulatione*) in the Woman's erect Posture, at least the *Spicula* broken as well therewith, as sheathed farther by the glandulous Liquor, with which these Parts are bedew'd, more particularly at such times. Wherefore, I must needs think a better Reason is taken from the different Texture or Formation of the Genitals themselves; the Man's being dry and turgid only with Blood and Spirits, the *Glans* also alike tumid, and being

bared from its covering, the *Prepuce*, is endow'd with a most exquisite Sense ; consequently more exposed to the venomous *Effluvia* arising from the infected Parts. And hence it is as true as common a Remark, that those who have this Part always uncovered by a retracted Foreskin, escape for the most part better than others. The Women contrarily, for the Causes just before related, are both less susceptible of the Taint, and its Progress, when communicated, is generally slower also. But enough of this.

The Cure
in general
of the first
Infection.

As to what relates to the Cure of this *first Infection* or *French Disease*, (which whether theirs or not, has one of its Epithets, *Alamode*, thence borrow'd) there have been, and still are various Methods taken ; and he that cures soonest, provided he cure safely, is doubtless the best Physician or Surgeon ; but this is not the Aim of our *London Quacks*, who, if they can but stop the Running, or heal the Sores, (which very few of them know how to accomplish) regard not the Consequence, usually a *Pox* ; as we observ'd in our *Prognosticks*. Nor truly is it very material, or of great Moment, it should be otherwise with the Generality of our Fornicators : For as the sham Physician is eager of his Money, so is the sham'd Patient in as much haste to go again to his unlawful Pleasures. Thus one *Clap* is often palm'd upon another, and each, unless the first, very probably on a preceding *Pox*. But we return to the Cure.

In order whereunto, Purgation is, I think, allow'd almost on all sides, and doubtless necessary to discharge the *Cacochymy* ; yet here likewise our new Writer thereof finds fault, and tells us (how truly, let all good Artists judge) *it were better the Gonorrhœa should run off of itself, than be treated with such Medicines, as by their Stimuli add to the Malignity,*

Malignity, and encrease the Disease; for it is not (saith he) so much as pretended, that Purgatives destroy any part of the Matter of this Distemper, but what they effect is by their Stimuli helping off with that which is already infected; which yet, if wholly left to itself, would be more safely discharg'd. Again, saith he, that purging Medicines do not act directly in destroying the Matter, is most certain, but only in the small Assistance they give to Nature, when it carries off the same, in some very healthy Constitutions.

Let it be so then, if it carries off the Matter of the Disease, it is equally beneficial, as if it destroy'd the same. What he means by some *healthy Constitutions*, I know not; for if they help not also in the less healthful, to what purpose are they prescrib'd by the best Authors, and daily put in Practice by the best Artists, with the greatest Success; or why does this learned Gentleman himself (after he has thus declaim'd against these Medicines) inform us in the same Discourse, *That as purging Medicines have been proved to be of Use in the Cure of Claps, which is likewise manifest by Experience, he will set down some Forms thereof?*

There is no doubt to be made, but that different Purgatives, in different Habits, are to be directed; and that great Prudence is requir'd as to the Time of their being continued; in which, perhaps, consists one of the nicest Points of this Cure. For if in some *Dyscrasies* of the Blood, and in some Infections of this kind, we continue the stronger Sort, especially of these Remedies promiscuously, till the Matter ceaseth to flow, or till it becomes perfectly white and tenacious, and only glews up the Orifice of the *Urethra* (as is the Manner of some) we shall oftentimes find our selves disappointed, and so far from gaining our

End, that both the Virulency of the Flux, as well as the other Symptoms, may happen to increase upon us. Thus I have more than once observed in some Patients, I have had formerly, that after half a Score, or a Dozen times purging them, every, or (according to their Strength) each other Day, with some brisk *Cathartick*, the *Stillicidium* hath been both lessened in its Quantity, and grown better conditioned also in its other Qualities; the Symptoms likewise have been corrected, and sometimes wholly taken off; when pursuing the same Evacuation a little longer, or perhaps to as many more Times, it has again grown ill-conditioned, and the former Accidents of *Dysury* and *Priapism*, have returned: So that I have been forced to leave off the Purging, at least with the stronger *Catharticks*; and to mix only a little *Pulvis Rad. Rhei*, with some *Terebinthinate*, or balsamick Medicine, till the Running has again declined; after which, the latter by themselves. And this Accident I have observ'd most frequently to have attended some bilious, and hot, or dry Temperaments, whose Blood is, as it were, fir'd; and the Parts farther stimulated by the *Colocynth. Scammoniat. or Diagrediat.* Purges, usually ordered at such Times, and well enough suited to the colder, more lax, and phlegmatick Constitutions. So that, in short, he who (in an excellent good Author's Words) *cleanseth well*, unless we restrain *well*, to *sufficiently*, doth not always cure well. And this I have the rather hinted, to inform the younger Practitioner, that although for the most part, it may be necessary the Purgation should be continued, till the Matter is better coloured, and almost ready to disappear; yet have we at all times no absolute *Cynosure*, thereby to steer this Cure of the *first Infection*. Nor will the yellow
Colour

Colour be always found a Mark of the Malignity (though most commonly) so much, as of an ill Habit, a bilious Blood, or some other singular *Dyscrasy* of the Juices therein. For although the stopping of such a Running by Restricting, very commonly lays the Foundation of a *second Infection*, yet by the Means above, and hereafter to be observed, some others have been well cured, although this Yellowness has continued to the last ; in which, I think, I have the concurrent Sentiment of a late Writer upon the same Subject.

I have the rather also touch'd upon this *ὑπερκαθάρσις*, or *Superpurgation*, because I believe many stubborn *Gleets* have been at first this way promoted, and the Patient's Body harraß'd to no Purpose, the Malignity of the Distemper being increased, which was intended to be thereby removed.

The general *Purgatives* I would recommend, especially for the *cold* and *phlegmatic* Constitutions, are those commonly used by the Surgeons of the Town, viz. *Extr. Rud. Pil. Coch. Min.* or that with fewer Ingredients (but full out as efficacious as any of them) the *Pil. ex Duobus*. The latter being what I usually order, from ℥i. to ʒß. and in Bodies robust, sometime to ℥ii. with ʒß. gr. xv. or ℥i. of *Calomel.* particularly when attended with *Chancres*, or great Virulency ; which may be repeated every other Day, or with some few, who bear the Operation well, every Day for eight or ten times, when the Flux commonly lessens, and looks of a better, i. e. of a whiter Colour.

The *Confect. Hamech* and *Benedicta laxativa*, were the common Purges of the Antients at these Times. Dr. Sydenham makes a Mass *ex Pil. Coch. Maj. & Extr. Rud. ana ʒiii. Res. Jalap. & Digred.*

gred. ana ʒʒ. cum Opobals. q. s. fiant Pil. vi. ad ʒi. quarum sumat Æger quatuor omni Mane per quatuordecim dies; dein alternis Auroris, per alias Septimanas duas; denique bis in Hebdomade, usque ad Curationis Finem.

But this is a Penance few of our People will submit to, nor is there always (as I have just now observed) any Necessity that they should.

The *Pulvis Diasenæ* and *Warvicensis* called otherwise *Sanctus* and *Cornachini*; are likewise given by some, as is also this following Mass, in use with a good Artist, and who, I believe, has had as much of this Business as most in Town.

℞ Scammon. Sulphurat. Colocynth. præp. Merc. dulc. pp. ana p. æq. Terebinth. Ven. q. s. ut formetur Mas. pro Pil. ex quibus deglutientur iii. iv. vel v. secundum Vires, ac Operationis Modum, singulis, vel melius, alternis Diebus.

But in the hot, dry, or hectic Dispositions, you must not be too busy with this Sort of Catharticks: For such, the *Pulv. Rad. Rhei cum Cremore Tartari*, or the *Electuarium lenitivum cum Pulv. Julap.* may suffice; as also the *Decoct. Sen. Gereon.* or a strong Infusion of the said *Radix Rhabarb. incis. Tamarind. Fol. Sen. & Sal. Tartari.* Some Forms of which I shall here give you.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Rhei ʒʒ. Rad. Julap. pulv. ʒi. Crem. Tart. ʒii. vel Tart. vitriol. gr. v. ad ʒʒ. Elect. lenitivi cum Syr. Viol. aliquantulum mollesacti q. s. m. f. Bolus. ℞ Infus. Senæ ʒiii. Syr. Ros. solut. de Rhamno, ana ʒʒ. Crem. Tart. ʒʒ. m. f. Haustus lenitèr purgans. ℞ Rad. Rhei tenuitèr incis. Fol. Senæ, ana ʒiʒ. vel ʒii. Tamarind. ʒʒ. Sal. Tart. ʒi. Sem. Anis. P. j. Aq. Font. ʒiv. fiat Infusio calida per Noctem, mane coletur & adde Syr. Ros. Solut. Mannæ opt. ana ʒi. m. fiat Potio mane sumenda, usuali Regimine cum hisce omnibus observato.

Sometimes

Sometimes it may be also requisite, as before recited, to lodge xii. or xv. Grains of the *Calomel.* over Night, with a little of the *Conf. Fracast.* or *Conf. Ros.* taken in a *Bolus* going to Rest, and purged off again next Morning, with one or other of these Medicines.

In my Practice, after I have sufficiently purged off the Virulency, or as the Quantity and Colour of the Flux shall indicate; I usually finish with $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. of the Balsam *Cobaiba*, called commonly *Capivi*, given at several times; *vel sub forma Electuarii, cum Conserv. fruct. Cynosbat. vel instar Pastæ albae, cum Sacch. alb. præp. sumendo alterutrius Quant. Nuc. Mosc. Maj. mane atque Vesperi, ventriculo vacuo.*

One Pot of this Composition hath very frequently compleated the Work; or if there be Occasion, I repeat it once, twice, or perhaps thrice, if any Remains of the Gleet should so require; and this Remedy I prefer to any of the Terebinthinate ones, or indeed any other of the natural Balsams, whether *Gileadense*, *Peruanum*, *Opobalsamum*, *Tolutanum* (all used by some Practitioners for this purpose) because I find it heats and binds less than these last: Nor is it such a Tell-tale as the former, where the Chamber-pot, by its Smell, discovers what has been done all over the House; besides, it is less nauseous to many People's Stomachs than the common Turpentine, especially if taken in the Way I have here prescrib'd it.

For poor People, unable to be at the Charge, unless of very little Medicine, where there has been only a *simple Running* with the *Dysury*, I have wrote more than fifty Bills to their *Apothecaries*, after the following Manner; and receiv'd their Thanks a few Days after; when I have found their Cures compleated, without Danger of Relapse,

lapse, or Transmutation either of this *first* into a *second Infection*; of which, I think, there is little Danger, where the Running gradually lessens, turns whitish, and goes off with an open Body.

R. Elect. Lenitiv. Bals. Capiv. ana ℥i. Pulv. Rad. Jalapii ℥ii. Sal. Prunel. ℥i. m. f. Electuarium cujus capiat Quant. Nuc. Castaneæ, sero Vesperi, & repetatur mane seq. cum levi Custodia : Repetendo quotidie nisi nimis operatur, vel nocte molestat, quum capiat mane tantum.

For weakly People I substitute the *Pulv. Rhei loco Jalapii*. And where the Weeping has return'd, I order a Morsel of the said Electuary to be taken every, or each other Day, for some time longer, or till the Parts are perfectly dry and healed.

With such a *Recipe*, only once repeated, I very lately cured a poor Fellow of a Running, who had been running about from one Pretender to another, for four Months, in little more than a Fortnight.

Indeed I have often wonder'd so few of our Writers have taken Notice of this noble Medicament, in finishing the Cure of *Claps*, and of *Gleets* arising from thence; for which I believe very few Remedies can compare in the whole physical Republick; and they who know rightly how to time it, may perform more in a Week, than by all the other Methods now used, in a Month. I am sure I have known one single Ounce thereof effect more in some of these Cases, than a whole Pound of Turpentine, mix'd up too as Mr. Wiseman directs, *cum Pulv. Jalap. Crem. Tart. & Sal. Prunel.* or than the *Chio* and *Cyprus* Turpentine taken alone in large Quantities. When the former Composition with the *Cons. Cynosbat.* gives more than a couple of Stools a Day, and I am satisfied the Malignity is beforehand carried off,

off, I sometimes direct as follows. *R. Conf. Fruct. Cynosb. Balsam. Cobaibæ ana ℥i. Ter. Japon. pp. zii. Sacch. alb. q. s. ut fiat Elect. solidioris Consistentiæ, cujus ex Cuspide Cultelli, sumat Morsulum ad Magnitud. Castaneæ, Mane ac Vesperti*; and sometimes I add likewise the *Pulv. Rhei parum torrefact.* both which in Weepings merely of the Seminals, from a too great Laxity, or some preceding Debility from an *Hypercatharsis*, are together with a like Quantity of the *Croc. Mart. Restr.* always to be added, when the Sugar may be left out.

Instead of the Conserve, a very good Practitioner, my intimate Acquaintance, makes use of the *Mel Virginale*, with which the Balsam more readily incorporates, neither diffusing nor floating on the Top, as with the Conserve it is apt to do; and when he is minded to confound the Taste of the Balsam, he adds a little of the Balsam of *Peru*, which alters both the Taste as well as Colour.

It was this Balsam a late Quack (famous for Clap-curing) mix'd up with *Cassia, Merc. d. Ocul. Canc. Sal. Prunel. & Sal. Succin.* into an Electuary, which together with his *Sublimat. Solution*, and his Syringe for the *Penis*, made up his *Packet*; by which it is said, that he acquired a plentiful Income. Those who desire to see the Prescript, may find it in the Treatise call'd, *The Symptoms, Nature, Cause, and Cure of a Gonorrhœa*, second Edition; that in the first being different: As also in a Quack Libel under the Sanction of M. D. set forth lately by one *Spink*.

The *Potio Alba, ex Terebinth. Ven. cum Ovi vitello & Vin. alb. composita*, is a Remedy that was formerly in much Request, and still used by some Surgeons, as well Abroad as at Home, on the like Account; being deemed also very serviceable, but

a nauseous Drench to be repeated, and surly in its Operation; so that the nicer Palates and Stomachs cannot dispense with it. Somewhat like it we have in *Bates* under the same Title. But instead of these, the *Chio* and *Cyprus* Turpentine have been customarily exhibited to the Quantity of a Filberd, Nutmeg, or Chesnut, Night and Morning, or only once, at Night, wrap'd up in Sugar, or cover'd over with a Wafer; also the former Turpentine boil'd up till it is fit to be made into Pills; likewise the *Ol. Terebinth.* is prescrib'd by some to ten, fifteen, or twenty Drops, distill'd first upon a Lump of Sugar, and after dissolv'd in a Glass of Ale or white Wine; after the same Manner the *Opobalsam.* is taken, which I think the better Medicine of the two, especially for some particular Constitutions.

David Abercromby, for his Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, falsely so called, directs in this manner.

R. Cassiæ rec. Extr. ℥i. Pulv. Rad. Rhei. Crem. Tart. ana ℥i. m. f. Bolus; vel R. Tereb. Ven. non lotæ ℥iii. Rhei pulv. ℥i. Sacch. q. s. Misce.

Dr. Harvy thus, *R. Tereb. non lotæ ℥iii. Rhei Elect. pulv. à ʒß. ad ℥i. Gum. Guaj. à ʒi. ad ʒß. Merc. d. à ʒß. ad ʒi. m. f. Bolus, sumendus Mane, & pro Robustis, repetatur Vesperi.*

But in the first of these I would desire to know what Mouth is capable of taking in a *Bolus* of ten Drams weight? Or how few Stomachs of retaining three Drams of *Turpentine*, with the rest of the Ingredients? So that after due Purgation with some proper *Cathartick*, or such as best suits the Temperament of the Patient, I have said enough, I hope, to convince the Reader, that I think the *Capivi Balsam* preferable to most others, for healing and agglutinating the ulcerated Parts, at the close of this Distemper: Who must not admire if I omit the mentioning any Injections outwardly,

outwardly, or Restringtons in common Use, prescribed to be taken inwardly.

As to the first, I confess I never had any great Opinion of them (notwithstanding some Empiricks place the whole of the Cure therein) nor unless in very much Disturbance from the Urine, by some Excoriation in the Passage, or greater Difficulty than ordinary in drying up the *Gleet*, have I seen Occasion for them: When probably a little *Aq. Hordei*, or a small Solution of the *Troch. Alb. Rhas. in Aq. Plantag. vel. Ros.* has been directed for the former; and a small *Aq. Calcis cum Syr. de Ros. sic. vel Mel. Ros.* for the latter. As to their Use in *Caruncles*, we shall speak presently, and in *Gleets* you may see our Discourse thereon hereunto annexed. In respect to Restringtons, such as the *Bolus verus, Sang. Drac. Succin. Mastich. Os sœpiæ, Ter. Lemn. Mumiæ*, and the like, since I practised, with the Balsam beforemention'd, I have but seldom had Occasion for them in the common Runnings; and when I have, I cannot say I have always found they would answer Expectation; nor indeed should I advise any one (however inoffensive or necessary they are represented by *De Blegny*, and some others) in a virulent *Stillicidium*, to have any thing to do with them.

The Time of using these *balsamick* Medicines, is generally speaking after the Virulency is purged off, the Symptoms removed, and the Colour of the Running (which is now grown inconsiderable in its Quantity) changed from its former yellow or greenish Cast, to a more pale and whiter Aspect, and a more tenacious Consistence also. But if notwithstanding the Repetition of your purging Remedies, this Alteration cannot be acquir'd, the Symptoms before enumerated, rather improving; you must make Revulsion by vomiting your Patient,

tient, with a proper Dose of the *Turpethum Min.* repeated at two or three Days distance, once or twice: After which, according to his Habit (the Malignity being somewhat check'd) some more gentle *Cathartick*, as the *Pulv. Rhei* before observ'd, may be mix'd with the *Terebinthinate*, or balsamick Medicine; and the Matter still daily decreasing, these latter (as we have already intimated) by themselves. But if the *Clap* (as frequently happens) be complicate with other Symptoms, and a *second Infection* is also present, you must then proceed as we shall direct in the farther prosecution of our Discourse, and for the present overlook the *first*.

I know the Author of the late Treatise we have before refer'd to, tells us, *That these balsamic Remedies differ not from Restrictives in the Cure of Claps; neither can be said to be Healers, because there is no preceding Digestion.* To which it may be answer'd, that we have very commonly all the Appearance the Parts furnishing the Matter are capable of shewing us; that is a State of Crudity and Indigestion, and (the Malignity overcome) a State also of Concoction; suitable, I say, to the Nature of the Parts affected, tho' perhaps not what is exactly agreeable to that which is produced by some others. But whether this be so or not, if these Remedies perform'd no other Office than by merely Restricting without Healing, how comes it that two of the best of them, *Turpentine* and *Capivi*, perform the generality of these Cures, yet purge at the same time? from whence surely we may infer, that they both deterge and heal, much differently from the common Restrictives, which shut up the Poison, constipate the Belly; either thickening the Fluids, or constringing the Mouths of their containing Vessels; and consequently, if unseasonably directed, by detaining the

the said venomous Matter, lay the Foundation of a worse Disease than that which they were given to remedy. But to proceed to our Subject.

There are some who, for this End, exceedingly magnify the *Clap-water* of *Quercetan*; which he orders to be given by two Spoonfuls twice a Day, *Certè tamen præmissâ debitâ Catharsi*, and which he prepares thus.

℞ *Pulv. Fol. Mentb. Dictamni, Rad. Irid. Flor. ana ℥i. sem. Agn. Cast. Rutæ & Lactucæ ana ℥vi. Terebinth. Ven. ℥iv. vini alb. ℥xx. Destillentur in Alembico vaporis Balneo.*

As also the following from *Riverius*, little differing, which that learned and practical Physician tells us, he gave commonly to finish the Cure, after twice purging with *Calomel* and *Pil. Coch. Min. ana ℥i.* and ten times with *℥i.* of *Pulv. Rad. Rhei cum ℥iii. Terebinth. Venet.*

℞ *Mentb. sic. ℥iii. Sem. Lactuc. Rutæ, Agni Cast. ana ℥ii. Dictamn. Cret. ℥x. Sacch. alb. ℥ii. Omnia pulverizentur, & addendo Terebinth. Ven. ℥v. Vini alb. generosi ℥xxx. F. Destillatio in Baln. Mar. & capiat Coch. ii. omni mane, duabus horis ante Cibus.*

But these, in my Opinion, seem better fitted for the Cure of the *Tabes Dorsalis*, so call'd, where by a hot, saline or acrid Seed, the Patient is constantly stimulated in his Sleep to nocturnal Polutions; from whence so great Portions of this *Quintessentia Sanguinis* are carried off, as at length brings on a *nervous Atrophy*; the Patient quickly after growing *Hectical*, and melting away with a *Marasmus*. These distill'd Waters, I say, seem likely to effect more here, than in the venereal or virulent *Claps*.

The Cure by Clysters, which were contriv'd for those whose Aversion to Medicine is insuperable

able (tho' it be not so to the beloved Vice) is by throwing up $\text{℥}\beta$. or zvi . of the *Terebinth. Ven. cum Ovi Vitel. solut.* once a Day, and sometimes twice; if only once, it may be made more purgative with the *Conf. Hamech*, for the stronger Sort, or the *Elect. de suc. Ros. Diacatholicon. lenitivum* for the weaker; but this Method (unless the Cure be promoted by giving some mercurial Cathartick between whiles, and some Balsamick also, when the *Virus* is taken off) is scarce to be confided in: Nor have I known (unless very rarely) that it has answer'd the Expectation.

Professor *Boerhaave's* Cure by *Epithems*, you will see in my Discourse of *Gleets*, with some Animadversions thereon; as also in his *Comments* prefix'd to the new Edition of *Aloysius Luisinus*, which Preface has since been translated into *English*.

Having thus laid down the curative Method in general, I shall now take Notice of some particular Symptoms accompanying this Disease.

Cure of
the Symp-
toms at-
tending
this first
Infection.
And first
of the *Dy-
suria*.

The first of which, and which usually is the *Præcursor* or Harbinger to the rest, is the *Dysuria*, or *Ardor Urinæ*: Altho' the learned Author of *The Symptoms*, &c. tells us, the same doth not appear till three or four Days after the Running, notwithstanding our clap'd Patients take the first Hint of their Misfortunes from this Smart and Pricking of their Water, and which they commonly observe before the said Running is discover'd, at least together therewith. The Chymists say this Disturbance ariseth from some *saline armoniac Needles fluctuating in a purulent Fluor*. Others, with as much, if not more Reason, from the *Salts* of the *Urine* gauling in their Passage, the inward Lining of the *Urethra*, more than ordinarily tender and sore at these times, from the Inflammation attending. Be it so then, the
Heat

Heat and Acrimony (without staying either to calculate their *Quantity*, or measure their *Sizes*) indicate certainly some refrigerating, attemperating, diluting and emulsing Liquors, that may take off this Complaint, and ease them of their Pain: For which Cause let the Patient drink, (especially on the Days he does not purge, and in the Evenings of those he does,) the *Lac vaccinum cum p. æ. Aq. Font. coctum*; also the *Lac Amygdalinum*, or some Emulsion prepar'd *ex sem. 4. fr. Maj. cum sem. Papav. & Hyoscyam. alb.* edulcorated or rendred grateful to his Palate, *cum Syr. Papav. Rhœad. de Althæa vel de Nymph.* or when by reason of the Pain he is very restless, the *Syr. de Meconio*, instilling into each Draught of the same a few Drops of the *Spir. Nitr. dulcis*. A Form or two of such a Liquor may be after this manner.

R. Amygd. d. Excortic. Num. vii. Sem. 4. fr. Maj. ana ʒi. contunde, & gradatim affunde Aq. Hordei (in qua ʒvi. Gum. Arabic. incoxerint) ℥iʒ. Colaturæ adde Aq. Cinnamom. hord. ʒii. Sacch. alb. ʒʒ. vel Syr. de Althæa ʒi. Misce. vel R. Amygd. dul. ut prius decortic. Num. x. Sem. Lactucæ & Sem. Papav. alb. ana ʒʒ. Contusis affunde ut antea Decoct. Hord. & Liquirit. fiatque Emulsio S. A. In a Draught of either of these (as we observ'd before) may be dissolved ʒʒ. or ʒvi. (the other Syrup being here omitted) of the *Syr. de Meconio*, in the Evening of his purging Days, to dispose him to rest, after the Tumult raised in the Blood by the preceding *Cathartick*: But these Liquors simply not availing to remove this Complaint, we must order ʒi. ʒʒ. or ʒii. of the *Crystall. Mineral. or Sal. Prunel.* in a Draught of the same, with its equal Weight of white Sugar, to be repeated two or three times a Day; adding farthermore upon Occasion (as in the *Chordee* or *Priapism*)

G

Sacch.

Sacch. Saturn. gr. v. & in Micturitione dolorifica, totidem Camphoræ: Which Remedies generally remove the Complaints of this kind. These Accidents being likewise attended at some times with great Fluxion and Inflammation, as appears by the feverish Disorder with which they are affected; it is requisite at such times, but more especially in sanguine Constitutions, to empty their Veins by Bleeding, which will cool their Bodies, abate the Inflammation, and prevent some Disturbances given afterwards to the Blood, by the purging Physick that is necessary to follow; it being also approved by most of the Moderns, as a justifiable Practice, however condemn'd by the Antients, and some few others.

Excoriations and
Chancres.

If there be only a simple Excoriation on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, a Pledgit of *Diapompholigos* may be sufficient; but if Ulceration, you must forward the Digestion, especially if there be Callosity, or *Chancres* already formed; at which time your *Merc. præcip. rub.* sprinkled thereon, with the Digestive over, may be convenient and proper also to deterge them. After which you need not be over-hasty to dry them up, till the Virulency is purged off and corrected by your Internals; lest in stifling the Venom here, it should shew itself after in other pocky Eruptions, and stand then in need of the Method of Cure for a confirm'd *Lues*. Again, if your *Præcipitate* prove insufficient to correct the Virulency, and subdue the chancrous Excrescence, you may touch it with the *Lac Sublimat. Corros.* described in our Treatise *De Morbis Cutaneis*, or lay on a small Pledgit express'd from the same; also a light Touch of the *Butyrum Antimonii*, or of the lunar Caustick, may be sometimes necessary: But if they still happen to improve in their Virulency, or grow more spreading and corrosive, whilst your Patient is purged with Mercurials,

Mercurials, there is no better Way of making Revulsion than by exhibiting *gr. viii. ix. or x.* (according to the Age, Strength and Habit, as also Use to the like Medicines) of the *Turpeth. Min.* in a Bole with *Cons. Ros.* and to repeat the same Remedy, if there be occasion, at two or three Days distance, twice or thrice; by which you will find the *Chancre* not only to abate of its fretful Nature, and growing milder or more manageable; but the Symptoms of Pain, *Chordee* or *Priapism* (if attending) will likewise quickly go off, the *Stillicidium* from the *Penis* will be lessen'd, and its Malignity also subdu'd: After which your Purgation as before directed, may be repeated at proper Intervals, as well to secure the *Turpeth.* from flavering the Patient, as to carry off any Relicks of the venereal Poison, that, by reason of the *Emetick*, may have taken hold of the Blood: Of which tho' some good Artists tell us there is no Danger; yet do I own myself ever best pleas'd with the Cure, that did not want them, or Restringtons either, but only purging off the *Virus*, and thereby cleansing, and after healing with the Balsamick I have already recommended. It is now the Practice of the best Artists, where a Chancre is rebellious and submits not to digest readily under purging with Mercurials, to put them directly into a spitting Course.

But of this Symptom, together with the *verrucae Penis*, the *Thymi*, *Fici* and *Condylomata*, with other Excrecences from a venereal Taint, sprouting *juxta Podicem*, as also of the *Phimosis* and *Paraphimosis*, we have already made some mention in our Treatise aforesaid, among the Diseases incident to the Skin of the *Prepuce*, and others *circa Anum*; so that there may seem less Reason to enlarge here upon the same: However I shall not pretermitt what I have of late Years found

Excrecences of various sorts.

The Au-
thor's Re-
medy for
Chancres.

successful in overcoming these chancrous Ulcerations, either on the *Glans* or *Præputium* in Men, and the *Labia* as well as *Sinus Pudoris* in Women; and that is, where the Patient will not salivate, the smoaking them with *Cinnabar*, thrown upon a hot Iron, or a common Heater; the Fume ascending through a Funnel, or a Seat perforated like the close Stool (which I make frequent use of for such Purpose) all round the diseased Parts, *ʒi.* of which *Cinnabar* I order to be sprinkled on at a time, every Day, and sometimes twice a Day, for a Week; the Iron at the same time being hot enough to raise a Flame with Smoke, but not so burning or fiery red, as to make it instantly consume away in Flame alone.

Chancres
disting-
uish'd,
with a
new Re-
medy for
the same.

Our new and learned Writer upon the Symptoms beforementioned has distinguished these *Chancres* as *primary* or original, *symptomatical* or consequential to the *Gonorrhœa*, and *Symptoms* also of a *Pox*; as he has likewise differenc'd those of the *Prepuce* from those on the *Glans*; acquainting us farther, that none but the pocky *Chancres* require Internals, the rest, (which he says are two thirds of the whole) are removed by *Topicks* only. But I have not time to enlarge upon these Distinctions, which I think neither well founded, nor the Knowledge thereof, for that Reason, much conducive to the Cure; nor can I advise that any of these Symptoms, unless perhaps some of the *Verruæ* (of which our Author is silent) should be trusted singly to the external Application, since they seem all (tho' not alike) to partake of the same common Venom; the one more immediately derived from a close Contact therewith, the other mediately by the corrupted Juice of the Parts; and according to their Situation, whether on the *Glans* or *Prepuce*, chiefly differ-
ing

ing in their Aspect. But I must not overlook his new-invented Remedy (as he calls it) to remove them, without the tedious (as he expresseth himself) and painful way of other Artists, by *Escharoticks*; the coagulated Juices being by this his Medicine resolved, and the *Chancre* dispers'd without any farther Trouble.

To keep our Reader no longer in suspense, this Remedy is composed of the crude Mercury or Quicksilver, inviscated with common Turpentine; *quantum vis* of the one, with a *quantum satis* of the last: Which altho' this learned Gentleman has so highly extol'd for these Purposes, and so wonderfully magnify'd for a new and very useful Discovery; I can assure him that the very same Composition was well known to some Practitioners many Years past; and that in reducing Mercury into Corpuscles invisible, by the means of Turpentine, in order to incorporate the same with the *Axungia* for the Unction, I have frequently reserv'd some little Portion for this Use; when, however, in some mild Affects of this kind, I have found it serviceable; yet in the more corrosive, virulent and stubborn *Chancres*, I have been frequently necessitated unless I salivated my Patient to make use of the *Præcipit. rub.* the *Lac. Sublimat. Butyrum Antimonii*, or the *Lunar Caustic*, giving also *Turpeth. Min.* between whiles to check the Erosion, till of late Years, that I have practis'd with the *Cinnabarine Suffitus*; when I have sometimes had occasion for neither; and which, without arrogating to myself the Invention, or vaunting on its Performance, I may from my own daily Experience be allow'd, I hope, to recommend to others; and I can assure the honest Artist, that whilst he is trifling with the former, he will do Wonders with the latter: Yet if the *Chancre* (as very frequently happens) be

attended with other Symptoms of the *second Infection*, notwithstanding you may hereby dispose the same for Healing, yet must you not trust to this, or any other Method which only palliates; but hasten a Salivation, that may entirely root out the venereal Poison; and in the midst of these Symptoms that are unattended with others, you are to call in the Aid (as we before observed) of some proper mercurial Antidote given internally, as well as thus externally applying Remedies to the Parts. But indeed from what I have observed of late, as to this Symptom, I think there are few *Chancres*, whose Cure a Man can warrant in such wise as that the Patient shall be entirely freed from the Disease without a *Salivation*.

How little Reason then has the same learned Author of the Discourse aforementioned, to acquaint the World, *That in other Artists design of curing Chancres, no Remedy is applied to destroy the Cause of them; but like an irrecoverable Part they are eaten out, and that not without great waste committed on that which is sound: This likewise being done with so great Pain and Inflammation, that an Amputation is the last Remedy for the sharp Matter of the Gonorrhœa, and the sharper Application?*

These last Words, I must confess myself at a Loss to make good Sense of; for I can't think the *Amputation* relates either to the Matter or the Application; and I know of no Artist that was ever obliged to dock the *Penis*, on account of having applied an *Escharotick* to consume a chancreous *Callus*: Nor who has spent so many Months, nay Years, in their Extirpation, as he insinuates.

The Chordee and Priapism.

But farther, as the Cure of *Chancres*, more particularly on the *Prepuce* and *Frænum* (to use that learned Gentleman's Words,) *has perplexed and puzzled Authors, who did not sufficiently attend*
their

their Symptoms; so that likewise of the Chordee, he tells us, is such a surprizing Phænomenon, and of that Difficulty, that Physicians have never attempted to explain it. And yet, I fear, if we rest not satisfied with the malign *Aura*, or *Spiritus flatulentus*, distending and painfully inflating the nervous Bodies, as well as Passage of the Seed and Urine, giving Rise to this *Priapism*, or unnatural Erection; his Explanation will be as little satisfactory to an inquisitive or discerning Person: Which is that of its arising from the Compression of the Sides of the Urethra, by the nervous Bodies of the Penis, (the Cause of which, I think, is there not mentioned) which Part he will have so squeezed together thereby, at the time of Erection, as to beget in the Patient this chorded Sensation, and to hinder the Admittance of any venomous Matter to the Prostatæ at that time, by the said Passage; and that nothing less than the Impetus with which the Semen is thrown out, could make way for its Exit. But sure this learned Man forgets himself; for if the *Meatus* is so closely compress'd through its whole Entrance from one Extremity to the other, at least that End next the *Glans*, how comes the Poison (as he says it does) to enter one, two or three Inches within, and to form there the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*? I am not arguing either for, or against this Part's being the prime Residence of the first Infection; but think it strange a Notion should be advanced so contrary to daily and manifest Observation: It being evident, that the whole Bulb of the *Urethra* grows turgid, and is distended at the same instant with the *Corpora cavernosa Penis*, and that its *Parietes* are so far from being thereby conjoined, that the *Ductus communis* lies now wide open, and affords a ready Passage to the seminal Ejection; whose *Impetus* or saltatory Manner of Conveyance was

not intended to force open the Sides of the *Urethra*, which are already dilated, but for the more facile and expeditious Arrival of the same into the *Os Uteri internum*.

But I shall now hasten to the Cure of this Symptom, which we are told is easily removed by dipping the *Penis* in cold Water, which is also proposed by *De Blegny*: Yet how far such a sudden Constriction of the Pores may contribute to the shutting in of the Poison, and fixing the malignant Humour, we are not surely apprised; besides the Danger of *Gangrene*, in case of very great Fluxion upon the Part, by retarding, if not entirely checking, the Circuit of the Blood: So that if any such Experiment were try'd to remove this Complaint, I should prefer an *Epitheme* dip'd in *Oxycrate*, and apply'd to the *Pubes* or *Testicles* of the Patient. But indeed, I think it better to forbear either, and purge off the Virulency which gave Rise thereto, by some brisk mercurial *Cathartick*, making Revulsion also between whiles with a Dose or two of the *Turb. Mineral.* and on the intermediate Days, directing some proper refrigerating and attemperating Emulsions, together with the nitrous, saturnine, or camphorate Solutions above-recited: And this shall suffice to have been spoken of this Symptom.

Phimosis,
Paraphi-
mosis and
Crystalline.

The *Phimosis*, *Paraphimosis* and *Crystalline*, however Accidents only, and not immediate Symptoms of this Disease; yet happening upon a venereal Rencontre with a foul Woman, and especially if complicate with some other Marks of Contagion, as the *Stillicidium virulentum*, Excoriation, or chancrous Ulceration, are by no means to be overlook'd, or trusted simply to the local Application: But the Venom of the Distemper being purged off, or (the Defluxion very great, and the Symptoms pressing) the Humours revuls'd
by

by an *Emetick*, let a good discutient *Fotus* be provided and apply'd to breathe out the impacted Humour; or where there is also Induration, some proper *anodyne* Emollients thereunto added. But I have before observed, that I have treated of these Accidents, both such as are, and those which are not Venereal, in another Place, (*viz.* my Treatise *De Morbis Cutaneis*, Chap. vi. among the Diseases incident to the Skin of the *Prepuce*) to which for avoiding unnecessary Repetition, I shall refer you; whilst I only take notice farther upon this Head, that the same Author has inform'd us, the outward Applications alone, properly adapted, will free the Patient of these Accidents: So that there will never be found Occasion for that troublesome and painful Operation of cutting the Foreskin. The contrary to which (with Submission to the learned Author) I do positively affirm, and will appeal to the greatest and best experienced Masters in the Art of Chirurgery, if notwithstanding their utmost Endeavours by local Medicines, whether emollient to relax and soften the indurated Duplicature of the *Præputium*, or Discutients to set open the Pores, and breathe forth the Humour; allowing also the Assistance of internal Remedies (which frequently do more than all the rest) it will not sometimes happen that they are under a Necessity to dilate and set at Liberty the imprison'd *Glans* (more especially when some *Chap* or *Fissure*, at the Extremity, has increas'd the Malady) not only to come at some latent *Chancre*, but to give Discharge to the Urine, which has been found thereby in a manner wholly precluded. The like in the *Paraphimosis*, where the said *Glans* by its Collar is strangled; and where without cutting into the Stricture, oftentimes not only the rumpled *Prepuce*, but the *Glans* itself must inevitably mortify
and

and rot off, as I have proved in the Discourse above refer'd to.

Hernia

Humoralis

We shall next proceed to the *Hernia Humoralis*, of which 'tis less wonder we hear nothing amongst the first Writers of the Disease, it being a Consequent of the *Gonorrhœa*, and no such Symptom recorded for near a Century after the Disease was observ'd among us, though now a common Attendant, and usually the first Harbinger of the Infection; but why a late Writer upon the same, who pretends to have outdone all that went before him, in his *mechanical* Explanations, and his direct *mathematical* Cure, should have so little to say upon this Symptom, unless for that he knew, as to the Cure, but little of it, is more surprising. When this therefore shall happen, you must immediately provide a suitable Bag-Truss, that may not only support the Weight of the same, but contain likewise and secure the Applications thereto applied: Among which there is nothing that excels a Cataplasim of the *Farina Fabar. cum Oxymelle simplici*; having added thereunto a little *Ol. Ros.* or *Ung. Sambucin.* to keep it from growing presently hard and dry. Or a Decoction may be prepared *ex Flor. Chamœmel. Melilot. Sambuci, cum Fol. Ros. rub.* inspissate with the said *Farina*, adding towards the Conclusion, the *Oxymel* as above. Thus for Instance, *R. Summit. Cent. min. Mi. Flor. Chamœmel. Melilot. Sambuc. ana Mß. coquantur in Aquæ Fabrorum ℥iii. ad Medias; dein coletur, & iterum super Ignem posit. cum Farina Fabarum reducatur in Formam Pultis, sub Finem addendo Oxymel. simp. ℥iv. Ung. Sambuc. ℥ii. & reservando ad Usus.*

During these Applications let all restraining or balsamick Medicines be entirely forborne; the Patient being briskly purged with *Calomel.* and the

Pil.

Pil. ex duobus, as at the beginning, taking special Care he gets no Cold under the Operation : By which Method, repeated for some Days, this Swelling is usually dispersed ; the Running again appearing, which was before lessen'd, if not entirely restrained, and which is now to be purged off with the same, or the like *Cathartick*, repeated at proper Intervals.

But if notwithstanding this Method of Purging, the Pain and Fluxion still encrease, with Inflammation threatening an *Abscess* ; for the more speedy Relief of the Part, and preventing Mischief of that Kind, you must here likewise vomit your Patient with the *Turpeth. Min.* repeated at such Distance, as to avoid the making of his Chaps sore, till the Tumour subsides : Then purge off the Relicks. When if any schirrous Hardness should remain, which gives not way to the *Cataplasm*, neither yet to the *Catharticks*, you may endeavour to disperse and scatter the same, with the *Emplast. Diasulphuris. De Ranis cum Merc. de Cicuta cum Ammon. Emplast. ex Ammon. Diagalban. vel denique, cum Aceti Suffitu.*

The *Bubo* which attends this Disease when recent, if there be only Induration of the Glands, without Pain or Inflammation, requires nothing separate from the general Method ; but must, together with the other Symptoms, be purged off as soon as possible, with the mercurial *Cathartick* before observ'd ; but if the same has been of any long standing, grows painful, or inflames, you must forbear your Purging for a while, and dress (as we have directed in our *Art of Surgery*, Vol. 1. Sect. 2. p. 96. where we handle the malignant Tumours of these glandulous Parts) with some of the strongest Suppuratives, as the *Gummy Emplaister of Dyachil.* or a *Cataplasm ex Ficibus ping. Rad. Allii, cum Capis costis ; vel ex Rad. Althææ, Bryon.*

Bryon. Lil. alb. Fimo Columbin. or the like. Cupping-glasses also are sometimes applied to rouse the sluggish Humour or latent Venom, and bring forward the same; when having discharged the Matter by a Caustick, loosened the Eschar, and digested the Ulcer, you must proceed again to purge the Patient at convenient Intervals, as his Circumstances require. And here also (as we observ'd of the *Chancre*) if the Ulcer notwithstanding spreads, proves corrosive, or *phagædenick*, with callous or jagged Lips; neither yielding to your *Præcipitate* outwardly, nor to your mercurial *Catharticks* internally prescribed, by which the Poison may be carried off; you will be under a Necessity to vomit with the *Turpeth.* beforementioned, it may be two or three Times, at a few Days distance: Or finally, if this Symptom (as it often is) be complicated with Scabs, or other serpiginous Eruptions about the Body; Pustules also, dry and crusty, upon the hairy Scalp; 'tis to little Purpose to spend your Time in this Method, but to hasten a Salivation, by which a perfect, and not a palliative Cure only, is to be obtained.

The *venereal Bubo*, according to Dr. Drake* may very likely take its Rise from some Parts of the contagious Matter of *Claps*, suck'd up by the *Lymphæducts* of the *Penis*, and thence imported to the *inguinal Glands*, where they deposite their Liquor; and hence he saith it will behove the Surgeon to be as early as may be in the opening of such *Tumours* before, by the exporting Vessels of that Class the Poison is carried farther into the Blood, which very probably may be the Case, where such Tumour ariseth immediately upon the stopping of a *Gonorrhœa*, as does the *Hernia humoralis*; but when the same

* Anthropol. Vol. 1. p. 133.

appears some Months after that was removed, we are to suppose as in Cases of other Poisons laying hold of the Blood, by the Strength of Nature it is thrown forth, either by means of the *Lymphatics* of the Blood-Vessels themselves, if not spew'd out of the nervous Tubes, as *Wharton* surmised, and deposited in these *Emunctories*, as we have already hinted in our Treatise beforementioned: However by what way soever laid down, the Indications are the same, to encourage their Maturation, but yet not so precipitately to open them, as some have gone to work, or before Matter is form'd and observ'd to fluctuate; neither yet after opening, to be satisfy'd with nothing less than the Destruction of the whole Gland by *Escharoticks*, the manner of some others, as if nothing otherwise would secure the Patient. For if the spitting Course (as commonly) is after intended, the same will entirely resolve any Induration left upon the Parts, dispose the Ulcer for a sound Healing, and if continued a sufficient time, secure your Patient from Relapse.

Fracastorius is one of the first who takes notice of this *Tumour*. After him *Aloysius Lobera*, and *Nich. Massa* in enumerating the Symptoms, have also made mention thereof; both agreeing it to be critical, and when suppurating, to cure the Disease; which how far it might hold with them, as suddenly inflaming, ripening and healing kindly with little Trouble afterwards; yet with us there is no trusting to such Abscess, when sluggish in coming to Maturation, difficult to heal, or especially when complicate with some other Species of the Disease, so that when you have given a free Vent to the Matter, and disposed the Ulcer to Digestion, the securest Method

thod for your Patient, and the most expeditious also, will be to bring on a *Salivation*.

Caruncles. The last of the Symptoms we recited depending upon an ill-cur'd *Clap*, or succeeding a great many, (at least, one of long standing) was the *Caruncle*, a Diminutive from *Caro*, being one or more little fleshy Excrescences emerging from the excoriated *Urethra*, by the sharp and corroding Matter passing through, and lodging also therein, as we hinted in the *Prognosticks* of the Disease, creating more Trouble to the Surgeon, and greater Disquiet to the Patient at some times than all the rest.

This Symptom, however a Consequent of the *Gonorrhœa*, is also, for some Reason, best known to our new Writer, unobserv'd in his Discourse thereof; nor do we find any Directions therein, for remedying the same.

The *Caruncle* does not appear sometimes till long after the Cure was supposed to have been compleated; and the Patient (at least in his Imagination) sound and free from any Remains of his former Illness; which makes them often mistaken for the Stone, or some nephritick Illness. For although the first Rudiments may be laid during the Time of the *Stillicidium* or Running, yet whilst they admit a Passage for the Urine, they are unobserv'd; till enlarging, they begin to incommode him in his making Water, which comes out, as it were, forked, and in divers Streams; and sometimes only with great Pain by Drops, as in a Strangury, or Stoppage of the *Ductus*, or Neck of the Bladder by a Stone; especially being grown so large as to fill up the whole Passage: So that these Signs are but equivocal or ambiguous only of a *Caruncle*. The real and certain are taken from the Probe, or (which is easier to the Patient) the Wax-candle, which being dipt in Oil,
I and

and gently introduced, you are to pass forwards, and if you meet with any Rub or Obstacle on this side the Valve * at the Entrance into the Bladder, you have great Reason to suspect a *Caruncle*. When having inform'd your self by the best means you can, that your Patient heretofore has been infected with this Disease, you may be still farther jealous that it is so. And if passing gently you can get over this interposing Body, it is a sign the *Caruncle* is not yet confirm'd; but if the said *Ductus* is quite stop'd, and does not give way to such Pressure as aforesaid, the Case is still worse, and the Patient in great Danger, if he be not speedily relieved. Wherefore at such times changing your Candle for a silver or leaden Probe, pass in again, which will better discover if the Resistance is made by any small Stone, or by a fleshy Substance; as will your Finger on the outside of the Bulb, if it be far advanced: Or the same in *Ano*, if at the Neck. At this Time, I say, finding a fleshy Substance, if it has been but of short Continuance, you may probably force your way through, and help your Patient in his Extremity for the present: After which, in order to Extirpation, you must go to work with your medicated Candles, prepared accordingly as the Disease is new or old, more soft and spongy, or hard and more confirm'd, with some strong Desiccative: Or these failing, some proper *Catheretick*, such as the *Præcipit. rub. Alum. calcinat. Æs virid. Pulv. Fol. Sabin.* also the *Auripigment*, or yellow *Arsenick* is commended by certain Practitioners, of which, for my own Part, I must confess I have no great Opinion.

These are mixed up into a Body with some Emplaister fit for Use. Monsieur *De Blegny* com-

* Take care this Valve do not deceive you.

mends this following. *R. Merc. sublim. corros. gr. xii. Emplast. de Mucilag. Zi. misce.* Those which I have used myself, are borrowed from Mr. *Wiseman*, which may be made stronger, or weaker, as the Case requires, by increasing or diminishing the Catheretick therein.

R. Cort. Granat. acid. zii. Aluminis Zi. pulverati subtilissimè: liquecant cum Zi. Emplastr. de Cerussa, pro Usu. Vel R. Merc. præcipit. rub. zii. Lapid. Cal. subtilissimè etiam triti, Zi. Vitriol. calcinat. præp. Zi. Empl. Diacalcit. Zi. misce ad Ignem.*

Having prepared your Candles by scraping off the Wax at the End, so far as is needful, you are to dip their said Extremities in the melted Composition, till they are of the same Dimensions with the other Part, and when perfectly harden'd, you may smooth them with a Knife exactly round like the Parts they adhere to; and being thus fitted for the Work, you are to introduce the medicated End so as to bear therewith gently against the *Caruncle* in the Passage, whose Place of Growth you had marked at your former Probation: Where it is to be fixed close, with the other Extremity turned up over the End of the *Prepuce*, and secured thereby from slipping out in the Night. And if there be Necessity of making Water, (to avoid which Provocation, let him be as sparing as may be of drinking, especially any diuretick Liquors) the same must be extracted, and another replaced by the Patient himself, beforehand instructed for that Purpose, and furnished therewith. Upon drawing out the Candle, you may inject a little *Aq. Hord. cum Syr. Papav. vel de Nymphæa*, or a thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon.* extracted in *Aq. Plantag. Sperm. Ranar. vel Ros. rub.* with a

* Vid. *River. Observat. Cent. 1. Obs. 14.*

Syringe, in order to take off the Heat, and demulce or assuage the Pain arising from the excoriated Parts; and finding at the next Application, that what you may have now done is not sufficient; which you may conjecture (after the coming away of the Sloughs) by the want of as full a Stream as formerly, of the Urine, and the clear Admittance quite through the *Ductus*, of your common searching Candle; you are to proceed in like manner as above, till the Excrescence is destroy'd or eaten down: After which, to dry up the Remains, and to prevent a Renascency thereof, an *Aq. Calcis cum Syr. de Ros. sic.* or a Solution of Crollius's *Lapis Medicam.* is no unsuitable Injection; or a strong Decoction of the *Gallæ immaturæ*, *Cortex Granat. Flor. Balauſt. Sumach. Hypocistis*, and the like. Which sometimes prove of Efficacy sufficient, in the first Rise of the Disease, when the little Grains of Flesh are but just pullulating, to desiccate the same, and prevent the Use of the prepar'd Candles; about which it is farther requisite (which the Author we are beholden to, has likewise observed and cautioned) that you are very careful in tempering your Composition, so that the same may after stick as close to the Wick as does the Wax adjoining; lest crumbling or breaking off, it be left behind upon Extraction, to the Disquiet of the Patient, heightening the Symptoms, and giving Trouble to be got forth again; but of this you may farther consult Mr. *Wiseman's* Treatise relating to this Disease.

And thus I have given a Specimen, as well of my own, as of the Practice of others, in the *Stillicidium Gallicum*, or *Fluxus Virgæ purulentus*, & *contagiosus*; together with its usual Attendants, which I expect will be thought tedious by those, who pretend to a much shorter, more compendi-

ous, and less fatiguing Method of healing this Distemper, and that without Mercury, or such repeated Purging, as some Persons I could name, (some of them also of the Profession) have done: When probably others (but more communicative) have as much Reason to boast of their Acquirements in such like Knowledge. As to my self, who pretend to know no more than other Gentlemen bred up in the Profession, I have no Regard for *Nostrums*; nor do I think there should be such a Thing in Physick: For (as our honest *Sydenham* remarks truly) each single Person is a very inconsiderable and insignificant part of the Commonwealth, and the Good of the whole is always preferable to the single Interest, or private Advantage of any Person whatever. Not that I would envy any Man his particular Discoveries, that were, upon a just Examination, found really advantageous, nor yet such Emolument as was suitable to the said Advantage the Publick might gain thereby. But I must own this, that I have generally observed, not only the least Urbanity, but the least true Merit also, among these Pretenders to *Arcanums*; the greater Part of which (I think I may say all, that have been yet discover'd) have been found, many of them, no other than were before in common Use, but now blended with some other Ingredient only as a Blind; the rest no better than direct Frauds, and vain Amusements, to impose upon the less wary, or more credulous People; whose Author's Steps were I now to tread, I should acquaint you, that what I have here advanced, is but the common Method of curing *Claps*; and that were it not for some particular Reason (Self-exaltation and sordid Lucre, you may be sure are always behind the Curtain) I could tell of a much more expeditious and easier Way; and I can tell you indeed, that this Disease

is sometimes cur'd in less than half the Time, by the following Medicine, which I know has been practis'd by a Gentleman now in being, and very eminent also in the Profession.

R. Merc. sublimat. corros. zi. Alcohol. Vin. Zi. fiat solutio. Dentur hujus gut. x. xii. vel xv. in hau- stulo potus possetici communis, vel in Decocto Avena- ceo: Repetendo singulis Auroris, & nonnunquam (præcipue Robustis) vesperi: Gradatim augendo Do- sin, usque dum ad gut. xxx. attigeris. ἄνω ἢ κάτω operatur hoc Medicamentum; aliquando Vomitionem promovendo (quod fit generaliter) & nonnunquam sedes. Sputacionem frequenter etiam per horam u- nam vel alteram excitat: Sed Æger, finitâ Opera- tione, Res suas prosequitur neglectâ Custodiâ.

Empirical Ways of curing the first Infec- tion, with a necessary Reprehen- sion of the Quacks.

This Medicine was order'd for a Gentleman who had formerly been my Patient, under a Mis- fortune of this Nature; but thinking much of the Confinement at that Time, under a Course of three Weeks Purging, though only each other Day; upon his next Mischance, a Person of bet- ter Title than Morals, his intimate Companion, carried him to his Physician, who writ the *for- mula* above to his own Apothecary: After which, when he had told me he got his Cure in a Week's Time, with nothing but a little Vial of Drops, I desir'd a sight of the Medicine, which he rea- dily comply'd with, and which by its particular acerb Taste and Farewel upon the Tongue, I conjectur'd was a mercurial Solution; but for far- ther Assurance, I so contriv'd Matters that I got a sight of the *Autograph*, upon a private File: When I told my Friend, that I thought not the better of his Cure for the Dispatch, which I found however was attended with sore Chaps, and a stinking Mouth for some time after; he told me, it had retch'd him stoutly for about an Hour,

each time he took it, and that he spit always for an Hour or two after.

When I had prepared a small Quantity of this Medicine, I gave it to a certain Person, much conversant with the Libertines of both Sexes, to make Experiments, and report the Success: Who told me three Months afterwards (for I had not heard of him sooner) that he had given it to more than twenty of both sorts; four of which it had plentifully salivated, he continuing its Repetition for that end, and not intending to take it off; others it would have so served if he had gone on, or had not purged it off; but that it removed their Complaints usually in a Week or ten Days time, or sooner, when they took it twice a Day, as some of them had done; altho' it work'd doggedly both upwards and downwards with some of them; and when he encreased the Dose (as he had done for some stubborn Infections) made them exceeding sick for a while. Yet notwithstanding its quick Work, he took it to be as sure a Remedy to change the *first* into a *second* Infection, or a *Clap* into a *Pox*, as any other whatever; but this he told me was a Matter of smaller Moment with him, because there were very few whom he is concern'd with, who were not pox'd before.

This indeed was the Lot, at long-run, of my Acquaintance beforemention'd, as well as of his L——s, who were both of them my Patients at the same time, and upon the like Occasion, under a Salivation.

I acknowledge the giving of this Medicine formerly to three of my own Patients; in one of which it rais'd a *Ptyalismus* at ten Days end, (for I continued it so long before it remov'd the Complaint) when I was glad to purge it off, and rest content to be rail'd on by my Patient for fluxing him

him

him to cure a simple *Clap*; in the other two, it answered without; only vomiting and purging; yet not without leaving one of them sore Chaps, which he complain'd of for some Days; what Return it made them afterwards, I know not, for they were all Strangers, and advancing the Reward beforehand, kept themselves *Incognito*; but finding it was surly, as well as uncertain, in the manner of its Operation, I soon discontinued its Use, nor can I by any means recommend it to the Practice of others.

Of some Affinity with this, is the following of Mr. *Wiseman*, which he recommends upon his own Experience, and which I have known since his Time, used by some others, with very little Variation from his Prescript:

℞ *Mercur. Sublimat.* zii. *Cinnamom.* *Galang.* *Curcumæ* and zii. *Croci* zi. *Aq. Fumariæ* (*sed Aq. Font. substituere possit*) ℥ii. *Infundantur in Balneo per 24 horas, dein colentur pro usu.*

The Dose, he says, is three or four Spoonfuls in a Morning, and may be repeated several Days, with Posset-drink, as in the Case of other Vomitories.

The Solution beforementioned with Spirit of Wine, was (as I have before hinted) formerly in great Use with a notorious Quack, for dispatching the Cure of *Claps*; being ordered so many Drops to be diluted with Wine (x. xv. or xx. to three or four Spoonfuls,) thrown up warm into the *Urethra*, with his Syringe, two or three times a Day; whilst his Electuary was taken Night and Morning, a Morsel; as to which, though I have never practis'd after that Way, yet it may prove, for ought I know to the contrary, as safe as others of the *Post-haste* Methods now in use: Notwithstanding I have been informed, that the same Person poxed thereby many more than he

really cured: However, his Pretence, I think, was chiefly to the Cure of *Claps*; the Consequence usually, falling afterwards to the Care of some other Person.

Monfieur *Lemery* gives us a Preparation of this kind, under the Title of an *Oil of Mercury*; which is still stronger, having an Ounce of *corrosive Sublimate*, to four Ounces of Spirit of Wine; as you will find in his *Course of Chymistry*, apud nos, Edit. 3. p. 248. But this he intends chiefly for touching *Chancres*.

The specifick Bolus of *Turpethum Minerale*, is another of our late Quack Remedies, for this Cure; and as likely indeed as any to introduce a worse Disease. It is so quick, the Author tells you, that one Dose is sufficient oftentimes to take off a simple Running; two for the most virulent; and three or four to ferret out the most obstinate Contagion, or stubborn *Pox*. Which in the Gentleman's Phrase, *at first sight may sound like a Quack Romance*. Whilst he, good Man, would persuade you all is pure Truth he says. *Sed caveat Emptor, hic latet Anguis*. We all know very well what this Medicament will do, and grant it of admirable Use (as we have already observed) to make a strong Revulsion upon some particular Occasions, as to relieve a Part that is in Danger by the Flux of Humours fallen upon the same; to stem the Malignity, take off the Pain, and stop the Progress of *Chancres*, or other corrosive *phagedænick* Ulcers: That it is also one of the best Remedies we have (if not the only efficacious) to hasten a Salivation that is sluggish in coming forwards; but when given after this Madman's rate, one Dose will avail little; two or three may check the Symptoms for the present, and dispose the Ulceration (if there be any) to a more tractable Condition, as well as correct the Virulency: Yet be-

sides

sides the Hazard of sore Chaps and Slavering, very commonly supervening, you will be in danger of throwing your Patient into the worse Disease of the two, a *Pox*, by this hasty way of reveling, without purging off the Cacochymy, either before or after the Exhibition of the *Emetic*. But what Matter is it, may some say, if the Patient will suffer himself to be impos'd on by such People; whose *Confidence* in *prating* (as the judicious Mr. *Wiseman* remarks upon some in his Time) is the only *Basis* on which they build their Practice.

No better are you to expect from the *Prince's Powder*, or *Præcipit. rub.* edulcorated by farther Lotions and Flagrations with Spirit of Wine; the *Golden Pill*, the *Grand Antidote*, with all the other Tribe of chymical quack Remedies; which their flattering, but deceitful Authors, tell us, are safe and harmless as a bit of Bread; tho' we often find them dangerous, like edg'd Tools in the Hands of Children; and not fit, I am sure, to be taken from those of ignorant Empiricks, or other cozening and knavish Pretenders to the medical or chirurgick Arts: Nor, however they may work off with some rustick and strong Bodies, are they by any means safe for tender Habits, and long batter'd Constitutions, where the Fluids being thin and sharp, are ready of themselves to break thro' their Bounds; the Solids so loose also as to be scarce able to contain them: In a Word, where the *Viscera* are almost putrid, or in a manner rotten, and consequently unable to bear the Shock of so rough an Operation, as those sorts of Remedies usually occasion: Wherefore I have only given these loose and general Hints thereof, that Mankind may not farther suffer, or be abused by some other bold or confident Persons, assuming the same, or the like Method of Practice.

There is another Way, equally, I think, dangerous, if not more, though in a different manner by their *Stimuli* inflaming, racking and tormenting the Stomach and Guts, but more especially the urinary Parts; and that is Dr. *Groenvelt's*, by the *Cantharides*; which although accounted the only Specifick perhaps there is, (the noble *Balsam Copayba* failing) in Ulcers of the Bladder: Yet when brought into common use for the Cure of *Claps* (as it is by some more confident than discreet Practitioners) will be attended with as bad, if not worse Consequences, than any of the rest; especially when enterpriz'd by those ignorant Persons, who know not how to obviate the Symptoms, which are sure to attend, more particularly some certain *Idiosyncrasies*, suffering always by these Medicines.

Its Author, not long since deceas'd, however unfortunate (as of ill Conduct) yet of Learning and good Knowledge in Physick, has printed a little Tract, *De tuto earundem (scil. Cantharidum) usu interno*: Where you will find his Method of preparing them, as well as Administration, together with their Antidote also: By which, as he there shews us, he perform'd several remarkable Cures in Dropsies, Ulcers of the Bladder (I mean its Neck) and *Ischuries* from Gravel: Which Success in the Ulcers aforesaid, put him, as he told me, upon experimenting their Effects in the Disease before us; where he found they would also answer in those stubborn, obstinate, and virulent Runnings, that submitted not to Purgation, nor to the strongest mercurial Vomits.

I confess, I never had Courage to give them in the Substance as he did, but having extracted their Tincture in Rhenish Wine, as *Bartholine* directs them, I gave it to two of these People by Spoonfuls, with large Draughts of Emulsions between
whiles;

whiles ; ordering moreover a plentiful Dilution with the *Decoct. Pulli, Avenac. Hord.* or such like ; and for farther Security, betwixt the Doses, I also exhibited an oily Draught, *Ex Ol. Amygd. d. cum Syr. de Nymphæa ana ℥i. & Camphoræ solut. gr. vi.* Notwithstanding all which, I perceived one of them to complain of some light Torsions of the Fibres of the Ventricle, though little or none upon the Bladder or urinary *Ductus* ; upon which the Method was not prosecuted so far as was otherwise intended. The other, tho' he made little Complaint after several Days use of the like Tincture drawn in Spirit of Wine, with the Addition of the *Spir. Nitri acidus* (as the same Physician was wont to prescribe it) yet finding little Benefit by the Prosecution of it for several Days, I laid it aside ; and at the long run cur'd both their *Gleets*, with the Balsam I have before recommended for such Purposes.

My want of Success here, was, as the old Gentleman used to tell me, *because I drove not the Wedge close* ; i. e. gave them not in Substance, as he did, or in sufficient Quantity : But I, who believe it both ungenerous, unchristian, and inhumane, *cum Corio humano ludere*, had rather the greater Number miss their Cure, if not obtainable under a regular and safe Method, than the lesser, or indeed than one should miscarry, or forfeit his Life to a rash or dangerous Experiment ; I had rather, I say, err on this side of the *q. s.* than on the other ; and I fear the Town in general is but little obliged to the busy Translator of the Doctor's little Treatise, which although, in the Language he first publish'd it, some useful Hints might be thence taken by the Learned, yet may happen to be attended with some fatal Consequences, when in the Hands of bold Quacks, and other ignorant *Medicasters*.

But

But to proceed: The Sin of Whoring (if our very polite Age will allow me the Expression) is become so epidemical and spreading, that to humour the Votaries, who are both more forward and frequent in paying their Devoirs at *Venus's* Temple, than any other; and consequently under Necessity of an often Penance, which we must needs think very cloying to the other Appetite: We have had those who pretend to have found out a Preservative, taken beforehand; but that Fallacy being detected, and carrying too much of Contradiction in the Thing itself, to take Place: (unless with very few of the shorter-sighted) Another soon after set up for the Cure without any Physick at all, (a special Bait for an old surfeited Sinner) only by the external or local Application: Yet here, if we duly consider the Nature and Subtilty of Poisons (and our Disease is no other than the Result of a *Venerum sui generis*) together with that of the animal Compages; which is either tubular or vesicular, permeable as well as perspirable in all its Parts: We shall find but little Safety in relying upon these Pretences. For were the whole Duct of the *Urethra* an open Canal upon the *Dorsum Penis*; (as it lies encompass'd and arch'd over, as it were by the nervous Bodies thereof) and that also the undoubted Seat of the first Taint: Nevertheless without the internal Prescription, we should, I fear, be at a Loss to secure many of our Patients, by the sole Use either of the best Preventives, Defensative or other topical and chirurgical Applications whatever; we frequently see this, in some simple or slight Frettings on the *Prepuce*, but much more in *Chancres*, where although the Remedy has immediate Access to the Part, and the Ulceration is digested, deterged, and cicatrised by mercurial Applications; (and 'tis rare that any other will
avail)

avail) yet if the Patient trust only to this Part of Regimen; 'tis odds if some time after he be not forced upon taking much more Medicine, and of undergoing a severer Discipline, than he need have done at first: Not to mention oftentimes the Difficulty, if not Impossibility of healing some of these Ulcers, without the Assistance of Salivation. However, if the Method answers (as I believe it neither does nor will) I shall be far from grudging the Gentleman even a Patent (if he can obtain it) for the sole Propriety in this way of Practice.

Whether the *Physician* took the Hint from the *Quack*, or the *Quack* from the *Physician*, is not worth disputing; the *Bait* being like to catch Fools, the *Secret* has since multiply'd: And Dr. *Sharp*, as well as the *Wolverhampton* Surgeon, with two or three others behind the Curtain, stand Candidates with Dr. C——n, for the Glory of the Invention.

As to the *Preservative* in general, I have this only to add farther, that whether any such thing be possible or not, I shall not take upon me absolutely to determine. But when a certain Gentleman tells us, *That it will become every Man to be modest, when at any time a Method of preventing may be recommended upon due Experience*: I can't forbear enquiring, whether we may expect the Discovery from a modest Man; or what Reward even a common moral Man will deem him worthy, (without consulting Casuists) that shall first publish it to the World? And indeed when it is revealed, I leave every honest Man to judge of the Consequence; though I think there is no great Danger of such an Invention. The *Condom* being the best, if not the only Preservative our Libertines have found out at present; and yet, by reason of its blunting the Sensation, I have heard
some

The Pre-
servative
from this
first Infec-
tion.

some of them acknowledge, that they had often chose to risque a *Clap*, rather than engage *cum Hastis sic clypeatis*.

I knew a loose young Fellow, of an ungovernable Appetite this way, especially in his Cups, notwithstanding his uncommon Sufferings thereby, who once told me, he had try'd all the *Preservatives* he could hear of, both *Washes* outwardly, and *Injections* within the Passage: One of which he thought had done his Business; but it was (taking off the Propensity for the Time) by the excessive Pain it had given him, (doubtless some *sublimate* Injection) excoriating the Passage, inflaming the Parts, and stopping the Current of his Water for some Days: So that he was forced, being sick of the *Quack*, to send for an able Surgeon; who throwing in some soft and cooling Liquors, principally warm Milk, took off his Complaint, though it was some Weeks before the tender Passage was perfectly healed, and harden'd as before, against the salt Water passing through, and exciting Disturbance.

Hinc, inquit, Lenæ domum subintrans, & de infortunio prædicto conquerens, consuluit, ut, ante Coitum, injicerem Cochlear. Ol. Olivarum, & totum Penem externe illinirem. Experimentum feci, & ter quaterve hoc modo impune rediens, impavidè scor-tabam, donec tandem, nihilominus, Gonorrhœam satis virulentam, prob me! contraxi.

Fallepius, I own, has with greater Vivacity than, I fear, Veracity, communicated a *Prophylactick*; which he gives us to understand in above a thousand Experiments, never fail'd him once. The Composition seems a Jumble of Ingredients, neither the best adapted for such a Purpose; and the *Modus* or Manner of its Application as little promising; but surely if so infallible as he represents it, is it not somewhat strange, that himself thought

thought fit to alter it, and to substitute another in its Place (which he did afterwards) and which I knew prepar'd strictly according to the prescrib'd Form, and as carefully directed by a Surgeon of the Town, who observ'd the Issue or Event so different, that he told me, he believed not one had far'd the better for it, out of half a hundred that had try'd it, where they had to do with an infected Person?

As a Specimen however of this Author's Vivacity, who tells us, he should think he had done nothing, if he laid not down some Remedies to secure you from being injur'd, when in Company with your Charmer, as well as to cure you when labouring under the Disease; the *Veracity* you are not to question, since he calls upon the eternal God, as a Witness of the Truth he is then delivering to you; his Words here follow, as you may find them in his Tract, *De Morbo Gallico*, Chap. 32. p. 737.

De præservatione a Carie Gallica.

“ Ego nihil fecisse videor, nisi doceam vos,
 “ quo modo quis videns pulcherrimam Sirenam,
 “ & coiens cum ea, etiam infecta, a Carie & Lue
 “ Gallica præservetur. Ego semper fui hujus
 “ sententiæ, quod adsit ratio præcavendi, ne per
 “ Contagium hujusmodi Ulcera oriantur. Sed
 “ quæ est ista ratio? Ego dixi, quod nascitur Ca-
 “ ries hæc per communicata Corpuscula saniosa,
 “ quæ imbibita Poris Glandis faciunt Cariem; &
 “ ideo opus est, ut statim saniem a Glande expur-
 “ gemus; sed si imbibita sit in Poris, licet Vino
 “ Lotio, vel Aqua detergamus Priapum, tamen
 “ eum detergere non possumus; & hoc sæpe ac-
 “ cidit in tectis & mollibus Glandibus. Quo mo-
 “ do ergo agendum! semper fui istius Sententiæ,
 “ quod

“ quod ponamus aliquod habens vim penetrandi
 “ Corium, & dissipandæ Materiæ, vel extrahen-
 “ dæ, vel ficcandæ, & vincendæ naturâ suâ: Ideo
 “ investigavi hoc Medicamentum. Sed quia oportet
 “ etiam Meretricum animos disponere, non
 “ licet nobiscum Unguenta domo afferre: Prop-
 “ terea ego inveni Linteolum imbutum Medica-
 “ mento, quod potest commode asportari, cum
 “ Femoralia jam ita vasta feratis, ut totam Apo-
 “ thecam vobiscum habere possitis. Quoties er-
 “ go quis coiverit, abluat (si potest) pudendum,
 “ vel panno detergat; postea habeat linteolum ad
 “ mensuram Glandis præparatum: Demum cum
 “ coiverit, ponat supra Glandem, & recurrat Præ-
 “ putium. Si potest madere sputo, vel lotio, bo-
 “ num est, tamen non refert: Si timetis, ne Ca-
 “ ries oriatur in medio Canali, habeatis hujus lin-
 “ tei involucrum, & in Canali ponatis. Ego fe-
 “ ci Experimentum in centum & mille Homini-
 “ bus, & Deum testor immortalem, nullum eo-
 “ rum infectum. Notare autem obiter, quod
 “ quælibet Species linteoli mundi tantam habet
 “ vim in præservatione, ut nihil magis: (addite
 “ quod Gossipium novum, molle, fidibus bene
 “ concussum, Glandi optime lotæ detergentibus
 “ obvolutum, mirum in modum præservat: &
 “ quum quis gallicis scopulis lignum percussit, post
 “ ablationem inspiciat; videbit enim involucrum
 “ illud saniosum, aut citrino, aut pallido, aut sub-
 “ nigro colore infectum.) Ideo semper quis parvo
 “ linteolo obvolvât Glandem per spatium quatu-
 “ or aut quinque horarum, & hoc non est mo-
 “ lestum Mulieribus, sed tamen præparari linte-
 “ ratio est præstantissima. Præparatur autem hoc
 “ modo. *R. Rad. Gentian. Aristol. long. tenuis,*
 “ *rotundæ ana ʒi. Pulv. Santal. alb. rub. lign. A-*
 “ *loes ana ʒii. Pulv. Coral. rub. Spod. ex Ebore, C.*
 “ *G. C. ana ʒß. Fol. Scord. Sonchi Beton. Scabios.*
 “ *Tormentil.*

“ *Tormentil. ana* Mi. ℥ ℞. *Scob. Guaj.* ℥ii. *Squa-*
 “ *mæ æris* ℥ii. *Præcipit. pp.* ℥i℞. *Vini Malvatici*
 “ *opt. potentit.* ℥i℞. *Aq. Sonchi aq. Scabiosæ* ℥ii.
 “ *Assumitur Vinum & Aqua, & in his infunditur*
 “ *seobs Guaj. per 24 horas.* Dein adduntur reli-
 “ qua omnia & bulliunt simul ad Consumptionem
 “ medietatis, deinde colatur Decoctum, & expri-
 “ muntur medicamenta ista diligentissime. In hoc
 “ Decocto perturbato maceratur per noctem pan-
 “ nus linteus purissimus, deinde siccatur in um-
 “ bra, & hoc fit tribus vicibus: Ter enim mace-
 “ ramus, ter etiam siccamus. Postea paramus
 “ frustra ad proportionem propriæ Glandis, & sem-
 “ per habentur in Marsupio, vel in cavo illius
 “ partis femoralium quæ Brachetta dicitur.

Yet, as I said but now, lest this good Man's
 Receipt should fail, rather than you should leave
 your Pursuit of the old Game, he has furnished
 you with another, as follows,

“ Sed quoniam diligenter rem istam investiga-
 “ vimus, in gratiam vestram addere decrevimus
 “ formulam eandem alio modo traditam, cum vir
 “ iste excellentissimus 1555. profitebatur, ut di-
 “ versitatem videatis, & in rebus subingredientibus
 “ & in dosibus, & judicium vos tum ex vobis ipsis
 “ afferre possitis, utra istarum melior tum etiam
 “ auxilio elegantissimi atque probatissimi tractatus
 “ de dosibus, quem anno superiori a vestro excel.
 “ & nobilis. D. D. Hieronymo Capivaccio ha-
 “ buistis, sine cujus certa atque bene considerata
 “ cognitione vix novas formare Receptas, vix An-
 “ tiquorum examinare etiam exercitati nôrunt,
 “ Formula talis est. ℞ *Rad. Aristol. rot. Gent.*
 “ *Dictamn. alb. ana* ℥ii. *Scord. Sonch. Rutæ ana*
 “ *℥i℞. Lign. Aloes Santal. omn. Sem. Citri ana*
 “ *℥i. Rhabarb. Tormentil. Hyperic. ana* ℥℞. *Conf.*
 “ *Mithridat. ℥ii. Guaiaci limati* ℥ii. *Vini opt.*
 “ *Malvat. Aq. Sonchi ana* ℥i℞. *Lignum prius ma-*
 “ deat

“ deat in Aqua & Vino per totum Diem, postea
 “ bulliat ad Consumptionem tertiæ partis, & tunc
 “ infundantur reliqua, & simul macerentur uno
 “ Die: Postea bulliant ad Consumptionem mediæ
 “ partis, & colate, & exprimate, sed observate,
 “ ut vas in quo Medicamenta hæc bulliant, valde
 “ sit clausum. Et si hoc fieret in Balneo Mariæ,
 “ esset optimum. Hoc facto, Linteum lineum
 “ in hoc Decocto ponite tribus Diebus aut duo-
 “ bus in illo macerando, postea in umbræ loco
 “ calido ficcato, iterum madeat, iterumque fic-
 “ cato tertio madeat, deficcetur & pluries, si vi-
 “ sum fuerit; hoc ita optime ficcatum, in Charta
 “ aut Linteo compressum servato ad usum: Pos-
 “ sem hoc Medicamentum multum laudare, sed
 “ vos (*optima Exhortatio*) experiemini, vos igi-
 “ tur vobis ipsis Testes eritis, si tamen vos nimi-
 “ um timeatis, & quæretis Medicamentum robuf-
 “ tius, & incipietis sentire pruritum in Pudendo,
 “ eatis domum, & hoc suffumigio suffumigetis
 “ Præputium. *R. Ollulam parvam in qua ponetis*
 “ *unum aut duos Carbones accensos, & inspergatis*
 “ *Pulverem describendum, & ita sensim & sensim*
 “ *supra fumum Pudendum suspendatis: Postea re-*
 “ *cipiatis linteolum præparatum, vel commune, &*
 “ *supra Glandem ponatis, & revocabitur ab hepate*
 “ *materia contagiosa. Pulvis talis est. R. Pulv.*
 “ *Rosar. rub. Absynth. Sandar. rub. ana ʒß. Benz.*
 “ *Camph. Thur. Aloes, Myrrhæ ana ʒii. Cinnabar.*
 “ *ʒiß. Præcipitat. ʒi. m. & f. Pulvis crassior,*
 “ *istoque suffimus, & impedimus, ne gignantur cari-*
 “ *osa Ulcera in Glande; alias scriptum est loco San-*
 “ *tal. rub. Sandarachæ rubræ de qua Galenus in 9*
 “ *de simpl. Medicam. facult. quam dicit urentis es-*
 “ *se facultatis, & quod merito hujus eam digerenti-*
 “ *bus facultatibus, atque extergentibus commiscant.*
 “ Chymistæ Arsenicum rubrum vocant, sicut Au-
 “ ripigmentum Arsenicum croceum est, licet fac-
 “ titium

titium ex Cerussa usta fiat, cum igitur nos in-
 tendamus abstergere atque digerere, non fuit
 ab re huic particulari suffitui addere Sandar.
 rub. Sed quia volumus, ut diversitas Dosium
 pateat, postrema fuit descripta superius. Prior
 autem hæc est. Si sit infecta Mulier, ita, ut
 validius præsidium requiratur, quum eritis do-
 mi, Linteum auferetis, & assumetis Ollam
 parvam cum Carbone accenso: Supra ipsam
 Folium Chartæ in formam Cornu compositum
 imponetis, & parum istius pulveris, & ita sic-
 catum Præputium ac Glandem fumo illo suf-
 fietis tribus vicibus, & tutissimi (si fidem ha-
 betis) eritis. Pulvis erit. *R. Pulv. Ros. rub.*
Absynth. Sandarachæ rubræ, ana ℥i℥. Benz.
Camph. Thur. ana ℥ii. Cinnabar. ℥ii. m. & f.
Pulvis. In his quæ pertinent ad Cariem Gal-
 licam, unum deest (plura opinor) præceptum,
 ut caveatis, quantum est possibile, ab his aquis
 erodentibus, quibus utuntur Barbitonfores,
 præsertim ab ea quæ separat Aurum ab Ar-
 gento; & quoniam bonum est scire, & hoc
 omnes homines desiderant, etiamsi malum sit,
 quoniam etiam malum, suum bonum habet
 usum: Ideo hic obiter duas decrevi in medium
 afferre istius aquæ descriptiones. Prima est
 Mariani Sancti Barolitani, hoc modo. *R. Sal.*
Nitr. Alum. roch. Vitriol. rom. ana ℥ii. m. In
 Mortario molendo cum Pistillo tamdiu, donec
 bene misceantur: Quo stante, pulv. grosso mo-
 do factus ponatur in Boccia, quæ sit illius ca-
 pax, & illutata cum Orificiis omnibus, ne aqua
 exhalet, sicque destillando, Aquam extrahetis:
 Signum autem suæ bonitatis est, quod quando
 de ipsa parum in humum cecideret, statim ip-
 sam ebullire videbitis: Secundam Descriptio-
 nem ponit Joannes de Vigo. *R. Vitriol. rom.*

I
" Alum.

A Practical Dissertation

“ *Alum. rocchæ ana ℥i. Sal. Nitr. ℥i℥. & Vase*
 “ *vitreo elambicceter. Hæ autem Aquæ ad Ca-*
 “ *riem Gallicam perniciosæ sunt, ideo iis non*
 “ *utamini. Utuntur autem Aqua ex æruginē*
 “ *æris, & Aqua Rosacea, & ista bona est. Sed*
 “ *jam de his sit satis (annon superque?) ad aliud*
 “ *Symptoma descendamus.*

That you may not think I have made too light of this *Prophylactick*, I will here give you the Sentiments of a great Man of our College* since deliver'd concerning the same.

“ The Remedies, saith he (*speaking particu-*
 “ *larly of these before us*) which he gives for
 “ the prevention of this Poison, with the Man-
 “ ner of preparing as well as using it, favours
 “ much of an *Empirick*; however, he seems to
 “ have great Faith in this piece of *Quackery*.

To the foregoing of *Fallopious* I shall add another, pretended to be the Discovery of a famous Physician; but seems borrowed from the foregoing, and used in a different Way; carrying the Title of *Sudarium Prophylacticum contra Luem Veneream*.

℞ *Rad. Gentian. Aristol. long. ten. ana ℥i. Santal.*
omn. ana ℥ii. Coral. rub. pp. Ebor. & C. C. C. lign.
Aloes ana ℥℥. Fol. Scord. Beton. Scabiosæ Ros. rub.
lign. Guaj. rasp. ana ℥ii. squam. æris præp. ℥ii. Mer.
Præcipit. ℥i℥.

Infunde in Aq. Sonchi ℥iv. per 24 horas: Dein
coq. ad Medias, vase clauso, sub finem addendo Vi-
ni albi ℥ii. & coque iterum ad consumptionem ℥℥.
coleturque ad Usum. In hoc Liquore, indantur Su-
daria, per duos Dies, postea exprimentur & siccen-
tur in Umbra.

Post Coitum laventur Renes cum Vino albo, dein

* Dr. Freind in his History of Physick.

impone Sudarium Lumbos circumcirca, per horam unam vel alteram.

Absorbet (inquit Autor) venenum omnemque malignitatem hujus Morbi tollit.

But I fear you will think I have taken up too much of your Time in reciting of these Foole-ries, the Preservative Lint being scarce practicable, and the Napkin or Handkerchief mere trifling, or still the greater Amusement, both of them coming short of the Directions, given for the same Purpose by an old *English* Writer, almost four Centuries past, as quoted by Mr. Beckett, in one of his Letters formerly observed. 'Tis *John de Gaddesden's Rosa Anglica*, where speaking of this Infection then going under the Name of *Leprosy*, he writes thus. *De Infectione ex Coitu Leprosi, vel Leprosæ. Primo (inquit) notandum quod ille qui timet de Excoriatione vel Arsure Virgæ, post Coitum statim lavet Virgam, cum Aqua mixta Aceto, vel cum Urina propria, & nihil mali habebit.* In another Place, speaking of the Ulcers of this Part, he says, *Si quis vult Membrum ab omni Corruptione servare, cum à Muliere recedit, quam forte habet suspectam de immunditie, lavet illud cum Aqua frigida mixta cum Aceto, vel Urina propria, intra vel extra Præputium.* And for the Woman he recommends a *Decoctum Fol. Plantag. & Ros. rub. in Vino coctis*; upon which he will have her to be safe and sound.

These Words Dr. Freind will have to be borrowed by *Lanfranc* from *Salicetus*, and transcrib'd from the first of these by *John de Gaddesden* in his Chapter of the *Lepra*: Whence, he saith, some would infer, that this was not a true *Leprosy*, but this venereal Distemper, going under that Denomination, of which before.

The *Cinnabarine Fumigation* is rather curative
I 2 than

than preventive, of which I have already, and shall hereafter take farther Notice.

But these Pretences (as we have already observed) being like to come to nothing; another Person has undertaken, with the help of the smallest Matter imaginable, to accomplish the Work; yet here also the whole Design is seen thro' (as the Folks say) with half an Eye. First of all, for fear the Grist should not come in fast enough, the Secret-Monger would have us believe, that we are all *pox'd* (the common Amusement of these Pretenders;) there being few Symptoms attending any *chronick* Distemper, which he has not enumerated, and imputed thereunto; or if not *pox'd*, we ail somewhat or other; (for where shall we find the perfect *εὐκρασία*, or *Temperamentum ad Pondus*, at least in our Days) and consequently have occasion for his *Specifick Remedy*? Thus, if there be but one poor Pimple, or perhaps a Flea-bite, the poor Hypochondriac thinks it is the *Pox*; if your Head akes, it is the *Pox*; if you happen to be giddy, heavy or dull, faint or feeble in your Limbs, it is all from the *Pox*; if the Palms of your Hands are hot, it is also from a pocky Ferment. Nay, if your Urine does but stink of Piss, it is still the *Pox*; or, admit it should not be the *Pox*, it is the *Scurvy*, *Gout*, *Dropsey*, *King's-Evil*, *Rheumatism*; and that's all one, for the *Specifick* will find it out: or, if that Sham (as we say) don't take, 'tis but flinging away another Guinea, and we may have an *Elixir*, that very probably will. So that the *Specifick*, which a little before he tells you (as all such Remedies should) was solely fitted by its *Make*, *Figure*, *Texture*, or its *Alkaline*, *Sulphureous*, *Volatile*, *Globular*, *Oleaginous*, and a hundred other Ways of *Specification*, to the venereal Venom, is now become from a *Mono-* a *Pan-*

Pan-pharmacon ; tho' in Truth and Reality it be no better than the rest of the Quack-Trumpery, left to sell at the Shops, *Omnibus scilicet utile, sed nihilo proficuum*. So that we see plainly what the *Specifick* cannot do, the *Elixir* is to make good ; which you are to understand is the most noble *chymical*, or shall I say *hermetick* Liquor, (for this last is the abstruser Word, and fitter to confound) extracted by the Rays of the Sun, at a particular or critical Instant begun, and consummated under as particular a planetary Conjunction (which is the great Secret) and from whence it concentrates the intrinsic Worth of the three Kingdoms, viz. the *Animal*, *Vegetable* and *Mineral*.

It was this the famous *W*— was long labouring after, and had almost in view, but missing one little Dot, in the *Arabick* Punctuation, (wherein the Secret was wrapt up) together with a little want of *Algebra* and *Mathematicks*, he happened to come short of.

Were those famous Physicians *Casse*, *Noy*, *Trotter*, but now living, or the learned *Dr. Saffold*, who used to regale us,

*With eighteen Pills for Eighteen Pence,
Tho' 'twas too cheap in any Man's own Sense.*

Were these, I say, alive again to see themselves outdone by *Books* given gratis, instead of a poor Scrap of Paper, and an *eighteen Penny Packet* now sold for a *Guinea*, what glorious Times must they think we were arriv'd at ? Or, were the *Furnace-Men*, such as *Crollius*, *Hartman*, *Paracelsus*, and *Van Helmont*, but acquainted with this our *Hermes redivivus*, they would surely stand amazed.

Ah Glauber! could'st thou peep out of thy *Caput Mortuum*, and behold the Preparation of this *Grand Elixir*, which our fiery Philosopher has acquired by reading *Martial*, *Juvenal*, *Horace*, *Seneca*, *Virgil*, *Hudibras*, *Dryden*, *Pope*, &c. (who were all of them alike great Doctors, Anatomists, and Chymists) how, I say, would'st thou rejoice that the great Secret was at length found out, by our chymical Operator, bred an *Academick*, first in the *Peripatetick* or *Aristotelian* Way, but unsatisfied with *occult Qualities*, turns *Corpuscularian* or *Atomist*, where he strait raised such a filthy Pother among the *minima Naturalia*, as had like to have put out the Eyes of his Understanding, had not Sir *Isaac Newton* (of whose Philosophy he understands about as much as may be taught a Parrot) come in to rescue him, and wipe the Dust off.

But now to be a little serious, if we survey our *Mathematician*, without Enquiry after his other Character, which some say is that of a *Romish Priest*, (*I can't for some Reasons think him a Jesuit*) or scan but one single Page of his nauseous Libel, we shall discover him in *puris Naturalibus*, no other than a Gold Wire-Drawer.

Wherefore leaving this ridiculous Pretender, about whom I fear I have already spent too much of our Reader's Time, when this Juggle, having had its Run for a little while, is (like the rest) discarded, for want of more Fools to be bubbled; I see not what remains, unless some *Pentacle*, *Periapt*, or *Amulet*, fastened round the *Penis*, as a Charm to cure a *Clap*, which no doubt will meet with Customers at its first setting out.

It is but writing some chymical Characters, which are all Witchcraft and Conjurat[i]on among the common People, and the Feat will answer; or borrowing some planetary ones, let

but a ♂ be struck through ♀ or ♂, and then, poor *Siphylis*, thy Work is done; and who indeed so fit for the Undertaking as the same Author of the new *Torquis Infantum*, or good-for-nothing *Necklace* for young Children? Let him forge but a few more romantic, ridiculous and childish Tales of *Sympathy*, dedicated to the R. S. in an affected *knicknack* Cant, and the Business is finished; tho' here also it may be expedient to usher the same in with Dr.—Somebody's Recommendation.

If it should be now ask'd, after this general Way of exclaiming against new Pretences to a more compendious and safe Way of curing this Distemper, whether or no I believe it not possible a better or more expeditious Method, or without Mercury, (which these Quacks disclaim, yet use to my certain Knowledge at the same time) may not be invented or found out? I answer, that I will not dispute the Possibility (tho' I believe without a mercurial Preparation it is scarce probable) and shall be so far from envying the Author his just Praise, who discovers a better Way of curing the *Great Pox*, that besides a noble Recompence in Hand, I would have a Monument erected by Way of Renown, to perpetuate his Memory, as I think the worthy *Sydenham* deserved as well as any of our late Practitioners, for bringing *Opiats* (I do not say, for his extreme cold Regimen,) into the Cure of the *small Ones*. But I can never believe well of any Secret, these Ways transmitted to us; where there is only a specious Shew, but at the Bottom, the Footsteps (as we say) of sordid Lucre, Self-Interest and direct Fraud, so apparent in the manner of its Delivery, to impose upon Mankind. Or, in short, when it comes out of a Quack's Hands; or from some others, who,

though perhaps of more Learning and Sophistry, have but little more intrinsic Worth, or standard Generosity.

And thus I shall finish my Account of the *first Infection*, contracted by this *foul Disease*, as it is usually and properly enough denominated. In which, if I have the Approbation of the sound and judicious, whether my Fellow-Physicians, or *quondam* Brethren, the true practical Surgeons, I value not the Cavils of some petulant Persons; much less the Resentments of spurious Upstarts, and other scandalous Pretenders to the *medical* or *chirurgic* Professions. Nor perhaps will some of these my just Invectives, if their Frauds are but permitted still to be carried on; among which, (without Prejudice to the unknown Authors Persons) I look upon these last recited, as some of the vilest that have been imposed on the Town; which has I think at all Times, but especially of late Years, abounded with one or other of them.

Give me leave here to acquaint you, that if your Patient will not conform to a proper *Regimen*, as you are not likely to get much Credit, so neither is he to obtain a good or speedy Cure. Dr. Boerhaave who places the Cause in the pinguious or oily Substance of the *cellular adipose Membrane*, strictly forbids all fat Nutriment; But doubtless it is absolutely necessary he should abstain from all things season'd either with Pepper or Salt, or whatever is hot, acrimonious, or any way stimulating to Venery. All Conversation with the female Sex, but especially wanton Dalliance, obscene Pictures or Stories, or whatever may excite a libidinous Idea, is to be avoided. And I can from repeated Observation join Issue with that famous Man, that nothing more interferes with a speedy Cure, at these Times,

than *Inflations* and *Erections* of the *Penis*, from whatever Cause stirr'd up : The membranous Cells being at this time of their tender Condition so dilated, as to hazard a Rupture by the influx of Blood, so that the Mischief will be encreas'd hereby, and the Symptoms exasperated ; it is well worth notice therefore what this Gentleman records, as to this particular.

“ I have been convinc'd (saith he) that the
 “ most approved Methods of curing this Disease,
 “ have ever failed of Success where Erections
 “ have been frequent, whatever were the Cause.
 “ Nay, I have known a *Gonorrhœa* actually cu-
 “ red to return upon a venereal Erection, so as
 “ to require a new Course of Remedies. And
 “ as to other Parts of Government, I am no
 “ Stranger (*continues he*) to the Pretences of
 “ Quacks, that a Cure may go forward in the
 “ midst of Luxury, Riding and all kinds of In-
 “ dulgence ; but when I have my self attempted
 “ it, I have always succeeded less happily ; and
 “ with no small Concern, have been a Witness
 “ to the wretched Inconvenience which several
 “ Men of Note also have entail'd on the remain-
 “ ing part of their Lives, by following such
 “ Measures.

And now before I enter upon the second Part of my Discourse, I will (for the Advantage of those suffering under the force of Imagination) insert three or four Cases, of such as have been thus deluded, and made a Property, some of them, by designing Men ; that in case this Treatise shall fall into the Hands of any such, being hereby forewarn'd, they may be arm'd against the Baits, thrown out to catch them : For in this Disease more particularly, we have two sorts of People to deal with, the *Fool-hardy* on the one hand, who cannot be persuaded they have
 occasion

occasion for taking any Medicine, nor will be confined to any proper Regimen; and the poor *Melancholic* on the other, who, how free soever from the same, will not be convinc'd that he is so, nor easy any longer than whilst under a Course of Physick: And surely of all Men, the Hypochondriack, (who is often the most libidinous) should be careful not to transgress this way, since should we suppose there were no Account to be made in the *next*, his whole Life-time *here* is usually one continued *Penance*, or State of *Purgatory*, on this Account: For indeed, I think I may say, that I have not known one Man in these Circumstances, that continued any long time under the Persuasion of his being well cur'd.

To the same Purpose Dr. *Freind* expresseth himself in his late History.

“ There is one remarkable thing which often
 “ attends this Distemper, and which indeed we
 “ find in no other, that Persons who have been
 “ once infected with it, though never so well
 “ cured, take it into their Imagination, that
 “ still they are under the Power of the Disease,
 “ and in continual Danger; the very reverse of
 “ what we see daily in a Consumption, where
 “ even at the last gasp of Breath, the Patient is
 “ so fond of flattering himself, that one can
 “ hardly persuade him that the Case is desperate:
 “ But here in this other unfortunate Extreme, if
 “ but a Pimple appears, or any slight Ach is
 “ felt, much more if there happens any Dis-
 “ charge from the Glandules behind the *Glans*
 “ *Penis*, as has been described, they distract
 “ themselves with terrible Apprehensions that
 “ the Infection still remains, and will shortly
 “ break out again; by which Means they make
 “ Life uneasy to themselves, and run for Help
 “ to every pretending Knave, who for the sake of
 “ Gain

“ Gain, never fails to encourage their Fears, and
“ so strangely are they for the most part pos-
“ sess’d with this Notion, that an honest Prac-
“ titioner generally finds it more difficult to
“ cure the *imaginary* Evil than the *real* one.

The first C A S E.

A Tradesman in good Business, of a thoughtful Temper, or inclining to Melancholy, having, in his younger Days, been too familiar with a Wench living in the same House as a Servant, grew soon after very pensive, as fancying he had got the Foul Disease, upon a Belief, as it seemed, that every Woman playing the Whore must surely be distemper’d. Under these Jealousies he continued for some Years, without making his Complaint to any one, till at length happening to marry, his discontent of Mind soon after encreased, which was observ’d in his Family; yet his Wife could get nothing out of him, but that he had been a wicked Man, and had ruin’d her and her Child; but would not own in what manner, nor could she suspect a Person so strictly virtuous and modest, and who was never out of his House, unless in Company with her. At length Matters were brought to that pass, that not caring to come into his Shop, he betook himself to his Chamber, where he was usually poring on some Books of Devotion, and desir’d not to see his old Acquaintance.

During this, it happen’d that I visited one of his Neighbours in a Salivation for this Distemper, which had taken Air, as we say, and the Man who, for many Weeks before, was unable to creep out, now again appearing hale and lusty, this poor crazy-headed Person came one Evening to my House, and desir’d a Word in private;
where,

where, by his very Aspect, before he began his Story, I suspected what kind of a Chapman I had got. He sat down and fell into Tears, wringing his Hands, and telling me he was ruin'd, that he had got an ill Disease; and his Concern was not so much on his own Account, but for that he had given the same to his Wife and Child. I ask'd him how long it was since he was clap'd; he answer'd me, nine Years. I then enquir'd, unto whom he had apply'd for Cure, and he said, being asham'd, he had consulted no body till long time after, when he took as much Physick as had cost him twenty Pounds, from a *Doctor* upon *Ludgate-Hill*. I now wanted to know the *Symptoms*; and therefore suspecting he had been impos'd on, ask'd him whether he had any Running, with Heat of Urine, or Breakings out, after he had been concern'd with the Woman, who he said gave him the Distemper; to which he reply'd, neither the first, nor the last, but had great Pain of his Back, and Stoppage at some times in his Water (that were manifestly *nephritic*) which was *foul* and stinking, some of which he had carry'd to his Doctor, who told him it was an inward *Pox*; and that if it had been attended with Running, or Blotches on the outside of his Body, he could have cur'd him for half the Money.

I now plainly perceiv'd it was all Delusion, and therefore not suffering him to go on with his other Complaints of his Head, his Nose, and all Parts, I think, of his Body besides; I told him he had been abus'd by his *Quack Doctor*, and not by the Girl, who had done him no Injury; and that he was free entirely from any such Disease, and stood in no need of my Assistance upon that Account. However, I enquir'd if his Wife had made any Complaint, and under-

understood he knew of none ; but being, he said, himself infected, he thought it impossible for her and the Child to escape. After this I advis'd him to go home and mind his Business, and between whiles to single out some cheerful Companion, with whom he should drink almost a Pint of Wine at least every Day, such as he liked best ; and if he came to me again, I would consider what might farther be done for him.

He then said, that his Errand was to desire I would flux him, as I had done his Neighbour, upon the like Occasion. I advis'd him once again to be easy ; told him that his Neighbour's Case and his were different, and assur'd him, that any such Remedies would, instead of helping, do him farther Mischief.

From me he went home, made ample Discovery to his Wife, exceedingly frightening the poor Woman, from whom I had an early Visit the next Day ; but could not find, upon the strictest Enquiry, that she had any thing to apprehend more than himself. She entreated me to lend the best Assistance I could, thank'd me for my Advice to him, giving me to understand at the same time, that if he would keep in his Shop, and mind his Business, instead of moping in his Chamber, no People in the middle Station might live more comfortably.

Taking pity on this unhappy Man, I call'd in few Days after upon him, directed him some *Gummy Pills*, with *Castor* and the *volatile Salts*, at Night : I also put him into a Course of *Chalybeates* with the *Bitters*, to strengthen the Digestion, invigorate his Nerves, as well as the Tone of the Blood, correcting the windy State of the Spirits, and dispersing the *Flatus*, with which he so much abounded. But little good was to be done ; his Imagination, by the long-continued Melancholy,

Melancholy, was so clouded and impress'd by the old Idea, that his Head was still full of these *Conundrums*; and such his Resolution for Spitting, that when he found me resolute against it, and that I had left off calling upon him; unknown to his Family, having made Provision beforehand, he got into some *Quack's* House, where he was laid down in a *Salivation*: Whence after five Weeks time, he return'd like a Skeleton, staring as one amaz'd, or depriv'd in a manner of his Understanding; however, with good Cookery, his Flesh and Strength were in short time recruited, and they were in hopes he had got rid of his former Whimsy, returning again to his Business, till some few Months after, by a freer Living than he had been us'd to, or neglecting the *Regimen* necessary to have been observ'd, after he came out of his *Salivation*, drinking his Glass, and eating relishing Foods, some Heat and Pimples appearing upon his Face, and about his Nose, the old Story revived, which was farther heighten'd by the *Bills* distributed by *Quacks* about the Streets, or the *Title Pages* of their Books, posted at the Corners thereof, or given away after the same manner, as well as by their Advertisements in the *News Papers*; all which he was ever looking over, and which are calculated under a Shew of Learning and Experience, to impose upon ignorant People, and take Advantage of their Fears.

By these Means the unhappy Man was now again overset; his *Head* ached, his *Skin-bones* were rotten, and his *Nose* in Danger: Upon which his Wife sent earnestly again for me to visit him.

I now found him in Bed, lamenting his hard Lot, that nothing could be done to stop the Disease. I perceiv'd plainly there was no jesting with his Misery, nor laughing him out of his

Conceits, and therefore now giving a little into the same, I told him (as much an Enemy as I am to them at other Times) that I had a *Secret* I believ'd would cure him, as it had several, after Fluxing: At which he rejoiced, and I sent him from his Apothecary an *Elleborism*, to be taken twice a Day for a Fortnight, yet his Pimples and red Face still appearing, however otherwise in good State of his Body, he could not be convinced that he was ever like to be well, nor I persuaded to try any Experiment by way of *Lotion*, or *Liniment*, to check or repel the same, for fear of translating the Matter upon the nervous System already shatter'd and disorder'd.

At length, after many troublesome Visits, I receiv'd from him, finding little Encouragement to continue them, he kept away, and I heard no more from him in two Month's time: When I was call'd up in the Night by a Messenger, who told me they thought him dying, having left him in cold Sweats and Convulsions.

But suspecting it was merely *Hypochondriacism*, I defer'd rising, ordering my Servant to acquaint the Person who came from him, that I was too much indispos'd my self to run at Midnight on a Madman's Errand, but that I would visit him early in the Morning, as I did; and coming to the Bed-side, Ah, Sir! says he (mumbling) you are come too late; you never would believe I had the Distemper, but it is now apparent, for my Nose, if I were not to support it, would drop off this Instant.

Ordering a Candle to be brought near, with much Difficulty I persuaded him to take away his Fingers, when immediately with my own taking fast hold thereof, I rais'd his Head from the Pillow thereby, and saying never a Word, when I had let the same drop down again, he
looked

looked wishfully at my Hand, to see if I had it not between them.

By this I convinced him of his Mistake, under which the poor Wretch had lain all Night, in the utmost Agony; after which I call'd his Wife aside, and finding she was engaged in a Business that she was by no means capable to manage, I advis'd her to throw it up in time, and to provide some Place for him, where he might be kept out of Harm's way; and accordingly she pursued my Directions, retiring with him to a Relation's in a Country Village, where he now lives inoffensively, as well to himself as others: Emyloying himself in a Garden, saying nothing to any Body, or sitting in a Chimney-corner, where he will sometimes weep, especially when they are unmindful to keep him to his Meals, or when he has been long empty: Then feeling of his Nose, he will run to the Glass, that he may have both Senses to ascertain he has not lost it.

The Second C A S E.

A Gentleman of good *Mien*, and well dress'd, sent for me this last Summer to a Tavern in my Neighbourhood, and beg'd the Favour that I would spare him a few Minutes Conversation, about a Subject he thought himself concern'd; and to render me the easier in my stay, presented me with a Guinea; saying, he was very desirous to know the *Nature* of the *venereal Poison*, and its manner of acting upon our Bodies.

I perceiv'd by his Onset, and his manner of expressing himself a little after, that he pretended to some Acquaintance with the *mechanic Philosophy*; and being willing to make as short Work as I could, told him therefore, that the *Nature* not only of this, but many others, was so very subtle,

as to leave little room of right reasoning, unless from their Effects: Or that their Parts were so minute, and the Mode of their Conveyance, particularly this about which he was now enquiring, being from *Effluvia* stirred up by Heat in the Body infected; too remote from our Understanding, to admit of sensible Demonstration: The like of their impressing the sound Body, whose Juices also are so exceeding fine, on which they are supposed to act, especially that of the *Fluid* of the *Nerves*: And our *Organs* not so well adapted to take Cognizance of such, as of some grosser Bodies, 'twas less Wonder we are so much in the dark herein, and that Conjecture should supply the Place of Evidence, as well in regard of the *Agent*, as of the *Patient*.

To which I added, it was enough for Practitioners, that they knew the *Quod sit*, and the *Quibus modis curare*, without the *Quid sit*; of which, for my own part, I acknowledged myself ignorant. So that finding I was upon my Guard, and indeed suspecting by his beginning, he was come only for a Trial of Skill, I was resolved to shorten this Part of the Discourse, having then somewhat else to do, than to spend my Time either in *majoring* or *minoring* of *Syllogisms*, (I perceiv'd him fond of) with the *Ergo's*, and the *Q. E. D.* at the Tail of them.

He told me, he would ask me only one single Question more, which was, if I thought it possible for a Man to get the Disease, *intrudendo Digitum in sinum Pudoris mulieris isto Morbo laborantis, & illum aliquandiu ibi continuando*? To which I answered him negatively. He confess'd he had been thus foolishly wantoning with a Woman of the Town; and ever since, from that Finger's end up to the Shoulder, between whiles, suffered exceeding twinging and pricking Pains, that had

wonderfully discomposed his Mind, as believing himself infected: And so willing, I observed, to come into this Conceit, (by which he had been made doubtless a glorious Patient to a cozening *Empirick*, countenancing the same) that he was for raising all the Doubts and Difficulties, that an excellent good Head-piece otherways could furnish out.

I told him, it might arise from some *flatulent* or *spasmodic* Affect of the Membranes, bordering on the *nervous Rheumatism*; or be the result of some scorbutic *Dyscrasy* of the Juices, vellicating the *Fibrillæ* of these Parts; when he seem'd at a Loss to reconcile why it should take rise from this Finger only? I ask'd him, as it was common with many others, especially the Weather-wise People, as they are called, labouring under like Disturbance from the Influence of the Air, upon some nervous Parts, if he never remember'd to have had formerly any such like fleeting Disturbance? And he reply'd, once upon his other Arm; but the Pain seem'd different, and never began after this manner, at the end of this criminal Finger. I did what I could to persuade him to make his Mind easy; assuring him, these Complaints would wear off, at least, that no ill Consequence, as he feared, was like to ensue.

He then again put the Question, why the Skin of the Finger, long steeped in the poisonous Matter lurking within the *Vagina*, might not as readily let in the *Venom*, as that of the *Glans*, and its Cover, in a shorter Duration therein; which were every Day evident from the *Chancres* formed on both? I told him, that these were of a finer Texture, more sensible, being less exposed to the Air. He rejoin'd, he thought the Fingers Ends, at one of which he fear'd he had receiv'd the Injury, being design'd for the principal Organ of
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Touch,

Touch, must be the most sensible of any other. To which I reply'd again, that these Parts, however suited by the *nervous Plexus*, to discriminate all *tangible* Bodies, as to their *Qualities* of *hard* and *soft*; yet by their use thereto, and being always exposed, the *Cuticle* was more compact, the *Cutis indurated*, the *Pores* more constipated, and less fitted therefore to admit *Effluvia* of any kind, evaporating from the Subjects about which they are daily conversant. Which was manifest in the handling continually such corrosive Bodies inoffensively, as would make Impression upon Parts less exposed, whose *Cuticle* was both more rare and tender, and the said *Pores* more patulent.

Besides, I told him, that his Fears must needs be groundless, and that his Way of arguing was not just; for that if the *Penis* itself could be introduced into the said Part, in like manner as was the Finger, without that particular Influence from the Brain, raising the lustful *Idea*, or in its flaccid State; however the *Glans* might fare, which is still of a more spongy, and exquisitely fine or tender Make, I questioned whether the Skin of the *Penis* would be tainted, which was owing to the Distension of the Part at these Times, implete with Blood and Spirits, heated by the Warmth and Action thereof, rubbing against some ulcerated Place, and through its open'd Pores, imbibing the Steam of a contagious Matter, raised by the like Heat and Motion on the Woman's Side, so contaminating the said Parts, and transmitting the Infection thereunto, of which the Fingers were no more susceptible than the Toes.

Thus ended our philosophical Dispute: Whether or no to the Satisfaction of this fanciful Gentleman, I know not, having never seen him since the Morning following our Controversy, when I had promised to give him another Gen-

tleman's Opinion thereof; whom happening to meet with in a Consultation, I ask'd his Thoughts upon this Subject; he smiled, as finding it somewhat new, and declar'd, that whatever it might do upon a raw or sore Finger, he was of Opinion, that if the Skin were whole, the Infection could not be communicated thereby; with this Remark, that were it so, miserable must be the Case of many thousands daily; nor would it be possible for the Surgeons conversant in dressing Ulcers of the same Parts, and examining the Body, to miss one Time or other being infected.

At my parting with him, when I had given him this other Person's Opinion, he would not be satisfied, unless I deliver'd it also under my Hand, that I believ'd it impossible this Way to receive the Poison; which, he said, might contribute to quiet his Mind, in a Journey he was taking many Miles from Home.

The Third C A S E.

A Country Practitioner, middle-aged, corpulent, and seemingly robust or strong, made a Journey this last Summer of a hundred and fifty Miles, with fifty broad Pieces in his Pocket, to put himself (under my Inspection) into a Salivation, for an Infection of this kind, of an old Date, as he told me; and to get rid of which, he had piteously abused an excellent Constitution, by a long continued Course of *Mercurials*, and a *Salivation* with *Calomel*, rais'd by himself seven Years before, but ineffectually: So that he perceived nothing but the Unction must relieve him. And having read my *Syphilis*, he thought the Author the fittest Person he could apply to.

I was now for informing my self of the *Symptoms*; but ask'd him first concerning his *Gonorrhœa*; which,

which, he said, was contracted many Years past, I think about fourteen or fifteen; and that he had taken the best Method he knew, with the Advice of some able Physicians, some of which were Men of Note, in order to get clear of it; yet the Distemper had since seized the whole Mass of Blood, and he had scarce any part of his Body free, any more than his Wife, whom he had likewise fluxed; and being a thin *hysterical* Woman, so weaken'd her Nerves thereby, and her over purging before, as well as since, that she had been confin'd to her Chamber many Months past, and was now grown *hectical*, according to his own Account, there being little hope of her Recovery.

When we came to Particulars, I could hear of nothing but *hammerings* and *thumpings* in his Head, *humblings* in his Ears, *rumblings* in his Bowels, *cracklings* of his Joints, *Cholicks*, *Indigestion*, *Listlessness* to Action, or being presently tired; *Pains* upon the *Membranes* of the *Muscles*, and *Soreness* of the *Limbs*, the whole *Syndrome* of *scorbutic Affects*, with much of the *hypochondriac* Disorder; but not one of a *pocky* Offspring, as I could find; so that I told him plainly, his Distemper, as to its being *Venereal*, lay wholly in his Fancy: That *Crudity* or *Indigestion* had been the Parent of much *Flatus*; and this latter the great Enemy he had to contend with; which by some *Antiscorbutics*, *Chalybeates*, and riding on Horseback, (which his Business so well encouraged in a Country Practice) might likely be mended, but rendered still worse by *Mercurials* of any kind.

I ask'd him, what Part of that Book of mine induced him to take so long a Journey to get Relief, for a Distemper no where therein described; but which, instead of amusing, was intended to caution Persons both how they imposed on them-

A Practical Dissertation

selfes, or suffer'd others to delude them with a Disease imaginary only. He answer'd, that he was well assur'd of that; yet nevertheless being unable to satisfy his own Doubts, and get rid of his Fears, the Air of Sincerity and Disinterestedness, he discovered in that Treatise, made him very desirous to have some Conference with me, rather *vivâ Voce*, than by Way of Letter; and to be wholly guided by my Directions.

Upon which I told him, as he had made this long Journey to inform himself in this Affair, I thought it might be worth his while to take the Opinion of some other Person join'd in Consultation: And the Character of that honest Man and able Artist Mr. *James Fern* of the *Old Jury*, being better known to him than that of any other, he applied himself to him; when a Meeting was appointed the same Evening, where the Complaints were again examined as before, and where, after the strictest Enquiry, we could not suspect any venereal Taint upon him, and therefore advised him to rest content, and meddle with no more *Medicine*, unless such as might invigorate his Nerves, warm his Blood, and fortify his whole Habit; among which the *Balsam. Polychrest.* was recommended.

With this joint Advice of ours he seem'd well satisfied; and told us, he would in a Day or two, after he had visited some Friends in Town, return home to his Family. Whether he did so or not, I cannot say, having heard nothing of him since.

The Fourth CASE.

An Apothecary of good Business in this Town, was within about seven Years past making Complaint that he was not right, since a Misfortune
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received some Years before that; and therefore very importunate to be laid down in a Salivation: But finding him to be severely Hyp't, I dissuaded him, desiring he would wait a little, till we had better Grounds to go upon, or that might warrant such Proceeding: For his Complaints, like the rest of these People's, were so ambiguously describ'd, as *fleeting Pains of the Head*, with *Giddiness*, *Lassitude of the Limbs*, and *Feebleness of the whole Frame*; some *Eruptions*, merely *scorbutic*, upon the Legs, that I could by no means reconcile them to the Taint suspected; and therefore diverted his Thoughts rather to an *antiscorbutic* Course: But notwithstanding, in a Vacancy from his Employ, which by way of Amusement took off the same, he was still frequently harping on the old Story, and perceiving me much against the Enterprize, with the Assistance of some other Person enter'd a spitting Course with *Calomel*, of about twenty Days Continuance, after which coming again abroad, he found his Mistake; for by the foregoing Evacuation, so much of the nutritive Juice had been drain'd off, as left him now more dispirited than before: His *Flatus* encreasing, so that he grew tiresome to himself, as well as to those about him.

Having acted contrary to my Advice, I saw him no more for several Years, unless by Accident, or at a Distance, till he came one Evening late, and sent for me to the Tavern, where he bewailed himself, and told me, the Distemper was got into his Bones, and he was sure, if I would but salivate him by the Uction, he should be a sound Man. For this purpose he was come to me, and resolv'd to lose no Time, beg'd I would take a Room for him in my Neighbourhood, and provide him a Nurse, he having made Provision as

to his Business, and given out he was going a Journey.

I did all I could to divert him, intending to look out for neither, in expectation that the Fit might wear off; and assuring him there was nothing more than *Flatus*, exciting this Disorder, and at some times in a manner eclipsing his Understanding, by the *Phantoms* raised therein, and that *merry Company*, with *Exercise*, riding out in the Country Air, the Gums with *Chalybeates*, *Spaw Waters*, with a Tincture of *Ellebore* between whiles, were likely to prove the more conducive to his Relief.

It happened very luckily, I think, for him, that the Night before his intended Undertaking, or Design of throwing himself upon my Hands, (who as I never designed, so had taken no farther Regard thereto) he was seized with an Indisposition more manifest, a tedious Fit of the Stone, continuing for some Weeks; during which, the salivating Humour, I suppose, wore off, though he sent me a complimentary Letter of Excuse, there was no need of; importuning me still not to be unmindful of him. Whether he consulted another Gentleman, his intimate Friend, of the same Faculty, as I had advis'd him, I cannot say; who probably being of the same Opinion with myself, may have made him easier, at least for some Time to come: However I have since that Letter heard nothing farther of the old Complaint, though I have seen him several Times, to all Appearance in good State of Health.

These Cases have been inserted, as above remark'd, for the sake of such unhappy Persons, who upon a view of the same, may possibly be better guarded, as well against the Delusion of their own Fancies, as the Snares laid for them by the *Town Quacks*; who they must expect to chime in with
their

their Fears, and for the Lucre of *five Guineas* (I might say as many Shillings) though they will get fifty if they can, will run them under a Predicament they may repent of ever after.

Nor should we wonder that trading People, or such as are of good Capacity in other Matters, (for few Fools, as *Sydenham* has remark'd, are Hypochondriacal) suffer under this Self-Deception, as to this particular Distemper, when we find those related to the Profession, as I have here instanced, have been thus deceived by their Conceits, and so willing to be imposed on: Though, I hope, no Gentleman of Reputation will encourage their Delusions, or instead of dissuading prompt them to an Undertaking that may happen every Way to their Prejudice, but none to their Advantage, unless taking off the Caprice, perhaps, during the Time of their unnecessary Penance. Which I hint the rather, having heard of one pretending thereto, that has publicly lamented he had lost so many Pounds by turning off these *Melancholicks*, or *Mentibus capti*, as I think they may be justly termed: And that for the future he would immediately strike a Bargain, and down with them at once. For those he had dissuaded he said went strait away from him to others; and indeed it is the great Misfortune of these People, believing themselves diseased, to run in this manner from one to another, especially the money'd Men, till they find some Undertaker to their Mind, or that is ready to comply with their Desires, and fix the Idea they so readily entertain'd, so that he thought it as lawful for him to take their Money, that is, in plain *English*, to *pick their Pockets* as another Person.

But what Method this Gentleman has to solve either the *Honour* or *Reputation* of such a Proceeding, I who pretend to be such only to my self,

self, shall leave other *Casuits* to determine : While I digress in a few Words more, particularly as to the *Bait* of the Urine ; in describing of which, there is no Man who has been diseased, how well soever cur'd thereof, but who may fancy some Reliques (here discoverable) yet remaining, and that consequently there may be occasion for some *Diuretick*, or *cleansing Tincture*, *Elixir*, &c. to carry off the same.

Thus Hundreds are yearly gull'd to fling away a Guinea, at least ten Shillings, for these insignificant, not to say unwholesome Liquors, how speciously soever recommended in *News Papers*, *Bills*, and *sham Titles of Books*, supplying the Place thereof ; in many of which you are inform'd, that if there be any *Films*, or *Appearances* like a *Scum* at the Top ; any *Filaments* like *Threads*, or *Flocks*, flying about in the middle ; or *foul, mealy*, or other like stinking Sediment at the bottom : These, I say, and the like, are all Signs of some Impurity yet left behind, and must be wash'd off, or scour'd away by the *Tincture*.

And at this Rate you will find there is none, unless the *limpid* Urine (the worst sometimes of any) that can escape the Censure.

The *Nebula*, or Cloud at the Top, the *Enæorema* in the Middle, or the *Hypostasis* at the Bottom, which are Appearances in the most laudable Urine, made out of some finer Parts of the Chyle, or nutritious Juices, sliding through the Strainers of the Kidneys along with the Serum, and according to their different Gravities, taking Place therein. These, I say, come all in for a Share of *pocky Relicks* ; and among the Diseased of another kind, the *oily* Appearance like Fat in the upper Part, from the Heat of a *slow Fever*, particularly the *hectic* ; colliquating or melting down some *sulphureous* Particles, and carrying them through
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the urinary Passages; the *mealy* in Consumptions; the *furfurous* or branny, *scaly*, or *purulent*, from those labouring under the Stone, or Ulcers whether of the Kidney or Bladder; nay the common *turbid* Water upon stoppage of *Perspiration*, or Colds, about the Time of Concoction; the *lixivial Scorbatic*, or whatever other Appearances there may be therein, are all still the Remains of this abominable Disease, and may easily be extirpated with ten Shillings worth of *diuretic Tincture*, *Elect. Mirabile*, *Elixir Sanativum*, *Antiphar-macon*, *Nature's great Restorative*, an half Crown *Bolus* from *Italy* or *Montpelier*, or the like.

I had forgot to take Notice of the Water made *post Coitum, vel nocturnam Pollutionem*; where some seminal Remains, together with the *Mucus* ouising forth the Glandules of the *Urethra* and *Prostata*, design'd for lubricating the Passage, being rinsed off by the Current of the Water made at such Seasons, give the Appearances of those little *Filaments*, *Threads*, or *Flakes*, these learned Men have trump't up to deceive you. The like of the Female Sex, defil'd with the *white Fluor*, some Parts of which dripping down with the Urine, will likewise alter its natural Complexion.

Some of this was brought me very lately, by a Gentlewoman of good Fashion, who coming into my Study took the Vial out of her Pocket, and ask'd me if I cast Water? I told her yes, that I had cast several Bottles out of my Window, and should have serv'd hers so, but for her Habit, appearing so much like a Gentlewoman.

She said she was sorry if she had given me an Affront, but she had a Question of great Moment to a dear Child of hers, that she thought might be decided thereby. I ask'd her what it might be? And she reply'd, that she wanted to be inform'd, if I could tell her by that Water, whether
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the Person who made it, had the foul Disease? And I reply'd, that I could not; nor, I was sure, any one else. She then inform'd me of a famous Man she had been with, not far off, who had deliver'd such Judgment, and exceedingly frighten'd her, believing her Husband had given her the Distemper; the Urine being *foul* and *stinking*, as it was sufficiently, had rais'd an Imagination, heightened by this Sentence of a vile Empirick, that it could belong to no other than a *foul Disease*.

I acquainted her that the best Way to remove her Jealousy, would be to let me have a little talk separately with the young People, which she comply'd with; the Husband being ready to acquit himself of this villainous Asperſion, came directly away to me, whom I ſtrictly examin'd, and found perfectly clean and ſound; nor had I any Reason to queſtion the Truth of what he then ſolemnly declar'd, that he had never meddled with any Woman in a carnal Way, but his Wife, whom, in Company with her Mother, I diſcourſ'd next Day, and perceiv'd only the common Flux upon her, which had lately attended a hard Labour with her firſt Child: So that I made no Difficulty to acquit the Husband, and pronounce both free from the Diſeaſe ſuſpected: Nevertheleſs I have been ſince inform'd, there is not that good Underſtanding there had been before; either the Wife or Mother imagining I had been bribed in delivering my Opinion by the Man, their Doubts ſtill remaining, altho' neither have taken any Remedies, as I can hear of; and the Peace of a Family, very probably for one of their Lives, diſcompoſed; owing merely to the Ignorance, or Deſign, if not both concurring, of a knaviſh *Piſs-Prophet*, whom ſome Men of Reſentment would ſeverely have puniſhed, if not ſpoiled him for a *Water-Caſter* ever after.



A Practical
DISSERTATION
ON THE
Venereal Disease.



PART II.



Of the second Infection, call'd a Pox.



WE come now to take Notice of the *second Infection* from this Distemper, when it is more particularly termed the *Pox*, and which is the usual Consequence of the *first*, ill treated, or empirically slubber'd over; although the same may sometimes happen, notwithstanding the best Endeavours to oppose it, in some peculiar Temperaments or Constitutions, where the Blood catches

The second Infection, with its diagnostic Signs.

hold

hold of the venereal Venom, as we see the Tinder does the Spark of Fire; and where like Wild-fire it also runs through the Body: So that I have seen some of these more than ordinarily unfortunate People, who have been *pox'd* almost as soon as *clap'd*; the Poison running strait from the Tail, I mean the *Penis*, to the *Head*; as I once observ'd it after ten Days Time, a large chancreous Ulceration, but no *Stillicidium*, discharging plentifully at the same Instant; which from all Circumstances, I had Reason to believe an Effect of one and the same coupling with a foul Woman.

The Distemper may arise also (as we have before taken Notice) in the way of Inheritance from Parents therewith infected; the poor Infant being conspurcated with filthy Scabs and pustular Eruptions, tho' perhaps not immediately, yet not long after it comes into the World; sometimes indeed it has been observ'd to have lain dormant several Years, if we may credit Writers on this Subject; *Fernelius*, who surely goes too far, says it may lie conceal'd for thirty. The Nurse therewith infected may pollute the Child; as this latter (more especially with a pocky *Aphthæ*, or Ulcers on the Lips and Tongue) may do the Nurse.

But waving the several Ways of contracting this Disease (called by Way of Eminency the *Great Pox*, I suppose from some Resemblance in its cutaneous Breakings out to the *Small ones*), many of which we have already observed in discoursing of the *first Infection*: The Disease itself is usually divided into several Degrees or Stages; as the same happens to be recent, or of long standing, having made a less or greater Progress. Dr. *Harvy*, as I remember, makes four of them, calling the first *Liminary*, the second a *Frontier*, the third

third a *Mid-way*, and the fourth a *thorough Pox*. Some from the four *Temperaments* (as the same Person also remarks) have nam'd it a *sanguine*, *phlegmatick*, *bilious* and *melancholy Pox*: Some again divide it only into a *particular* and *universal Pox*. But these, I think, afford us little Help in the Cure, although the *Habits* of Body are by no means therein to be overlook'd. For my own part I shall distinguish it no otherwise than as *superficial*, and *more profound*, under the *first*, comprehending the *cutaneous Ulcerations*, *pustulary* and *serpiginous Eruptions*, *inguinal Tumours* and *Abscesses*, *Ophthalmies*, *Ozænas*, *Affects* of the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*; altho' these latter by some are annexed to the *Second*, under which may be reckoned the *Gummata* of the Muscles, the violent *Hemicranes*, and intolerable *Cephalæas*, the excruciating nocturnal *ὀστέοποι* or *Shoulder* and *Shin Pains*, with others of the *Membranes*; the *Tophs* and *Nodes*, also the *Exostoses* or ulcerous *Caries* of the *Bones* themselves; which are all of them *diagnostic Signs* of the *Distemper*, still farther advanced. And for differencing more especially the *superficial Eruptions* of this kind, we have given some necessary *Cautions*, in our *Treatise* of the *Skin Diseases*; besides which, it will behove the *Artist* to enquire prudently, or so that he may not give *Offence* (if possible to be avoided) whether or no his *Patient* has not been heretofore infected? And if so, there is Cause to suspect the *Eruptions* thence arising: For farther *Confirmation* of which, we are informed by a good *Writer* upon the *Disease** (what will hold for the most part) that all *Pustules* and *Scabs* appearing as it were adust, crusty and hard, with a tawny *Yellow* like the *Honey Comb*, on the

* *Gideon Harvey*.

Top, are very suspicious; and always the more so, when the same are observed among the Hairs of the Head, or about the Scalp and Forehead (the *Pathognomonic* almost of this Disease) and more undoubted still, when the back part of the *Fauces* are excoriated, or eaten into by foul or sordid Ulcers (the *Aphthæ* of Fevers always excepted) which give not way to common detensive Gargarisms, Bleeding, Blistering, Purging, with other Revulsion and Derivation of the Humour; but spread still farther under these Applications. The like may be said of *Ophthalmy*, and Ulcers of the Nostrils, call'd *Ozæna*: Which when of long standing, and not submitting to the usual anodyne and refrigerating *Collyria*, Lotions, Injections, with the derivative and revulsive Regimen before observed, nor yet accompanied with *Schrophulæ* about the Neck and Chaps, or other Signs of a *strumous Dyscracy*, more especially if you can trace out any former ill-cur'd *Clap*, give abundant Suspicion of the Nature of the Distemper. Head-achs in like manner, and Pains upon the *Periosteæ*, recurring chiefly in the Night-season, and going off towards Morning, denote their spring from the same Fountain, being (as above) more especially corroborated by some preceding Symptom of the *first Infection* formerly apparent, although now perhaps got out of sight. The *Gummi* on the fleshy Parts, and *Nodes* upon the Head, but especially on the Shin Bones, are still more self-evident, and the peculiar *Trophies* of the victorious *Syphilis*, in this *profound Infection*: Altho' here likewise your modest Enquiry, (where the Patient will not make a voluntary Confession) and getting the best Intelligence you can, if the Patient has not formerly lain in the Way of this Disease, is not unnecessary for a more absolute Confirmation.

There are some Practitioners, I know, are very shy of these Enquiries, for fear of losing their Patients; but there is surely a mild and gentle way of getting into these People's Breasts, or those of their particular Confidants, or most intimate Acquaintance; and coming by that Secret, which in a more open, rude, and unbecoming manner, you must never expect will be extorted from them: And he that being Master of such Secret, believes and keeps it not as sacred, as that under the Seal of Confession, is both unworthy the Title he assumes, whether of Physician or Surgeon, or indeed that of an honest Man. But if no Acknowledgment of this kind can be got from the Patient, yet where the Symptoms are such as give us just Grounds of Suspicion, we are no farther to strain this Point, but to proceed for his Advantage, by the same Method, as if he had ingenuously acquainted us with the true Cause. And now we come to the *Prognostics*, which are taken from the Date of the Infection, and Progress of the Distemper; the Habit of Body and its former Use to Medicines, on the like Occasion; the Nature of the Venom itself, more mild or malignant, together with that of the apparent Symptoms.

Prognostics of the Pox, or second Infection.

Thus, for Example, an Infection that is recent, has not spread far, or much contaminated the Mass of Blood, is more easily overcome, than that which has been of longer Duration, and taken faster hold of the same; which makes what we call the superficial, more easily vanquish'd than that more profoundly rivetted. The Habit of Body is also much to be regarded, for if that was well temper'd before the Patient was seiz'd with the Disease, he is like to escape better than if *Scorbutick*, *Rheumatick*, *Arthritick*, *Hydropick*, *Hectick*, or otherwise *Cachectick* and *Cachochymical*.

Again, if it be from a first Mischance, and that his Body has been little or nothing used to mercurial Medicines, his Cure is the more hopeful, and the Distemper much sooner overcome, than if the same Folly has been often repeated, and these Remedies as often reiterated, especially that grand Course of a Salivation. Farthermore, if the venereal Poison was first of all of a more than common Malignity, or exceedingly virulent, it will not only make a swifter Progress (the Temperament also favouring the same) and greater waste upon the Parts it seizeth, but require also the more potent Remedies, the longer Continuance of them, the stricter Regimen of the Patient under them, and the greater Judgment, with sedulous Application in the Artist, than if the same proved of a milder Nature, slower in its Attacks, and submitting to the gentler Medicines. Lastly, as to the Symptoms, where there are only some cutaneous Eruptions, or serpiginous Breakings out on the Superfice of the Body, the Malady may be sooner check'd, than when more deeply radicated; as when it has eaten into the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, has seized on the *Septum Nasi*, or its two outside Supporters; or when the Humours are lodged on the *Periosteum*, and begin to tear in sunder that sensible Membrane; exciting those nocturnal *Vigils*, with which these miserable People are tormented, it is I say still worse; and if *Gummata* on the Muscles, and *Nodes* upon the Bones, especially where the Substance of these last are eaten into, and cariated by the corrosive Humour, worse yet; but worst of all when together herewith, the Patient's Body is much emaciated, and he far advanced in a pocky Hectick, or a secondary and symptomatical Consumption of his Lungs: Yet even here also we have more hopes (if a universal Colliquation be not already

ready on him) than in the primary and original *Phthisis*; for we have had Instances of some very deplorable Cases of the former sort, surprizingly recover'd, by regular Discipline and suitable Prescriptions; so that of all the several sorts of Consumptions, either *nervous Atrophies*, or other kinds of the *Symptomatick*, and *original* Affects of this Nature, I should more willingly encounter the *Venereal*, than any of the rest, where the Distemper especially had been overlooked, and the Body before unacquainted with the *Antidote*, I mean any mercurial Preparation: For whether it be that the Nature of this Venom does not so immediately exert its malign Influence on the Lungs (which considering their loose Texture, is still more strange) nor yet prey so much upon the other Bowels, as it should seem it does not, there being many a middle-staged Pox with perfectly sound *Viscera* (as I have observed upon the Dissection of such Bodies) or that we have a Remedy more sure to depend on, for subduing the same; still so it happens, that where one Person is carried off by a pocky *Hætick*, (and yet we know, although it does not downright slay, it seizeth its ten thousands) we have twenty, I might say forty, melted down, or dry'd away, by those of another Nature.

However in regard to the *Prognostic* in general, it will behove every Artist to be careful of being too absolute therein; such being the Nature of the Poison, and such the peculiar Disposition of some Habits to receive the same, that a sudden Transition is often made from the Parts first affected into the Blood, (as we have noticed in the Diagnostics of the first Infection) notwithstanding the utmost Care of the Artist to prevent it. How often do we find after a *Clap*, but much oftner from the *Chancre* well cleansed

and seemingly purg'd off, when our selves any more than the Patient thought nothing of the Matter, does he appear many Months after, with the true *Maculæ Venereæ* all over him, the Pustules on his Head; or else complaining of a sore Throat, where, upon Inspection, we find the *Ducts* of the *Tonsillæ* enlarg'd with Ulceration; the *Uvula* tumid and inflam'd, or perhaps a fordid Ulcer on the Angle, betwixt that and the *Tonsil*. Nay, do we not at some times perceive even after a copious *Ptyalism*, to exterminate these Symptoms, and that continued for thirty Days, when to all outward Appearance the Patient was well cur'd, yet after several Months the Disease repullulates, and requires a Repetition of the same Course, in order to a perfect or *eradivative* Cure. This I know to have been the Fate of many, both at the *Lock* and *Kingsland*; several of whom I have examined, and which will at some times happen, under the best of Management. What then can those unhappy Persons expect, that commit themselves to ignorant Pretenders, who if they can but remedy the present Complaint, neither regard nor know how to obviate those which follow?

And that this repeated Salivation was in ancient Use, appears from *Jac. Cataneus*, who speaking of the Ulcers on the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, recommends the *Mercurial Unction* to be continued till the Chaps grow sore, and that if after, any Virulency remains, or the Patient relapse, the same to be renew'd when his Strength is somewhat recruited.

Divers
ways of
curing the
Pox.

But it is now fitting that we speak to the Cure, about which there are sundry Methods propounded by Authors, and the Practitioners therein, as there were for the *first Infection*, already described; yet none, I must freely confess, that I know
what-

(whatever others may pretend) of any Regard, without a touch of the mercurial *Alexipharmick*; which sort of Remedy soon after the Disease appeared, appeared also to encounter it, and is yet (notwithstanding some vain pretences to the contrary) the principal Champion that is able to cope with it.

'Tis true, that in those early Days, it had some very dismal Consequences attending, as it yet hath in the Hands of the Ignorant. "Some (saith the famous old Writer Sir *Ulrick Hutten*) have their
 "Teeth drop out of their Heads, some their
 "Jaws so locked up, that they cannot open their
 "Mouths, but are forced to mumble all their
 "Life time after: others faltering in their
 "Speech, their Limbs trembling, and their Joints
 "disabled with a Palsy: Others again strangled
 "by the Swelling in their Throats: No less than
 "three stout Husbandmen being thus killed by
 "the same *Quack* (for the World, I think, was
 ne'er entirely free from these Plagues of Mankind)
 "in one and the same Day, &c.

And how indeed should it happen otherwise, where they were neither regardful of their Medicine, nor yet what Quantity of the same was needful; but rashly and at hap-hazard having blended or incorporated the same with their Ointments, they forthwith (disregarding the Age, Sex or Constitution) set upon rubbing it into the People's Bodies, and then thrust them into Stoves, shut up so close from the Air, that no Man could abide long without hazard of Suffocation? After this manner they were anointed three or four several times in a Day, till the Salivation rising suddenly upon them, they were either choak'd with their Phlegm, and sudden Fluxion of Humours on the Muscles of the *Larynx* and *Pharynx*; grip'd to death with bloody

Dysenteries; or suffocated for want of room to respire, so that there is less wonder that in those early Days, before a safer Management was found out, some even of the most learned Practitioners, such particularly as *Torella* (whose Account, though imperfect, yet the best, according to *Dr. Freind*, given us at that time) should cry out against it, having observed several great Personages destroy'd thereby. *Fernelius* and *Fallopious* were exceeding cautious in its use, as was *Fracantianus*, who succeeded the last of these, and exclaims against it as a violent and dangerous Remedy; all these Misfortunes apparently arising from the preposterous use of the Medicament, and improper Management, rather than from the Remedy itself; which however confessedly a Poison, and by no means fit for ignorant Persons to meddle withal, yet in the Hands of the skilful and experienced Artist, must be allowed one of the most excellent of Remedies. Thus *Opium*, *Hellebore*, *Coloquintida*, *Scammony*, and many others, that might be named, are in some sense allowed poisonous; inimical even in no great Quantities, as well to the fluid, as to the solid Parts of a human Body, and in great ones, very often lethiferous or thereunto fatal; and yet without some of the most noxious of them, duly prepared for use by the experienced Artist, and administered in proper Doses by the understanding Physician, the *Materia Medica* would be very deficient, and we should be at a Loss to encounter two Parts, perhaps in three, as well of *chronical* as *acute* Diseases.

Let us then no longer amuse our selves with needless Fears of Danger from the Medicament itself, thus duly qualified and circumstantiated; but be as careful as you please, from whose Hands you receive it, and by whom also it is prepared
for

for Use: For our last recited Author confesseth these Miscarriages were owing to *Plowmen, Farriers, Swine-herds*, and the most ignorant of the People, who ran about the Streets with their Pots of Quicksilver Ointments; soon after the Distemper with furious Rage came into *Germany*, destroying the Inhabitants, after the manner our People do with Buckets of Water, to quench a Fire of another Nature; but with this Difference, that the latter do us often very good Service; the former more frequently kill'd what the Disease itself (however outrageous) if left to itself, perhaps might not, at least would not, have done so very suddenly.

The *Unction* we find very early brought into Request, with a View first of all rather to destroy the *Scabs* and *Eruptions* on the Skin therewith anointed, than a Design thereby of raising a *Salivation*; which however on a freer Use than ordinary, it is very probable being observ'd to ensue, and that by the running off of the salival Liquor, not only the Ulcers dried up, the Scabs fell off, but all other Complaints ceased, gave Encouragement after to attempt the Cure this Way. For as to its use in *cutaneous* Affects, we find it derived from the *Arabians*; both *Rhazes* and *Avicen* frequently prescribing them. *Alsaravius* also (as the Doctor * observes) seems to have been acquainted with the Effects as to *Salivation*, where he treats of Means to be used when the *Mouth, Tongue* and *Fauces* are swelled thereby, and grow putrid from the mercurial Anointings.

From these, both *Guido* and *John de Vigo*, took their *Unguentum Saracenicum*, which they commend for the *Psores, Pruritus* and *Scabies*;

* In his History of Physick.

and whose Consequence they seem'd aware of, when they say though it proves hurtful to the Gums and Teeth, yet it dischargeth the Humours by the Mouth; also though *Fallopious* decries it, yet he owns that if the *Spaniards* had not discovered the good Effects of *Guaj.* and a bold Surgeon by chance had not found out those of *Mercury*, the Disease had been still unconquerable.

“ *Gonsalvo Ferrand*, the same Writer tells us,
 “ was the first who imported *Guaiacum* from
 “ the *West-Indies*; and *Vigo* is said to have left
 “ the first Instance upon record of a *Mercurial*
 “ *Salivation* for this Distemper, having given a
 “ Plaister also for this Use. Yet *Carpus* before
 “ him is suppos'd to be Master of the same Secret,
 “ by which he gain'd such immense Riches,
 “ as to leave one Legacy of fifty thousand
 “ Crowns. *Vigo* likewise was vastly enriched
 “ by the Practice at *Rome*; though it is reported
 “ that they kill'd many of their Patients.

Whether or no *Vigo* was the bold Surgeon here pointed at, I cannot say, or the Barber mentioned by *Fracastrorius*, who having met with an old Receipt to cure the Itch and Aches of the Joints, compounded of *Mercury* and *Sulphur*, acquainted some Physicians therewith, who making him believe it was dangerous, yet underhand practised with it themselves successfully, thereby acquiring much Wealth; a Practice of kin to that of some modern *Quacks*, who tell the People this Remedy is very dangerous, yet have no other way to help the Patient, and use it under Cover, at the same time.

And thus far of this great and principal Remedy, its Use and Abuse, in this Distemper; which, however, our Countryman *Dr. Sydenham* would not allow to be properly a *Specifick*, or in a strict Sense, *Alexipharmick* to the venereal Poison; be-
 cause,

cause, saith he, it produceth its Effects no other ways than by Purgation, Salivation, or other manifest Evacuation; and that if any other Medicine would excite a *Ptyalism* or Spitting, it would be also a *Specifick* thereunto. But I am apt to think the Suffrage of the best Practitioners, as to this Particular, lies against him, as also Matter of Fact itself; for at this rate other purging Medicines might subdue the *Virus* of the Disease as well as Mercury, which is found quite otherwise: It being plain, that by twice purging therewith, you shall gain more upon the Malignity thereof, than by many more, without; and that the same is observed at some times to encrease under other *Catharticks*. We own indeed that it has been known, some mild Infections of the first sort have been carried off by other Purgatives; but when exceeding in their Virulency, or attended with *Chancres* and other painful Symptoms, the surest Relief is by Mercurials: Without which, you must expect to advance but slowly in the Cure, if the Malady does not improve or encrease upon you; and still much less can you do without, in a confirmed *Pox*. Not to mention that we have many Instances of signal Benefit from this Remedy (many of which are to be seen among the Observations of *Borellus*, and indeed daily experienc'd by almost every Practitioner) when it has had no such visible Operation; but is designedly lodged in the Body, with some *Opiat* or restraining Medicine, that it should not, (for when it presently runs through, it oftentimes affords not that Relief it would have done, had it tarry'd longer) so that altho' Purgation does after ensue, by which the Venom, together with other Humours that are some way peccant, are now evacuated: Yet the fusing of the Blood, by breaking off its Globules, attenuating its viscous Particles, dissolving

the venereal Salts, and referating the obstructed Tubes, by which the same are fitted for this Discharge, are the proper Effects of the mercurial Particles, without which the Purges, which are given afterwards, would by no means answer, as now they do. Wherefore I think the Argument is not rightly grounded, i. e. *Mercury will not cure a Gonorrhœa, therefore it has no specifick Property for that Illness.* To which I answer, that a very virulent *Gonorrhœa* is scarce to be 'cur'd (at least safely) without, and therefore Mercury is its *Specifick*. Our Author too himself owns, that altho' the Flux is not restrain'd sometimes, under even a mercurial Salivation, yet is the poisonous Nature thereof so vanquish'd thereby, and the Disease now become so mild and gentle to what it was before, that a small Morfel of the common Turpentine, or a few Drops of some of the natural Balsams, are sufficient to accomplish the Cure. And I have already observed, that a small Quantity of the Mercury well prepared, given with a few Purges, will avail more than a great many without: So that notwithstanding a *Gleet* from the relaxed Parts should remain after, requiring some healing or agglutinating Remedy; yet if the Virulency is subdued by the former mercurial Administration, there is no Reason to object against the same being as it were *Alexipharmick* thereto; any more than for that, after another Counterpoison has done its Work (as upon the Bite of a Serpent, or a Wound inflicted by some other venomous Animal) the same yet stands in need of an *Epulotick* to heal it up.

Dr. *Boerhaave* says also in his Comments upon this Disease, that Quicksilver cures the same in Consequence of nothing but its being set in Motion by the vital Power, and that it is not in vertue of any medicated Power of its own, that

it can do any good when the Disorder is fix'd in Parts, where the Force of the Heart and Arteries does not act, which is only saying, *Nil agit ultra Sphæram suæ activitatis*. These Parts he will have to be the Bones; nay, he says it will not reach the Cells of the *adipose Membrane* of the *Penis*, and therefore cures not the *Gonorrhœa*; but of this see more in our Preface to the said Comments.

Whatever other Medicines might effect, that were capable of raising a Salivation, we cannot say; as knowing none that will: Yet here likewise, unless they were *specificated* to this particular Venom, though they drained the Blood of its Serosities, by the like glandular Secretion, they might happen to leave that poisonous Matter still behind, as other *Dyscrasies* therein, not suited to be worked upon by the Parts of the Mercury, remain probably enough after this. Wherefore notwithstanding all our learned and expert Physician has alledged to the contrary, we must still think this Medicine not only a good Remedy, in this Disease, but thereunto also a *Specifick*, in the usual Acceptation of the Word; or as the Bark is to intermitting Fevers. Some Hints of the Nature or Process of this glandular Secretion, in the mercurial *Ptyalism*, I may likely have Occasion to give you in another Place. But truly, the very Name of *Specifick* implies somewhat that is abstruse, as to the manner of Operation; and therefore I must desire to be excus'd, if I now enlarge not farther thereon: This Task, for the present, I shall leave to the *Rule and Compass Men*, who having exactly measured the *Diameters* of all the Vessels, and as nicely gauged their contained Liquors, pretend to inform us, even to the minutest *Molecula*, of the Size and Shape, with all other the Properties

ties of each individual Atom toss'd to and fro therein: One of them having very lately computed to the thousandth part of a Grain Weight, how much Poison goes to the making up of a *Gonorrhœa*, and how much to a *Chancre*. But asking Pardon for this Digression, I now proceed to some other Remedies, directed commonly for the same Disease.

Among which the *Decoctions* of the *Woods* (generally so called) are often in great Request; such I mean as the *Sarsaparilla*, *Sassafras*, *China*, but beyond all the rest *Guajacum*, which for its singular Power of profligating the Distemper was named *Lignum Sanctum*, the Holy Wood, and *Lignum Vitæ* the Wood of Life, in so great Esteem it seems at one Time in *Venice*, that as *Harvy*, from *Massa*, tells us, it was sold for fifty Crowns *per Ounce*. Yet *Dale* and some other Botanists make a Difference betwixt *Guajacum* and *Lignum Sanctum*; the latter, as he reports, being somewhat whiter than the other, altho' of the same, both Taste and Smell; *Et ut in externa Facie, ita quoque in Viribus cum præcedente convenit*, in our Author's Words. The *sanctum* also, according to *Harvy*, is more *Energetick*, burning more unctuous, but seldom brought over hither.

Of these, particularly the *China* and *Guajacum*, some of the Antients had taken up so valuable an Opinion, as to write long Chapters, Epistles, nay whole Books, to set forth their Virtues. Thus of the former, wrote *Joannes Almenar*, *Brassavolus*, *Hieronimus Cardanus*, *Andreas Vesalius*. As of the latter, the same *Brassavolus*, *Gonsalvus Ferrandus*, *Alph. Ferri*, *Joannes Marnardus* and Sir *Ulrick Hutten*, as you will see by the Index.

Yet notwithstanding we find Dr. *Sydenham*, (as well as Monsieur de *Blegny*) had taken up the
same

same Opinion, with regard to their *specifick* Virtues in this Distemper, as before he did of Mercury; even *Guajacum* itself, he says, will do no more therein, than any other sudorifick Decoction; and that if it effects any Thing at all, it is by such a Property. Yet here likewise we have doubtless good Advantage, as well at other Times, as at the close of a mercurial Salivation, by their means; particularly in some lax and phlegmatick Constitutions, where they neither evacuate the serous Humours by sensible Perspiration, nor are given with such Intention: I mean by their warming; attenuating and exsiccating Faculty, especially the last of them, restoring the Tone of the relaxed Fibre, drying up the over-abounding or superfluous Serum, opening the obstructed Vessels, and giving a sort of Spring to the Blood itself, which is much enfeebled at these Times. And hence in the *Anasarca*, *Leucophlegmacy*, *Palsy*, and other Consequences of the over-unbended Solids, as also in the broken Texture of the Fluids, these Woods are no contemptible Drugs for the Physician's Use, as well in others, as in the Case before us. And should there be no *specifick* Property against it (as some have earnestly contended that there is, and given us Proof of several remarkable Cures, effected by the strict Pursuit of the same) yet if by any other it is found serviceable in promoting and helping forward the Cure, I see no Reason why they should be discarded; nor have many besides these Authors, surely, condemned their Use upon such Occasions. The great Opinion Dr. *Boerhaave* has taken up of *Hutten's* Method of Cure by the Decoction of *Guajacum* for the most stubborn Pox, may be seen in his Preface to *Aloysius Luisinus*, and in our Comments thereon before our Discourse of Gleets.

The

The Powders of the same Drugs have been given likewise upon this Account, and prefer'd by an eminent Physician upon his own Experience, to their Infusions or Decoctions either; as he delivered in a late Lecture at the College of Physicians, it being farther observed, particularly of *Guajacum*, that it was frequently given in Substance to $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. in order to procure a Stool, at the Times of their sweating Course under its Decoction, by the old Writer *Hutten* aforementioned, whose Book I have lately caused to be reprinted.

To these Vegetables are added also the *Lign. Juniper. Abietis, Buxi, Ebeni, Agallochi, Cedri, Cupressi*; also the *Rad. Bardanæ, Petasitidis*, to which last (as the *French* relate) their King *Henry's* Recovery from this Disease (which had almost destroyed him) was in great Measure imputed. The *Fol. Persicar. Saponar.* with several others, are moreover thrown in sometimes, at the end of these Decoctions, as you will find in some physical Writers upon the same Subject.

Neither in this Catalogue of the Vegetables must we by any Means forget the Gum of *Guajacum*, not observed, as I remember, or brought into physical Use, till some time after the Wood had been in great Esteem; but now commonly prescribed, and that with very good Success, both in this, as also sundry other chronical Distempers, such as the *Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Asthma, &c.*

To this Class belongs *Camphire*, at least in the Opinion of another of our *mathematic* Writers, I mean Dr. *Quincy*, who in his *Essays* at the close of his Third Edition of *Sanctorius*, speaks abundance of fine Things in Commendation thereof, not only as a Remedy in this Disease, but the *Gout*.

Yet whoever considers his Method of handling these Subjects, may perceive, notwithstanding his disclaiming all *Theories* and *hypothetical* Advances in *Physick*, as delusory and mischievous (which indeed they are for the greater part) will find his own but little better. His *Thesis* standing thus.

That the Seeds of these Distempers being constituted of some exceedingly fine Particles, or *rigid* Salts, carried into the last Stages of Concoction, or Confines of the nervous Capillaments; wherein they make their Ravage, the one on the *Periosteum*, or Bones themselves, the other on the tendinous or ligamentous parts of the Joints, more especially of the Hands and Feet, no wonder the common Remedies made use of to subdue these Illnesses, even *Mercury* itself should have so little Success, as losing their Virtue before they arrive at the Seat of the said Distempers. The *Hypothesis* This; That some Remedy be found of such exceeding Subtilty, that like Lightning it may pervade the minutest and remotest Parts of the *animal Compag*e with such Force and Energy as to overcome the Disease. Now *Camphire* being allow'd to be made up of the most subtle Particles: " Where therefore (in our *Author's Words*)
 " as in the Case before us, the most remote and
 " fine Passages are crouded with a subtil and
 " volatile kind of Salt, which rakes, wounds
 " and irritates the small Fibres: This seems (*do*
 " *you mind*) the properest Remedy imaginable,
 " both to help them quite out by Transpiration,
 " on, and sheath their Asperity during their
 " Passage.

In the Page foregoing, he expresseth himself thus:

" And this strange Property of *Camphire*, in
 " blunting the Edges and Points of *rigid* Particles,
 " cles,

cles, is by some experienc'd in joining it with
Mercurials, which shall by that means be divested of their *emetic* and *cathartic* Qualities, and changed into *sudorifics*: *Calomel*, and even *Turbith. Mineral*, will pass the Stomach and Bowels without any Operation, if they are given with *Camphire*, in a *Bolus* or *Pills*; and this I have been inform'd (as he owns of the foregoing, having never try'd it himself) " is the main *Herculean Alterant*, with which some have got such a Name (who they are I know not) in *venereal* and *cutaneous* Distempers.

So bigotted indeed seems this Gentleman to his beloved *Camphire*, that, speaking of the *first Infection*, he tells us, " When *Rhubarb* fails, and that the infected Matter encreases much, *Mercurials* will then do more good as *Alterants*, than strong *Cathartics*; and the *Æthiops* with *Terebinthinate* Mixtures will hardly ever fail. But what may most certainly be rely'd upon, is almost any of its rougher Preparations wrapt up in *Camphire*.

When speaking of the *Second*, he goes on after this manner:

" To make a thorough and a lasting Cure in these Cases, a Course of such Medicines ought to be persisted in, that are subtil enough to reach the Infection in the minutest Threads, and there destroy and extirpate it: And of this Class we know none preferable to the *mercurial Alterants*: But those which are gross and bare enough to stimulate in the larger Passages, will elude our Expectation, for the Reasons before given; and how to secure a *mercurial* Medicine for lying long in the Body, and penetrating into the finest Meanders, must appear from what hath been already said (in the way of *Corollary*) about *Camphire*. But besides the Advantage

“ vantage from *Mercurials*, so managed, there
 “ will also result this Benefit from the *Camphire*
 “ itself, of softening and volatilising the acrimo-
 “ nious Salts that give the Disease its Origin;
 “ and the frequent Repetitions of *Camphire*, with
 “ common *Aromatics* and *Sudorifics*, without
 “ *Mercury*, at proper Intervals, hardly ever fail,
 “ if join’d with a suitable way of Living in all
 “ other Respects, of eradicating the most obsti-
 “ nate *Lues* that was ever met with.” To which
 he subjoins the ensuing Remarks.

“ Altho’ as to the Method of Living in par-
 “ ticular, I conceive much more may be done by
 “ softening nutritive Diet, than is commonly
 “ imagin’d, as also by Medicines of the same In-
 “ tentions, and those commonly term’d *Emolli-*
 “ *ents* and *Balsamicks*, because they not only fill
 “ up the Habit with necessary Substance, but
 “ guard also the Solids very much against the
 “ Depredations and Acrimony of the tainted
 “ Humours; insomuch as sometimes quite to get
 “ the better of it: And in this Respect I also am
 “ jealous, that the common Methods of *Saliva-*
 “ *tion* and rough *Catharticks* do not only fail of
 “ Cure, but also occasion great Mischiefs, be-
 “ cause they rob the Constitution of its best De-
 “ fence against the Distemper, a soft balsamic
 “ Blood, and leave it after much more expos’d
 “ to a merciless Tormentor, whence infallibly
 “ comes on also an incurable *Hætick*.

Thus far our *Mechanician*, whose Words I
 have here cited, that the candid Reader may see
 whether under the specious Shew of *geometrical*
 Reasoning, we have any thing more than mere
Hypothesis: Or if it be reasonable we should dis-
 card a Remedy, whose Virtues and Properties, as
 well as *Modus*, we are, from a multiply’d Expe-
 rience, so well appriz’d of, for one, of which

we know nothing more than that of its being very diffusive and inflammable ; but if truly a Remedy or not, unless when administred as a *Counter-poison* to the *Cantbaris*, are absolutely uncertain.

I remember, about fifteen Years past, when a *Febris mali Moris* was raging in this City, an eminent Practitioner, since deceas'd, conceiving the morbid Particles thereof lay out of the reach of our common *Alexipharmicks*, for this Reason I think chiefly, if not only, of its *Volatility*, constantly prescrib'd *Camphire*: By whose Example another Gentleman now living, whenever called in upon the like Occasion, took into the same Practice ; till observing the little Success attending, the Symptoms frequently exasperated, and the Patient loathing the Medicine, or refusing to swallow it, they both of them soon after laid aside the Experiment, and came again into the more temperate or less hazardous Regimen.

As to myself, I can only say thus much thereof ; that at my first setting out, taking Mr. Serjeant *Wiseman* for my Guide, I frequently gave it to my *clap'd Patients* four or five Grains for a Dose, in a Pill or Bolus, with some other Ingredients, among which *Turpentine* was chief, thereby to palliate the Heat of Urine, and in Expectation of removing some other Symptoms, as *Chordee* and *Priapism*. But finding them generally complaining of intolerable Sickness, with a kind of *spasmodic* Disorder at the *Ventricle*, I soon changed it for the *Nitre*, with a Draught of *Emulsion*, and was rarely disappointed of my Expectation, without these Complaints, seldom after meddling therewith, and still believing, of how excellent Use soever it may be to the *Surgeon*, Nature never intended it for the *Physicians*, excepting as above, and presently to be observed.

Dr. *Edw. Tyson*, formerly my intimate Acquaintance, Physician many Years to the Hospital of *Bethlehem*, had entertain'd so favourable an Opinion thereof, as to think it suited to the Case of *Lunacy*, and accordingly prescrib'd it to the *maniacal* People: Yet after a continued Use thereof for long Time, with some other of the nervous Remedies adjoin'd, own'd himself at a Loss to determine whether it did Good or Harm: For which Cause, *viz.* that of its Uncertainty, his Successor seems to have given a Preference to *Nitre* also, with gentle *Anodynes* and *Coolers*, betwixt the times of Evacuations, as more manifest in the Effects, and conducive also to bridle the exorbitant Motion of the Blood, in some especially of the more outrageous, and to take off their Fury. So that at this present, excepting in some *hysterical* Cases, where it has also been found serviceable, it is at present among the generality of Physicians of very little Repute in Physick. And whether or no Dr. *Quincy's* *Essays* will again revive it upon these Accounts I know not: But what he means by robbing the Constitution of its best Defence, a good balsamic Blood, by reason of a Salivation, is not easy to reconcile; the whole Mass thereof, with the Juices thence secern'd, in a radicated Pox, being supposed, and that reasonably too, polluted. So that by draining off the latter, and recruiting with a Supply of a more temperate, soft, and simple Nourishment, we are so far from impairing the Constitution, that the same is hereby mended, as we have intimated in a former Preface to this Book. But admit the Habit were impoverish'd, and a *Hectick* should ensue, I very much fear that *Camphire* mix'd with *Aromatics*, will neither cure a Pox, prevent the *Hectick*, much less, being at hand, do half the Service as *Ass's Milk*, with

the *edulcorating Absorbents*, usually directed at these Times.

It might seem too great a Digression to pursue this Gentleman's *mechanic Reasoning* upon the same Remedy, with respect to the *Gout*, which, he says, puts off its *rigid Particles* in the Form of a *Tartar*, upon the Extremities of the Body, particularly the Joints of the Hands and Feet: But when we seriously reflect upon these *tophous Concretions*, form'd on the *Internodes* of *arthritic Patients*, we shall find the same to carry a much nearer Resemblance to a *gypseous* or *cretaceous* (whence they have been commonly termed *Chalk-stones*) Matter, than any thing *tartareous*: Witness the drawing of Strokes therewith upon a dry Board, after the manner of those made by common Chalk, or which I think they more nearly resemble in their browner Appearance, a piece of *Loam* broke off a Plaster-Wall.

I know an old Man, who altho' disabled in his Feet by this Disease for twenty Years past, yet sits up in his Chair, with his Legs upon a Stool, playing almost every Night with his Friends at *Cribbage*; when, instead of *Chalk*, he scores with this kind of animal Fossil, dug out of a Mine in the Joints of his great Toes; of which he is never without a Supply in a Box at Hand. However, let the *rigid Particles* be of one kind or the other, if *Camphire* is capable of *sheathing their Asperities*, and *perspiring them through the Pores*, it signifies very little to the Patient; and a Head turn'd for the purpose, may easily vary the Explication, or assist in unfolding which way the Effect, as well of the Disease as the Remedy, is brought about. For whether these rigid Particles are *conical*, *cubical*, *prismatical*, *pyramidal*, &c. is not material, so long as those of *Camphire*, *abounding with a soft volatile Oil*, seem the best,
and

and almost the only Remedy we have, against these pungent subtil Instruments we have here to do with. .

But hoping our Reader's Forgiveness also of this Excursion from our Subject, as well as of the Liberty we have taken with the Character of this honest Man, we shall return to the same after making this short Animadversion on him.

That if it had been his Lot to have come into much Business, which was surely never his Aim, and that he had kept strictly to his Observations on the same, throwing aside his *Theory* and *Hypothesis*, instead of a *Collector* or *Translator*, he wanted neither Judgment nor Probity, to have made one of the most useful Writers in Physick that this Age hath produced; and if he has been too large in his *Encomiums* on some particular Remedies (the common failing of all the Compilers of *Receipt Books*) it seems rather owing to the Opinion he had taken up, that from their Make and peculiar Texture, they would answer this or the other Intention, (which nothing but a constant Experience can vouch for) than any Design thereby to impose upon his Reader, who perhaps from such Experience (the only Touch Stone) finds that they will not.

A Character of Dr. Quincy.

Among Animals the Viper is, chiefly reported to furnish Help for the diseased Gallican; and its Flesh prepar'd, as in the *Troch. de Viperis*, also the *Pulvis Viperarum*, and its volatile Salt, are by the Chymists highly commended: But a much greater Number of *Antivenereals* are taken from the mineral Kingdom; among which *Antimony*, which is given in Substance, only finely powdered, from $\Theta\beta$ to $\Theta i.$ or $\Theta ii.$ but more usually some of its Preparations, as the *Antimonium Diaphoretic. Cerussa Antim. Cinnab. Antim.* also the *Bezoardi Min.* which although esteemed as very

famous *Sudorificks*, yet are sometimes ordered as *Alteratives* only, without expecting or finding the least *Diaphoresis*, especially from the two former of them. The crude Antimony makes also an Ingredient in the *Decocta Dietetica* abovementioned, and was generally directed by *Riverius*, as it is now, by many of our *English* Physicians, in these Cases.

There is yet another Preparation of this Mineral, named by Dr. *Harvy* (who is said to be its Author) *Antimon. Resuscitatum*, which, as he informs us, whoever would cure this Disease, *citò, tutò, ac jucundè*, must make use of; but this works apparently, sometimes by Vomit, at other times by Sweat, and sometimes also downwards by Stool. His own Way of giving it we will shew you presently, from his printed Treatise.

Yet after all, the chief Store of our grand *Anti-Syphilitian* Remedies is allowed, by the best of the antient and modern Practitioners, to be furnished from the *mercurial* Mine; from whence, by diverse chymical Operations, are prepared the several *Precipitates* and *Sublimates*, which we shall not here stay to enlarge on, because met withal in almost every *Pharmacopœia* that is extant. Only give me leave to observe one of the most simple Preparations, yet of admirable Efficacy against, not only all pocky Eruptions, but other serpiginous and pruriginous, cutaneous Affections; that is, the *Æthiops Mineral. cum Sulphur. & Mercur. viv. ana P. æ. sine Igne præp.* of which though I have given \mathfrak{z} iv. in a Day, *i. e.* \mathfrak{z} ii. in the Morning, and as much at Night, and that for thirty Days together, yet I can't say I have seen any ill Effect, but generally very great Advantage thereby. And having a little before taken notice of the *Antimon. Diaphoret.* and the Gum of *Guajac.* (all of them used for the same Purpose) I might observe

observe that these, together with the said *Æthiops*, are well incorporated and adapted to this Cure, in the *Pil. Æthiopicæ* of Dr. Bate.

Dr. Cheyne tells us in his Method for the Gout, p. 50. that he gave *ziii.* of *Æthiops* twice a Day, with Syrup of Lemons, for four Months successively, only purging with *Merc. dul.* once in ten Days between; by which he heal'd a scorbutick Ulcer on the Ankle, obstinate and of long standing, of a Span in Circumference, till the *Æthiops* at length appear'd on the Pores of the Skin round about the Part; and this Remedy, saith he, will never fail to cure *Ophthalmies*, altho' *scrophulous* ones, and is a most certain Remedy in Ulcers of the Bladder, given in a sufficient Quantity, and persisted in for a sufficient Time.

There are other Ways of blending crude Mercury besides this with *Sulphur*. Thus some Gentlemen order it to be rub'd with *testaceous* Powders, and then term it *Mercurius Alkalifatus*. Others grind it with *Gum. Guaiacum* till it becomes invisible, and call it *Merc. Anti-rheumaticus, vel Anti-scorbuticus*. Another I know, with much Labour, incorporates it with *Manna*, which he calls *Mercurius vivus dulcis, vel Manna Mercurialis*. However, this Way of taking crude Mercury I think at some times inferior to that in the blue Pill, called *Barbarossæ vel Cæruleæ*, which by Dr. Harvey is prepared thus:

Several Ways of mixing crude Mercury.

℞ *Merc. crud. cum Succo Limonum extinct.* Gum. Guaj. ana ℥ii. Diagred. ℥i. Terebinth. q. s. m. f. Mass. Pilularis; of which, made into Pills, he orders from gr. xv. to xxxv. to be taken twenty or thirty Days together; which he calls his negligent Cure of a *frontier* or *midway Pox*. Of kin to this are the *Pil. Balsamicæ* of the aforesaid Bate, prepared ex *Merc. crud. Trochisc. Alban-*

A Practical Dissertation

dal. Extr. Eustach. cum pauculo Croci; and which this Author commends as well for the *Arthritis* and *Lepra*, as for the *French Pox*. My own Prescript is the following.

℞ *Merc. vivi* ℥ii. *Tereb. ven.* 3℔. *contunde simul donec non amplius videntur Globuli Mercuriales*, postea adde *Pil. Coch. Min.* 3℔. *contundantur iterum* & f. *Mas. ex qua formentur Pil.* xii. xv. aut xx. *quarum unam capiat omni vesperi ad septimanas duas* & nonnunquam mane.

Sir Theodore Mayern prescribed something like it, thus. ℞ *Terebinth. ven. ad duritiem coct. Rhei Pulv. ana* 3℔. *Pulv. Sarsaparil.* 3i. *Gum. Guajac. Myr. Succin. Mastich. ana* 3ii. *Fol. Auri Numb.* xxxvi. *Mercurii ex Cinnabar. resuscitat. ad pondus omnium: Balf. Peruv. q. s. Dos.* 3i. ad 3ii. But for my part, I have not been over fond, as I said before, of giving Mercury at all times after this manner; which, however it may suit with rustick and strong Bodies, with vigorous Nerves and tense muscular Fibres; yet in the feeble, over lax and weak ones, I believe it is better forborn.

To the same purpose *Hercules Saxoniae* has the following.

℞ *Pulv. Rhei* 3ii℔. *Diagred.* 3ii℔. *Merc. viv. cum Suc. Limon. extinct.* 3℔. *Moschi gr.* x. m. f. *Massa cum q. s. Farin. trit. vel mica panis.*

Horstius has another under the Title of *Pil. de Hydrargiro*, which he directs from 3i. to 3i. for twenty or thirty Days successive.

℞ *Mercur. viv. cum Suc. Limon. præp. & dein Succo Salviæ lot. Aloes purif. ana* 3ii. *Rhei* 3iii. *Diagred.* 3i℔. *Agaric.* 3i. *Styrac. Calam. Cinnam. Macis, Santal. citr. Sarsaparil. Sassaf. Moschi ana* 3℔. *Mel. cum Decoct. Guaj. despumat, & postea evaporat. q. s. pro Massa; cui adde parum Ol. Tereb.*

But

But these, as well as others of the foregoing, seem a meer Medly, founded on a Belief that the Gold Leaves, the Gums, with the Scents and Spices, might fortify the Nerves against any malign Impression of the Quicksilver, and as useless as certain Ingredients put to the Uñction with the same View, which only encrease the Bulk, and add nothing farther to the Medicine; upon which Account those who are for trying the Efficacy of this Remedy, may find a more simple Composition, and better adapted to the purpose in either of the following, as they are to be met with in *Bate's Appendix*, publish'd in *English* by *Salmon*, under the Title of *Pil. ad Luem veneream*: and in the *Latin* one of *Shipton*, under that of *Pil. e Mercurio vivo*. The first as follows.

R_x Merc. viv. cum q. s. Tereb. præp. ℥ss. ad ℥i. Pil. Coch. Min. Pil. ex Duobus ana ℥ss. m. f. Mas. Dos. ℥ss. ad ℥ii. vel ℥i. pro xx. diebus & ultra.

The second thus.

R Merc. viv. probe extinct. ℥ii. extr. Eustachii i. e. Rudii ℥i ss. Scammon. aceto præp. ℥i. f. Pil. vi. e ℥i. quarum sumantur tres vel quatuor omni mane ad dolores nocturnos ac vagos scorbuticos, ut etiam ad strumas, per dies xv. vel xx.

These, with others of like Nature I could name, were antiently directed not only for subduing this, but the *Leprosy*, *Gout*, *Dropsey*, and the like stubborn Diseases, which gave not way to other Methods, being still used by some licenc'd Quacks, as well as others who make their boast thereof, as of mighty Secrets.

Is it not then somewhat strange that Monsieur Bellost in the second Part of his *Hospital Surgeon*, lately publish'd in *English*, who has fill'd above a hundred Pages with his Encomiums thereof, setting

setting it up for a *Panpharmacon*, should acquaint his Reader, that he had never heard of any one, except himself, that had thus used Quicksilver of Nature's preparing only?

Remarks
upon *Bel-
loft's* Book.

When I look'd over this Book, however unphilosophical, yet there seem'd to run through a great Part thereof an honest Intention of serving the Publick; but so soon as I found him making a *Secret* of what is known to the whole World, valuing so common a Remedy at an extravagant rate; and this contrary to a Promise he had formerly made of divulging the same, I was forced to alter my Opinion both of the Man and his Medicine; and can esteem the latter no other than a piece of vile *Empiricism*, related to that of his Countryman *M——n's*, at this time with us. Which Promise he now tells us must be left to his Family (who it seems are to subsist upon *Quackery* when he is gone) whether it shall be ever fulfill'd or not: But leaving this to fare as it may happen, I think we may assure our Reader, that whoever can inviscate and rub thoroughly the common Quicksilver with Turpentine, till reduced into the most subtil Particles, or till rendred invisible, then incorporating with any of our *Dispensatory* purging Pills, as in the last Recipe's above, provided he has Skill enough to adjust the Dose to the Patient's Strength and Nature of his Disease, is Master of as good a Remedy of this kind, as either of our *Secret-Mongers* can be.

I must own that I have found it often answer in a milder *Lues*, as well as *Lepra*, in a stubborn Itch and pustulous Eruption, though by its too long Continuance at some times (whatever this Gentleman may alledge to the contrary) I have observ'd sore Chaps and a stinking Mouth, as more than once from *M——n's* Quack Pills. What

is still worse, an *Hemiplegia* has ensued the ill tim'd use of the same Remedy; nor upon many repeated Trials thereof, can I say that the crude Mercury, this Way exhibited, is equal to the Unction in a stubborn Pox; notwithstanding the retrograde Motion our Author fancies it communicates this Way to the Blood.

I shall not detain you longer in pursuing Monsieur's mechanic Solutions of the Effects of Quicksilver, in either way of its Administration, some of which do plainly discover him a Man of weak Argumentation, the rather to be past over, since he is so ingenious as to confess he has no Helps from Learning, and is a Stranger to the *Greek* and *Latin* Tongues; although he has the Assurance to tell us, that if the *Physicians* and *Surgeons* of our *Hospitals* would come into his Method, and purchase this his *Grand Antidote*, it would at once clear their *Infirmaries*, and cure the *Invalids* of all sorts, be their Distempers of what kind soever. I have given this Hint, for that I find our People now run a madding after this Pill, as if they purchas'd an infallible Remedy, in which, as well as in Dr. M—n's, they will be deceived, for I have been often forced to salivate after the Use of both.

There is another Preparation from the same Mineral, lately brought into Use, which is called *Mercurius præcipitatus per se*; whose Virtue, were it as great, and its Operation as pleasant, as its Dose is small, being one Grain weight, it would be surely a very acceptable Remedy. The few Trials I have made with it (and I believe I shall make no more) with those which I have heard have been made by others, have not convinced me that it will do more than the crude *Quicksilver*, much easier to come at, and less hazardous also in its Effects upon the Body. It
works

works both upwards and downwards at some times, but more usually the latter way; and if it were given to half that Quantity we give the *Turpeth. Min.* would be as rough in its Operation.

A worthy Practitioner of *St. Thomas's* told me that one of their Patients seem'd better after its Exhibition in some few Doses, the Ulcers drying up and the Scabs casting off, but in a short time relaps'd; so that he thought it would not bring the salivating Practice out of Request. It seems to me, by its long Continuance in the Furnace (being a Process of many Weeks) to be made up rather of igneous or fiery Particles than mercurial; and being always of Opinion that Nature presents us with better Remedies of her own than of our preparing, which is manifest in many of our great and principal ones, whether *Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral*, I may possibly have a meaner Opinion than I ought of some of those which are so rack'd and tortur'd by Fire, till they become rather the Productions of that Element, than of what is put at first into the Crucible or Retort. But this Medicine being as yet in its Infancy, Time, with more frequent Experiments, must convince us whether or no it will make its Way in Practice, or like some other Novelties in this fruitful Age of Invention, be discharg'd thence. It is given usually in a Bolus with a Scruple or half a Dram of *Phylon. Roman.* in order to bridle its Operation; or in a Pill, with half a Grain or a Grain of *Extr. Thebaicum*.

With some of these, or such like, this Distemper is commonly set upon, when we do not propose a Salivation (although these latter Compositions may happen to deceive you, and raise one unawares) several Specimens of which you will

will find in Dr. Harvy's *Venus unmasqu'd*. His Dr. Har-
grand *Hermophraditick* Cure (as he terms it) be- vy's sever-
ing performed by the *Antimonium resuscitat.* be- ral Ways
forementioned. His Method of Exhibition is this Dif-
this, viz. \mathcal{R} *Antimon. resuscit. (cujus Descriptio tibi* temper.
occurrit in Pharmac. Bat.) à gr. iv. ad gr. viii.
Merc. dulc. à gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. *Cons. Ros. q. s.*
m. f. Bolus. This he orders thrice for as many
Days successive, or each other Day, as the Pati-
ent's Strength will admit: The next four Days
following he directs these Pills.

\mathcal{R} *Antim. diaphoret.* à gr. xv. ad gr. xxv. *Ceruf.*
Antim. à gr. v. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. *Merc. d.* à gr. vii. ad gr. xv.
Flor. Sulph. à gr. v. ad $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. *Ol. Juniper.* à gut. ii.
ad gut. iv. *Syr. Melis. q. s. m. f. Pil.* iii. iv. vel v.
pro una Dosi, omni Mane in lecto, quo bene coope-
riatur Aeger ad sudorem.

In some very strong Persons, the same Dose is
again repeated at Night; the fifth Day the Pa-
tient takes the Bole again; the next four Days
his Pills: Then again the Bolus for the last time,
which he says never fails to remove a *frontier* In-
fection. His *Herculean* Cure of the same Disease
is only a Salivation rais'd by the *Merc. præcip. alb.*
 \mathfrak{z} *rub.* or some other mercurial Preparation, ta-
ken inwardly, according to the Age and Strength
of the Sick, kept up for twenty, twenty five, or
thirty Days. His *Gigantean* Cure, a Salivation
also, but rais'd by a mercurial Uction: In which
he orders \mathfrak{z} iii. of *Hydrargyrum* to \mathfrak{z} bi. of the *Ax-*
ungia; but in both these ways of salivating great
Heed is to be taken, and special Regard had to
the Age, and Habit of Body, with its Use to
these kind of Medicines, as also some particular
Idiosyncrasy, as to their Operation: For altho' at
some times $\mathfrak{z}\beta$, \mathfrak{z} v. or \mathfrak{z} vi. of *Calomel.* may be re-
quired to raise a plentiful Spitting, in some Pati-
ents; and \mathfrak{z} i β . \mathfrak{z} ii. or \mathfrak{z} iii. of the crude Mercury
in

in the Unction (with which, so long as the same is reduced into invisible Globules, called killing it, it's very little material what Ointments are admixed, the common *Axungia* serving as well as any) yet with others ʒi. ʒiſſ. as I have known it, ʒii. or ʒiii. of the one; and ʒʒ. ʒvi. or ʒi. of the other, will raise a copious *Ptyalism*. Without which Regard or Caution in this proceeding by due distance of Time, observing the Effect of the last Dose or Anointing (*i. e.* twelve Hours at the least, sometimes a Day and Night, two Days or three, before you repeat the one or renew the other) you run the risque of destroying some diseased People, as did those ignorant but bold Miscreants, we have already exposed. But of this more presently.

His *Vulcanous Cure* is performed by a *Cinnabarine Fumigation*, which he directs thus.

$\text{℞ Cinnab. opt. ʒi. or ʒx. Benzoin. Gum. Guaj. Thuris, ana ʒi. Styrac. liq. vel Tereb. ven. q. s. m. f. Troch. pond. ʒʒ.}$ or according to Mr. *Wise-man*, $\text{℞ Cinnab. fact. ʒii. Mercur. crud. ʒi. Mastich. Thuris, Sandarach. ana ʒʒ. Styr. Calam. Benz. ana ʒiii. f. omnium pulvis, qui excipiatur Terebint. q. s. } \text{formantur Trochisci pond. ʒiii.}$

In using these the Patient is placed under a Canopy, with a Blanket loose about him, that the Fume surrounding him may enter the Pores. But in both these *formulæ* I think the Quantity of the Gums too great by half, and that they may as well, if not rather better, be altogether left out; for tho' I never once used designedly to salivate that way, (as thinking it more uncertain and hazardous to the *Genus Nervosum*, than some of the rest) yet have I practised therewith an hundred times, in Ulcers of the Throat and Nostrils, as also in those of the *Penis* and *Pudendum Muliebre*; where, in the former, I have generally observed

served the Patient to bear the naked Fume of the Sulphur and Mercury (which make up the *Cinnabarine* Composition) much better than when together compounded with the Smoke of the Gums, which add nothing to the Efficacy of the Medicament, any more than the Ingredients added to the Quicksilver in the Uñction.

Once, perhaps, in half a dozen Times, I have observed, where I have used it for the Ulcers of the *Uvula* and *Tonsillæ*, it has swelled their Chaps, and put them upon flavering: Which when I found necessary, I have encouraged, at least suffered to go on; but where I intended it only to subdue the Virulency of these corrosive Ulcers (of which it hath scarce ever failed me) I desist from farther proceeding therewith, and immediately purge off, to keep it under, unless intending a Salivation.

There is another Method, which our Author calls a *Posta*, I suppose for its Dispatch or Haste; which is perform'd by the Repetition of some strong mercurial Vomit, for several Days; such are the *Merc. vitæ*, *Arcan. corallin.* *Turpeth. min.* *Præcipit. rub.* or the like; but here I think the Patient had best take care he verify not an old Proverb, *More Haste, worse Speed*: For by two only of a present Quack's Doses, of some such kind of Physick, a Gentleman I was lately concern'd with as his Physician, was posted into a plentiful Salivation, (yet this Fellow also rails against Mercury) by the Ulcers fixing presently upon his Cheeks and Tongue, though he was assured by his Doctor, the same Medicine work'd so gently, that a Child might take it; and the Cure was to be so private, that his nearest Relation or Acquaintance (not even his own dear Bosom Friend) was to know any thing of the Matter.

The

The last of this Gentleman's Cures, is by the *grand Diet*; which after a Purge or two preparatory, is by sweating the Patient once, or perhaps twice a Day, as his Strength holds out, for thirty Days following; and this with large Draughts of a strong Decoction of *Guaiacum*, adding at some times, according to the Constitution more or less hot and dry, the *Rad. Sarsaparil. Ras. lign. Sassafras* and *China*: When in order to promote this *Diaphoresis*, he takes a Bole of *Antim. diaph. Bezoard. min. Sal. vol. Viperarum, Pulvis Guajac. cum Theriaca*, or such like.

The *Indian*
Cure.

Of great Affinity with this last is the *Indian Cure*, by which the poor afflicted *Almain* received his, as he relates at large, when all other Methods, in those Days practised, had been tried in vain. The Way of proceeding (as he lays it down) was by “boiling ℔i. of *Guajac. Chips*” or Saw-dust, in ℔viii. of Spring-Water, to “one half: The Scum of the Decoction was” reserv'd to anoint the Sores, and a *Bochet* “or secondary Coction provided for common” Drink.

“In the Use of this *Diet*, the Patient was” kept up close in a warm Room, for thirty Days “and upwards; his usual Refection being gradu-” ally lessened to about a quarter Part; when “drinking ℔ss. of the first Decoction hot every” Night and Morning, thro' the whole Course, “he was kept each time close covered in his Bed” four Hours; one of which was spent in bring- “ing the Sweat gradually on; two he lay in the” same, and in the last he as leisurely cool'd him- “self again.

“During this Course also, one Day in five was” set apart for Purging, his Sweats being inter- “mitted on those Days: And if at any Time”
“costive,

“ costive, he took ℥ss. of the *Guajac.* in fine
 “ Powder, though twice that Quantity, how-
 “ ever it moved others, would hardly give one
 “ Stool to him.

“ His Allowance was ℥iv. of Bread with a few
 “ Raisins; his Supper ℥i. or ℥ii. with some more
 “ of the same Fruit. Neither did this exquisite
 “ thin Diet, and hot Regimen (if we may credit
 “ this antient Writer) disagree with the sparest,
 “ or hottest and most bilious Tempers, of which
 “ Constitution he owns himself one.

’Tis this Method, with little Variation, Pro-
 fessor *Boerhaave* is endeavouring to revive, as
 you will find in his Comments, which I have
 observ’d in a Preface to the following Discourse
 of *Gleets*, and of which I have already taken
 Notice at the beginning of this Treatise. So
 highly indeed does he extol it, that after putting
 the Question, if the Patient’s Case must be gi-
 ven up as desperate, when Mercury will work
 no good Effect? he answers, by no Means:
 Then putting a second, can any Thing be of
 Service where Mercury is ineffectual? he replies
 again, read *De Hutten’s* Book, not once, but
 read it over and over; and there you will be
 convinced that all the Poison may be entirely
 wash’d away with a strong Lixivium of *Gua-*
jacum.

But whatever Opinion this Gentleman may
 have taken up from one single Experiment of
 this Method, we are to understand our Knight
 was no profess’d Physician, although he had
 much Acquaintance with them; nor pretends to
 go beyond his own Experience, and Observati-
 on upon his own Case, with that of some others
 of his Countrymen, at that Time Sufferers along
 with him, by Reason of the same Sicknes; and
 therefore must be allowed to speak accordingly.

For however this severe Discipline, and as it were starving of the Disease, by withdrawing any fresh Fewel, melting down the Humours, and discharging them at the same time, by Sweats thus frequently renewed for so long a Time, might happen to agree with their Way of Life and Climate: Yet doubtless we should destroy many of our People, especially those used to good Fellowship and high Feeding, as well as the hec-tick and dry Temperaments, or the hot, thin and squalid Bodies, if we were to prosecute indiscriminately such a Method; since we have often observed, that to these Temperaments or Habits, we have few greater Enemies (notwithstanding his Elogium thereon) than this same good Angel of his (as he styles it in his Treatise) *Guajacum*, or *Hujacum*, as pronounced by the Natives it comes from.

His own Condition he represents as follows, before he enter'd upon this Diet; which I have the rather inserted, that we may see the Resemblance of the same Disease, two hundred Years past, with ours at present.

Compari-
son be-
tween the
antient
and mo-
dern Pox.

“ His left Leg, he says, was useless for eight
“ Years before: Upon his Shin he had a large
“ and very painful running Sore, with a bony
“ Knob (as he expresseth it) underneath; an-
“ other of the same sort about his Ankle; with
“ his Thighs and Legs reduced to a Skeleton:
“ Pains in his Shoulders so great, his Joints withal
“ so stiff, that he could not raise his Arms. On
“ the inside of one of them there was another
“ hard Knob as large as an Egg: In his right
“ Side a fistulous Ulcer, discharging great Quan-
“ tity of Matter: Above that a hard bunching
“ Swelling, fastened to his Ribs: His Head
“ and Neck immovable, turning round only as
“ he moved his Body; His Sleeps were only about
“ Noon,

“ Noon, lying restless all the Night, and tired
“ out with Pain.

What livelier Description of our present *Lues* can we desire than this, where the *Tophs*, *Nodes*, *Gummata*, and nocturnal Dolors, are so nearly resembled? By which we see, that however the Ulcers might be more depascent, corrosive or *phagedænick*; and attended with some Accidents, peculiar to those Times of its first Appearance in *Europe*: Yet for the greater part of the Symptoms, we can at this Day match them, and are, I doubt not, an over-match for them in their Removal.

This *Indian Cure* (though not so strictly as at those Times) is still in use in other Countries, more than among us. *Riverius*, that excellent *French* Author, performed most of his greatest Cures of this kind, with the Assistance of these *dietætick* Decoctions; adding Antimony to the Woods in stubborn Poxes: By which, continued for twenty Days, he informs us, that he cur'd a *French* Courtier, who had been diseased sixteen Years with *Exostoses* upon each *Tibia*, and insufferable nocturnal Pains thereby occasioned: to whom he farther administred (and which had great Share in the Recovery) every fifth Day, his antivenereal Purgative as follows.

R. Calomel. Magist. Lap. Lazul. Extraët. Rhab. Sennæ, Turbith. Spin. Pont. ana zii. Gum. Guajac. ad Pondus omnium. Magist. Tart. Solut. Ol. Cinnamonom. ana ziß. Syr. de Fumar. q. s. ad Pilulas componendas Dos. zß. ad zi.

Another he observes, who for twelve Years had the Disease upon him, with three large *Exostoses* on the *Cranium*, and a scirrhus Tumour on the left *Testis*, as big as a Man's Fist, having undergone several sweating Diets, and Salivations by Unction, without Benefit; whom he kept strictly

to a *Decoct. Sarsap. & Chinæ*, for twenty Days, without Intention of Sweating, giving every fifth his Antivenereal beforemention'd. Afterwards for fifteen Days more, he was put strictly under a Decoction *ex Radic. Chinæ, Sarsap. Putaminibus Nucum & Antimon.* The *Exostoses* were dispers'd in the mean Time, *cum Emplastr. vesicante*, and the Swelling on the *Testis, cum Suffitu Aceti, & Emplastr. Diasulphuris.*

And these are the Methods which have been generally practis'd for the Cure of the *Pox*: Yet some of them having been found too stubborn, and shocking for weak Persons, others uncertain and only palliating; when the Distemper has now thoroughly polluted all the Juices of the Blood, and is arrived at what we call a *profound Infection*, we commonly at this Time, as a less Penance to the Sick, who is now perhaps tired out with his former Quack Medicines; especially the common Fornicators, and who, so long as they are able, will be rambling: upon every Dose of Physick, pouring down perhaps half a Dozen of Wine, Brandy, or some other strong Liquor, at least, the Day after: For these Reasons, I say, and for such Patients as will be kept otherwise to no regular or good Discipline, we immediately lay them down in a Salivation, when Necessity compels them to keep House, and their Appetites are soon taken off from their beloved Vices, and all their other Debauches.

The Cure
by Saliva-
tion and
the best
Ways of
raising it,
whether
by internal
or external
Remedies.

There are many Ways of raising this Salivation or spitting Course, yet all by some mercurial Preparation; most of which you will meet with in Mr. *Wiseman's* chirurgick Treatises, and some we have already here laid down. The Preparations which I have used my self, as the safest and most commodious, and which, I think, are generally used by the Surgeons of the Town, are the

Calomelanos, or *Mercurius dulcis sexies sublimatus*, given inwardly, in the milder Pox; or the same being faster radicated, and got into the Bones, the crude Mercury externally, in the Way of Unction.

The *Merc. Vitæ*, *Arcan. Corallin.* with the red, yellow, and green *Precipitates* (however in use with some) I think too churlish, and scarce safe for tender Constitutions; nor indeed can I see any Reason for their Use, whilst we have better and less hazardous Medicines to supply their Room.

The *Turpethum min.* we have also already observ'd, and shall farther presently.

In Salivating by the internal Remedy, to an adult Person, of a tolerable good Habit, as to his Strength, and who has not been much used to the Medicine, I generally give ʒß. or gr. xv. of *Calomel* with a little *Conf. Ros.* in the Morning, and the like Dose in as much *Conf. Fracast. sine Melle*, at Night; which I prefer to the larger given once; or, as customarily, twice a Day; because it is now less liable to run suddenly through them, or too hastily sublime, and endanger them that Way by the Inflammation. Besides, in this gradual Way of Proceeding, it comes on more certainly, easily, and also more securely to the Patient; the Effect of each Dose affording Opportunity of foreseeing readily, what more may be requisite, and when you must intermit, if not entirely forbear its further Exhibition. I know a physical Writer hath lately acquainted us, that we are each Time to double the Dose of *Calomel*, as for the first Dose gr. xv. for the second ʒß. for the third ʒi. and so till the Spitting comes on; but I should advise, that no Person take this Author for his Guide in this Affair, how learnedly soever and mathematically also, he has descant-

ed upon some other medicinal Subjects, lest inadvertently he destroy his Patient, together with his own Reputation: For this Doctrine was surely minted in the Gentleman's own Brain, at least could not be dictated by Experience, the best and surest Director: But we proceed.

After three, four, or five Days, thus managed, we usually observe the *Fauces* to inflame, the inside of their Cheeks to lie tumid, or high and thick, being ready to fall in betwixt the Teeth, upon shutting of the Mouth; the Tongue looks white and foul, the Gums also stand out, the Breath stinks (which is a good Omen of its coming on) and in general the whole inside of the Mouth appears shining, seems as it were par-boil'd, lying in Furrows, much after the manner as it does in those who have lately held strong Spirits therein for the Tooth-ach. They now begin to refuse their Nourishment, whilst all Parts of their Chaps, as the Tongue, Gums, and Cheeks are swell'd, and sore, that they cannot chew, especially any Food that is solid, but must be now contented with Liquids, and the softer Aliments. Besides, they are often sick at Stomach, and frequently puke or bulk up a thin Phlegm, another promising Præcursor of a good Salivation, when the same is moderate and easy, and comes by Intervals only now and then: But if attended with *Cardialgia*, or violent Pains and Torture at the Stomach, perpetual and incessant Retchings, *Deliquium* and cold Sweats, there is none more dangerous.

The inside of the Mouth beginning to appear thus whealed, you may expect soon after to find it ulcerated, especially about the *salival Glands*, emptying thereinto; when it may be proper to desist for a Day or two, if not give over, that you may the better observe the Increase of
the

the said Ulcers, what Sloughs are likely to be raised, and of what Depth and Dimension they are like also to prove: From which a near Conjecture may be made, of the Duration as well as Quantity of the Spitting, now begun; the Consistence of the drilling *Lympha*, more or less fluid, being at the same Time considered also.

When the Salivation after this manner is once up, you have no more to do, unless to encourage your Patient chearfully to go on; and to refresh him sometimes with a little mull'd Wine, of what Sort he likes best; but red is to be preferred before other, if there be any Tendency to a *Diarrhœa*, adding a third, and sometimes one half of Water. Let his Diet be a small Chicken-Broth, Water-gruel, and Panada; his Drink a small Sack-Whey, or Posset-drink, also a Draught of good Small-beer with a Toast at some times: But in case of Gripes, or Looseness, the white Drink, prepared *ex Corn. Cerv. Calcinat.* or Rice-Water; also the *Decoct. Raf. Corn. Cerv. & Eboris, cum Crusta Panis incoct. & Sacchar. alb. ad placitum edulcorat.* are to take place of the rest.

Thus having given him some few Days respite, if after the coming on of his Spitting you find him hearty, and his Chaps but little swell'd on the outside, and as little sore also within, the Ulcers not encreasing, with few or no Sloughs appearing therein, the Flux also inconsiderable in Quantity, you may now again give him \mathfrak{z} i. of *Calomel*, in the *Confect. Fracast.* beforementioned, going to rest; repeating the same for two or three Nights following, as you find Occasion: And then wait the Issue thereof again, making slow Haste rather than precipitate your Patient's Life in a rash manner, or run him into any Danger, by thinking to do the Business all at once; instead of which,

you only risque your Credit, together with his Welfare.

But farther, when in this Way he has taken about $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. of *Calomel*, (though you will seldom have Occasion to go so high) with but little Alteration, as to the Swelling or Soreness of his Mouth, and as little Appearance of his Slavering; his Pulse and other Circumstances, with respect to any ill Symptom attending, favouring the same: You may vomit him with *gr. viii. ix. or x.* of the *Turpeth. min.* made into a Bole with *Consf. Ros.* or farther mix'd up with $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. or *gr. xv.* of the *Calomel*; encouraging the Operation with small Draughts of common Posset-drink between-whiles; upon each Motion to retch; but not loading his Stomach therewith, as is customary with other *Emeticks*; lest happening to run downwards it invert the Order or Course of its intended Operation. The same Vomit, if found requisite, may be repeated two or three Days after, which at these times often answers our End, by raising the Humours towards the Jaws, and forwarding the Salivation, much more effectually than more Doses of the *Calomel*, simply repeated would have done; and if after this it should so happen, as in spite of all Endeavours to the contrary (by some singular *Idiosyncrasy*, or Disagreeableness of the Particles of the Lymph to those of the Mercury; such as its Viscosity, by which it refuseth to be melted down) it sometimes will: Whether, I say, by the Tenacity of the Liquor, or some Defect in the glandular Secretion, (for I pretend not to mechanise upon the Matter) the Spitting will not rise to any Quantity, notwithstanding the Tumefaction, Inflammation, Stench and Putrification, and sometimes Ulceration also in the Patient's Mouth: You must forbear, and purge it off;
and

and missing his Cure thereby, which many (and some of them foully diseased too) have yet obtained, endeavour to relieve him by some other Way ; as by giving *Calomel* once or twice a Week, and purging it off again next Day, or two Days after ; also on the intervening, directing some other antivenereal *Specifick*, at least so denominated, such as the alterative Pill formerly observed, of the *Gum. Guajac. Antim. diaphoret.* and the *Æthiops Mineral*, with a good strong *Decoctum ex Lignis*, well chosen and energetick, suiting also with the Temperament of the Sick ; as if cold and phlegmatick, the *Scobs Guajaci* ; if hot and dry, the *Rad. Sarsap. & Chinæ* ; which however slighted by some as insignificant, yet observed with a strict Discipline as to the other *Non-naturals*, have certainly very great Advantages attending, as well perspiring the noxious Particles, and drying up the superfluous *Serum* by the one ; as contempering the acrid and four Juices by the other ; of which last sort of Decoctions, more especially, we have daily Experience, as well in pocky as other Hecticks ; and by which Method duly prosecuted, though it may be somewhat longer, you may at length effect the Purpose, which by the former was not to be obtained : And here give me Leave to observe what is remark'd by some, that those Persons who are purged with the greater Difficulty, are also with more Difficulty salivated ; which may likely arise from the same Cause, the toughness of the Humours, and slower Secretion : Although in the Evacuation downwards, we find very frequently that thin, cholerick, and dry Bodies, are more easily moved by Lenients, as common Oil, Manna, lenitive Electuary, Cassia, Diaprun, nay a Bit of fresh Butter or fat Broth, than by the stronger Purgatives of Scammony, Colocynth,

Colocynth. &c. which seems rather owing to the *Stimuli* of these last, heating and inflaming the Bowels, crisping up their Fibres, and consequently straitening of the Passages, by which the serous Humour should be exonerated. *Sed hæc en passant.*

When the Spitting goes forward well it may be left (as above remark'd) to it self, or to take its Course, till declining as we say of its own accord, which in Proportion to the Ulcers, or Thickness of the Sloughs about the Parts of the Mouth may happen at the End of one and twenty Days; sometimes a Month, from the time of its first rising, which is usually long enough to subdue this Disease after it is confirm'd. I said from the time of its Rising, or Spitting perhaps a Pint and half in a Day, till it comes to three Pints, two Quarts, five Pints, in twenty four Hours, and so gradually goes off again; for oftentimes the first four or five Days, and sometimes a whole Week, is spent in bringing it to the first Proportion.

Of Salivating by the
Uction.

Besides this way of Salivating by the *Calomelanos*, in the more stubborn and rebellious Pox, attended not only with cruel Night Pains, *Gummata*, *Tophs* and *Nodes*, but also rotten or foul Bones; where the Patient has been long used to the taking of the said Medicine, or some other the like mercurial Preparation internally, and therewith perhaps often salivated to no Purpose; we then, I say, generally (and to a better) attempt his Cure by salivating with the Uction; (without which few remarkable Cures of this kind have been obtain'd) notwithstanding the Assertion of a geometrical Surgeon we took Notice of at the beginning, that it will do best where there is no Cariosity of the Bones, for that the Mercury he fears is often the Cause of such

such *Caries*, having been found lodged in the Cells thereof. It was before a simple Viscidity in the Blood that gave rise to this as well as all the rest of the Symptoms; but now the Mercury is blamed, where any such has been made use of, as the Occasion of Rottenness in the Bones.

I should be glad, I must own, that we were Masters of a more friendly Remedy, and a less fatiguing Method of Cure; which Time possibly hereafter, as it has done some others, may discover to us: Yet not I think by any *Ratio* compounded of the Quantity of Blood, its Velocity at the Orifices of the excretory Ducts, its *momentum*, Degree of Viscidity, with the Diameters of the containing Vessels; but rather by some casual or lucky Event or Experiment, without the least View to these, which though serving sometimes to explain the *Modus* of their Operation, when found out, will seldom afford much help to their Discovery. And truly from the many Disappointments I have observ'd, by venereal Patients relapsing, whose Cures by others have been attempted, and whom I have formerly myself fluxed by *Calomel*, I now deem it little else than palliating the Symptoms; for besides that this Medicine being in a manner render'd habitual to many of these People, has less Effect upon them; neither is it of itself of Strength sufficient to overpower the Disease: So that in a *radicated Pox*, attended with *Nodes* and *Night Pains*, or indeed a middle staged, with *obstinate phagedænic Ulcers*, or other inveterate Symptoms, I would not have you pretend to make a good or lasting Cure, unless by Means of this last, the *Unction*; in which we have already told you there is little Regard had as to the choice of the Ointment, with which the Quicksilver is to be incorporated, since the Stress lies altogether on this.

this. Yet in its Use, as in the other way of proceeding by the *Calomel*, you must be careful you are not too hasty, or move too fast.

Nich. Massa, though very highly extolling *Guajacum*, as did many of the rest, yet lays the chief Stress, as has been remark'd by *Dr. Freind*, in the *mercurial Unction*, which (contrary to many of his Contemporaries, and indeed to many of the Moderns) he tells us may be safely enterpris'd (*but I am sure they ought to be in good Hands*) in Women with Child as well as Children. He has laid down diverse Forms of the *Unguent*, whose Base are Lard and Mercury, as well as Directions both before and after.

He farther very discreetly takes notice (what we meet with in some Peculiarities of Temperament) that the Humours will not always run off by the *Glandules* of the *Fauces*, but sometimes also by *Stool*, *Urine* and the *sensible Perspiration*; and that not seldom (though surely not so satisfactorily) with like Success. He uses this Method of *Unction* (differently from us) for above thirty Days, intermitting however as Occasion requires, or till the Sick is ready to faint away.

Fallopious, who was Pupil to *Brassavolus*, is more particular than the rest, both as to the Quantity of Spit, and the Time of its Continuance. The first he says is from seven to ten Pints a Day, and as to the last, sometimes ten Days might be sufficient, and that *Empiricks* never exceeded fifteen. Nay *Vigo*, of whom we have formerly taken Notice, in the worst Condition of the Disease, such as *Nodes* with *Caries*, directs the *Unction*, which by Salivation, he says, cures infallibly in a Week. But what sort of a Salivation this could be, or how so speedily brought on, and after limited just to a Week's time, is difficult to reconcile to Truth,
and

and therefore surely more agreeable to Reason, as well as Practice, is the former, when he enters his Opinion, that there may be occasion to prolong it to the twentieth Day; and that the Circumstances may be such (which every Practicer must own) as to render it impossible to prefix the Day of its Termination, or to limit the same to any precise one. But I return now to my own Method.

If you have ʒi. of the *Hydrargyrum* to ʒiii. of *Axungia*, (which is the Proportion I have usually followed) you may use about an eighth Part, Night and Morning; letting your Patient rub it gently with his own Hands into his Limbs before the Fire, beginning from his Ankles up his Shins to his Knees, all round his Joints, and so to his Thighs, which are presently after to be covered close up with his Yarn-Sockings, and Flannel Drawers, provided beforehand for that Service; then let him waste the Remainder of this eighth Part, in like manner about his Elbows, and so to his Shoulders, wiping his Fingers and Hands clean about the Glands of his Arm-pits, or those of his Groin; his Body being all the while defended from the cold Air, by a Skreen or Blanket hung behind him, and after wrapt up warm in his Flannels, as he must be also in the other Way of Fluxing; such, I mean, as a Flannel Shirt or Shift, Waistcoat and Drawers, a Cap and Muffler pinning up thereto behind, and covering well his Throat, Chin and Cheeks before, to keep these Parts from the cold Air, which above all is highly necessary at these Times.

There are some who anoint the Trunk also, especially down the Spine; but I never found Occasion for that; the Pores of the other Parts being sufficient to let the Globules of the Mercury into the Blood, which being once admixt there-

therewith, it is less material by what particular Pores it had first its Admittance.

For those who are very weak, once a Day may suffice ; but the robust or strong may be anointed twice, or which is as well, and will save your Patient and your self some Trouble, dividing the Unction into four Parts, you may consume one Part about him every Night ; after which let him enter into a warm Bed, with Flannel Sheets or Blankets, disposing him to a gentle breathing Sweat, with a Draught of warm Posset-drink, Mace-ale, or, if very feeble, a Cup of his mull'd Wine ; by which the said Pores being set open, the mercurial Particles may have the freer Entrance.

'Tis usual with most Practitioners, to encrease the Quantity of the Ointment to four times as much as this which we have directed, and commonly used our selves ; as also that of the Mercury to be therewith embodied. Thus *Harvy* prescribes ℥i. of *Axungia* to be mixed with ℥iii. and sometimes ℥vi. of Quicksilver, adding also a little of the *Ellebor. alb.* & *Antimon. crud.* in fine Powder ; pretending thereby to forward the Salivation, and encrease the Force of the Medicament in mastering any Malignity. Mr. *Wise-man's* Composition was also ℥vi. of Mercury to ℥i. of the other Materials, of which they used ℥i. or ℥ii. at a time, once or twice a Day, for four, six, or eight times, according to the Patient's Strength, and Disposition towards the rising of the *Flux* more easily or with more Difficulty. *Hildanus* directs ℥vi. of Mercury to ℥xx. of *Axungia*, and the other Ingredients. But I cannot see the Reason for so much greasing or daubing, provided by one half, or a quarter Part of the Ointment, a sufficient Portion of the Quick-silver may be conveyed, as we said before, into the

the Blood; nor to what end any other Ingredients should be added to the *Axungia*, besides the *Terebintb.* which, as I conceive, are more like to hinder, especially the Species or Powders, by infarcting or stopping up the Pores, than to forward the Operation, for which they were intended. But in this, leaving every one to follow the Proportion he likes best, in relation to my own, I must farther observe, that if after the third Unction, supposing the whole divided into four Parts, the Patient begins to complain of his Chaps, or that the inside thereof appears ulcerated, you may stay a Day or two to see the Effect of what is already done, before you proceed farther: The like must be observed when Gripes or bloody Stools approach, which are to be provided for, as we shall presently direct. But if the Spitting comes not on, and no supervenient Symptom contra-indicates, you may expend the fourth Part in like manner; and perhaps in some Bodies, there may be Occasion for half or full out so much more: However you will always find it the best Way to proceed leisurely, when you have gone thus far, and at some times to wait a Day, two or three, before you go on with your Anointings; since although at first it may seem as if the Medicine had taken no effect, soon after you may likely enough find, what you have already done, has answered; though the Flux was longer than is usual in its coming forwards, and the Excoriations about the Chaps or inside of the Mouth appearing at present inconsiderable, that is, a Day or two after the fourth anointing; yet in another or two, the same are seen to spread and encrease sometimes to a copious Spitting, beyond what was at first expected.

But when it happens, after rubbing in Zi. or Ziß. of the *Argentum vivum* with the *Axungia*,
the

the Salivation appears not, as we advised before in the other Method of proceeding with the *Calomel*; so here also it may be necessary to administer a Dose or two of the *Turpeth. Min.* at a Day, or two Days distance; and where there are *Gummata*, *Tophs*, and *Nodes*, you are, in the anointing, more especially to chafe the said Ointment well into these Parts, laying over them afterwards the *Empl. Mercuriale*, that will both help the Resolution thereof, and encourage or keep up the Spitting, which being arrived at the Quantity of two Quarts, five Pints, or three Quarts, in a Day and Night, is accounted a good and sufficient Discharge: Yet is this no absolute Rule to go by, or upon which we can satisfactorily pronounce our Patient whole and sound, any more than the Quantity of the Medicine to be used, can be limited to any one certain, or constant Proportion. Since we have known some, who have spit more, yet miss'd their Cure; whilst others that have come very short of such a Quantity, have notwithstanding obtain'd theirs. However, during the Salivation this Way raised, upon its too sudden Declension (though it commonly happens, that the Sloughs being deeper, and their Mouths forer, they usually Spit longer than by the other internal proceeding with the *Calomel*) it is often expedient to give $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. of the same, every Day, or each other, for two or three times, in order to advance or protract, as there is occasion; and towards the Conclusion, when it is going off, you are to purge your Patient with $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$. of the common *Infusum Senæ*, and $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. of the *Syr. de Spin. Cer.* or for those that are very weak, an Infusion of the *Rhad. Rhei incis. Fol. Senæ, Tamarind. cum Sale Tart.* adding to the Colature, *Mannæ opt. vel Syr. Ros. solut.* $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. which may
be

be repeated once or twice a Week, for two or three times ; and when he is a little recovered, his Chaps growing pretty well, he may be permitted to eat a little Meat, as the Flesh of Chicken, Rabbit, also Veal or Mutton, but well roasted, without Sauce, or Gravy. About this time also it is usual to sweat them, at least before they go abroad, in their Bed, or Stove, or under the Cradle, with Spirit of Wine burning just by, to be continued as their Strength will bear, for an Hour or two ; and to be repeated at two or three Days distance, if there be occasion ; observing that the utmost Care be now taken, that your Patient be not injured by the cold Air, and that he gradually cool himself, by lessening or withdrawing the Heat or Bed-cloaths he lies under ; lest getting Cold he make some fresh Complaint of Pains, which though arising from this new Occasion, he may impute to the old one, and think the worse of his Cure for some time after*.

During his Sweat, let him rub his Body thoroughly with warm Napkins, conveyed to him in the Bed ; and when faint, let his Spirits be kept up with three or four Spoonfuls of some proper cordial Julap, or (which will serve as well) a Draught of his burnt Wine.

In order to promote this *Diaphoresis*, he may take a Morfel of *Theriaca Androm.* with \mathfrak{z} i. of the *Cinnab. Antimon.* or \mathfrak{z} ss. of the *Bezoard. Min.* drinking thereupon a Draught of his Diet-drink, made hot as he can bear it, covering him up close ; which Drink must be now got ready for him, and to which he ought strictly to be kept, for three Weeks or a Month, after he comes out of his Spitting Course ; that having by the said Evacuation secured his Body as much

* Instead of Sweating them this way at Home in Bed, our Surgeons now usually send them to the Bagnio for that Purpose.

as may be, from any morbid Relicks of the Disease or its Remedy, the redundant Serosity remaining after the Colliquation may be dried up before the Blood is filled with fresh nutritious Juices mixing therewith; the weakened Texture of the same being hereby reintegrated, and made assimilable thereto: By the neglect of which, it is that some have mis'd their Cure, which in likelihood they had met with otherwise; instead of which, by running overhastily to their wonted Liberty and Custom of Living, they too suddenly fill their Blood with a Load of improper and unsuitable Juice, at this time of its debile and infirm State, and despising their Purgings, Sweating, or Diet, as needless pieces of Formality, or a useless Penance, too often incur the Misfortune of an unhappy Relapse.

Dr. *Sydenham* indeed tells us, the Salivation must take its Course, by which the mercurial, together with the pocky Venom, sufficiently spend themselves; needing no other Help or Way of Evacuation. But certainly, as I have sometimes found, 'tis ill trusting hereunto; for the Sluices being set open, so great a Colliquation, both of nutritive as well as excrementitious Juices, hath happened at these Times, that if the Current were not otherways to be diverted, and the Tone of the Blood after invigorated, there are some of these Persons would be in danger of spitting out their Lives; or falling into a Consumption; others from the impoverished and languid State of the Blood into Dropsies as incurable; which has been the Fate of some, even where Endeavours have not been wanting to turn the Stream.

Yet although I think this Author was much out of the Way in rejecting these Post-requisites to a mercurial Salivation, he was righter in regard to certain Pre-requisites thereunto, proposed as necessary by some others, *i. e.* physicking the Patient

tient much beforehand ; which he has justly censured, as only needlessly harrassing his Body, impairing his Strength, and weakening his Spirits, of all which he is now suddenly more than ever to stand in need, by Reason of the Conflict which will be unavoidably excited by the mercurial Particles got into his Blood. However, a lenient Purgative two or three Days before, and the taking away a little Blood, from those especially of a more sanguine Temperament or plethorick Habit, as also a more than ordinary Abstinence for such space of Time, may be necessary to keep under a Fever, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, and Inflammation of the Parts ; as also to moderate some other Symptoms which might create Trouble, when these Remedies are not so fit to be put in Practice. Bathing likewise in warm Water, for some lean, hot and emaciated Patients, has been found serviceable. Farthermore, if the Case admits delay, the best time for Salivating is the more temperate Season, *i. e.* towards the latter end of the Spring, or beginning of the Autumn : Otherwise it may be enterprised at any other, only taking care to provide a good close Room with a Fire suitable, in the Winter or extreme cold Weather ; and one more large and airy, in the exceeding Heat of Summer. Let the Woman also be laid down, just after the menstrual Purgation is over.

There is one Thing, of no small Moment in this Affair, I had forgot, and that is your Choice of a Nurse, who, if possible, should be a Person thoroughly acquainted with this Business ; knowing how to succour them under their several Difficulties, as well taking care of their Mouths, by syringing where it is wanting, as of their Bowels, by Clysters, where they are call'd for, to appease their Gripes, and take off the *Tenesmus* :

Otherwise you will be liable, at some times, to unnecessary Alarms, and call'd up in the Night too perhaps, where there was no Occasion: And indeed I never care to engage in this Work, unless I am well satisfied in the Attendant, who is constantly to overlook it, able to pursue Directions, and in my Absence, upon any Emergency, knows how to obviate or relieve the Symptoms.

Of the
Accidents
arising un-
der a Sali-
vation;
and first of
the *Diarr-*
rhœa.

And thus I shall take leave of these two differing Ways of raising the *Ptyalismus*, or mercurial Salivation, in order to the Cure of the *second Infection* from this Disease; having first spoke somewhat of those Accidents that are wont to attend, and which prove often troublesome to the Sick, as also to the Physician or Surgeon who has the Care of him.

Of these, one of the first is a *Diarrhœa*, a common Survenient at the beginning; and if not timely prevented, sometimes soon terminating in a *Dysenteria*, accompanied with bloody Stools, which you may remove as follows. *R. Conf. Fracast. S. M. Conf. Ros. Rub. ana ℥ss. Coral. rub. subtilissime triti, Ter. Japon. Boli veri pulv. ana zi. Syr. de Meconio q. s. M. fiat Elect. de quo capiat ad Magnitudinem Nuc. Castaneæ, quartâ quâque Horâ, vel sæpius, perseverante fluxu, Superbibendo cochl. iii. vel iv. Julapii sequentis. R. Aq. Cinnam. hord. ℥vi. Aq. Menth. Mirabil. ana ℥ii. Syr. Cydon. ℥i. m. fiat Julapium.*

Let his Drink at these times be prepar'd *ex Decocto C. Cerv. C.* call'd otherwise the *Decoct. Album*; which being coloured with a little Cochineal, is termed *Rubicundum*: And when the Pains are very urgent, attended also with a *Tenesmus*, or perpetual desire of going to Stool, discharging only a bloody *Mucus*, in the Intervals betwixt them, *R. Decoct. ejusdem (Scil. C. C. C.) ℥ss Conf.*

Conf. Fracast. vel Theriac. Andr. ℥℥. Solve cum vitello unius ovi & vini Canariens. ℥ii. pro Enemate, aliquo tempore injiciendo, ac pro re nata, repetendo: Which will as a Fomentation not only comfort the Guts, and demulce the griping Pain, but also by its absorbent Faculty correct the sharp Humour, and thereby abate the *Stimulus*; but if notwithstanding this Remedy, the Looseness still continues, you may prescribe thus;

℞ *Conf. Fracast. sine Melle. Conf. Ros. rub. ana ℥℥. Cort. Myrobal. Citrin. Cinnamom. acut. parum contus. ana ℥i. Aq. Cinnam. bord. ℥℥. fiat calida Infusio per horam, dein coletur, & adde Aq. Menthæ ℥i. Doctoris Stephani ℥ii. Misce & (phialâ prius agitatâ) sumat coch. ii. vel iii. post singulas sedes.*

Let him also at some times drink four or five Spoonfuls of red Wine or Claret, boil'd up with a third of Water, and a little Spice, sweetened with double-refin'd Sugar, which will serve as well as any Cordial, and into which under great Extremity of Pain, may be instill'd a dozen, fifteen, or twenty Drops of the *Laudanum liquid. Cydon.* especially at the Hour of Rest: Now although it must be allowed, that at these times, there is nothing to be done without the help of *Opiates*, yet the less Occasion we have for them, the better; because by retarding or slackening the Motion of all the Fluids in general, together with the glandular Secretion, they are apt also to thicken the Lymph itself; which should be set a running the contrary Way, by the Glandules of the *Fauces*. Wherefore so soon as ever this Accident is overcome, you must lay them aside, forbidding Posset-drink, Water-gruel, Sack-whey, but especially Malt-liquors, for some time; instead of which (as before advis'd) let him be kept strictly to the *Decoct. Alb. aut Rubi-*

cundum, or a Rice-water : Let his Chicken be also boil'd with a Crust of Bread, a little of the said Rice, or a few Shavings of Hartshorn : All which are gradually to be left off, and changed again for the more diluting Drinks, when the *Diarrhœa* is check'd, and the Salivation comes forward ; which is scarce to be expected so long as the said Looseness lasts, by which the Humours are carried downwards, the direct contrary Way they ought now to take.

Note farther, that in giving *Opiates*, you are always to observe the Consequence of one Dose, before you order another ; that is two Hours distance, or thereabouts, if there should be Occasion for their Repetition ; beginning also with the lesser, and proceeding to the larger Quantity, the former availing not to take off the Complaint, the Age, Sex, Habit, Strength or Vigour of Nature (to be infer'd from the present *Rythm* of the Pulse, or its *Modus* of Vibration) being likewise taken into Consideration.

Sickness
and Vomiting.

The next Accident we shall take notice of, in raising a mercurial Salivation, is the Sickness and Vomiting ; which if mild and gentle, may be let alone, only ordering the Patient to drink freely of a small Chicken-broth, Posset-drink, or thin Water-gruel ; that his retching may be the easier, and giving a Sup of mull'd Wine with a Sprig of Mint, a little Lemon-peel, a Blade of Mace, or a bruised Clove infused therein, to comfort the Stomach, and refresh him betwixt whiles ; by which this Complaint (the Salivation soon after rising) goes off in few Days, without farther Trouble. But if *Cardialgia* attends, or racking and intolerable Pains upon the Mouth of the Stomach, with incessant or perpetual Vomiting, *Spasms* of the Members, continual Sickness without Respite, *Leipothymia* or Fainting, with cold Sweats

Sweats upon the Forehead and Eyebrows, it will behove you to bestir your self: *Nam jacta est Alea*, your Patient is in the utmost Danger, upon which account, slackening your Hand, you are not only to desist from giving any more Mercury, but to turn the Course of what you have given, downwards rather for the present; especially if costive, by directing the common emollient Clyster with ℥ii. or ℥iii. of the *Sacch. rub.* and as much of the *Ol. Oliv.* adding, if there be Occasion, as a *Stimulus*, ℥i. or ℥ii. of the *Spec. Hier.* and as much *Sal. Gemm.* whilst in the mean time you are using all Endeavours to take off the *Orgasm* in the Spirits, and compose the enraged Ventricle, with some suitable Cordial Julap, or his burnt Wine; with which, if his Pulse allow, you may mix an Opiate, in such Quantity as the Importance of the Complaint, and his Strength, shall indicate. A little mull'd Sack, with the Spice as aforesaid, and a few Drops of liquid *Laudanum*, after his Bowels are emptied by the Clyster, will sometimes answer: Or you may direct the following Mixture.

℞ *Aq. Ceras. nigr. Cinnamom. bord. ana ℥ii. Spir. Menth. ℥i. Ocul. canc. pp. Coral. rub. subtilissime lævigat. ana ʒß. Sal. Absynth. ℥i. Syr. Limon. vel Cydon. ℥i. Laud. Lond. exquisite soluti, & reliquis mixti, gr. ii. Misce & agitando Phialam, dentur cochl. ii. secundâ quaque horâ, serius vel citius prout res postulat, durantibus Vomitu vel Ventriculi torminibus.*

Three or four Spoonfuls of simple Mint Water, well freed from the Empyreumatick Oil that comes over in the Distillation, and swims on the top, supped hot as they drink Tea, is also proper to alleviate this Illness; likewise *Epithemes* of a Decoction *ex summit. Absynth. Rom.* with some of the Aromaticks, as the *Rad. Galang. Zedoaria,*

doariæ, Calam. aromat. Caryophil. aromat. Nuc. mosc. Macis, in red Wine, are not improper: Flannel Cloths being express'd from the same, made hot, and apply'd to the Pit of the Stomach; after which the whole Region thereof may be anointed, *cum Ol. Macis & Nuc. mosc. per expres.* adding a few Drops of the *Ol. Absynth. stillat.* applying over the *Empl. Stomach. mag.*

For this Purpose I have likewise prescribed, (and that with good Success) the following.

R. Aq. Regin. Hungar. Laud. liquid. ana ℥i. Camphor. Solut. ʒß. M. pro Epithemate, in quo caute calefacto, intingatur pannus scarlatinus, duplicatus, ad latitudinem quatuor digitorum, & ejusdem longitudinis, qui fortiter expressus, applicetur Scrobiculo Cordis, renovando exsiccatus vel ut res postulat.

But this Symptom is oftentimes too powerful for these or any other Remedies, and frequently carries off the Patient in few Hours time; being usually owing to the Ignorance of the Undertaker, in his making too much haste to spur on the Flux, giving disproportionate Doses of the Medicine, repeating them too fast upon each other, or continuing them longer than was fitting; by which means, instead of meeting with his Cure, he is hurried unawares out of his Life.

Sore
Mouth.

A third Complaint very usual at these times (and which is always to be expected) is the Soreness of their Chaps: For easing which, at least in some measure, let the Patient hold in his Mouth sometimes a little *Decoct. Hord.* or the *Decoct. Pulli*, made lukewarm; also now and then a little warm Milk, which is proper to lenify or assuage the Pain. But let them by no means make use of any restraining Mouth-Waters, or Gargarisms of Alum, Sage, Plantane, Bramble, or

or the like: Neither yet the digestive ones of the *Fici pingues*, *Rad. Alth. Liquirit. Passul. &c.* left by the one, you harden and dry the Ulcers, and stop the Current of the Rheum; by the other, you too soon digest, and hasten off the Sloughs before their time, healing by that means the Sores too soon, and shortening the Time of their intended Spitting. However where the mercurial Salts, together with those of the acrid Lympha, have eaten deep into the Parts, by which the Putrefaction spreading, there may be Danger by the Loss of Substance, of a foul Jaw Bone; at such times, I say, the Surgeon must be careful to check the farther Erosion, and promote the Digestion of the Ulcer; consuming the rotten Flesh, by touching the Parts, *cum Melle Ros. ac Spir. Vitriol. quantitate proportionata, gut. scil. xv. vel xx. Spiritus, ad ℥i. Mellis prædict.* Let him also at such times make use of a Gargarism, *ex Decoct. Hord. cum Foliis Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. &c.* with which may be mixed a small Quantity of the *Tinct. Myrr. & Aloes cum eodem Melle Rosarum*, and the Putrefaction still increasing, besides these, it will behove the Artist to touch the Parts himself two or three times a Day, with an armed Probe dip'd in a hot Mixture of the foresaid *Mel. Ros.* and *Tinct. Myrr.* to which is farther added, the *Flos Ung. Ægypt.* as thus,

℞ *Mel. Ros. ℥i. Tinct. Myrr. Vino albo extract. zii. vel cum Spir. Vin. rect. ℥i. Floris Unguent. Ægyptiac. ℥i. misce ad Usum ut prius.*

At these times also it frequently happens, that the Jaws are so lock'd up, that the Sick is hard put to it to receive his Sustainance, and the Surgeon harder to inspect the Ulcers; for obviating which, I have been under a Necessity of using a bit of Stick, covered over with a soft Rag,
and

and thrust in at the Corner of his Mouth, betwixt the backward Teeth, to keep the same asunder, that the *Saliva* might run out thereby, and the other Inconveniences be prevented: After which, if notwithstanding all your Care, any Adhesion happen of the inside of the Cheek to the Gum, occasioning a Stricture, and hindering the Patient in the free opening of his Mouth, or exercising the Office of Mastication, the same is carefully to be divided.

Hæmorrhage or Bleeding.

Again, it is not unusual in raising a Salivation, or during the same (especially where there are some rotten Teeth) for a Blood Vessel, or some small Artery to burst open, by Reason of the stronger Pulsation than ordinary at such Times, the Circulation being now somewhat impeded by the Fluxion of Humour and Tumefaction of the Parts, and consequently the Vibration of the Coats of the Artery stronger than at another time, that the same may be carried on; as also by Erosion of the Coats of the Vessel from the caustic Salts, the like Misfortune may take its Rise; whence great *Hæmorrhages* have ensued. At these times, a little Pellet of Lint, covered over with the fine Powders of crude Allum or Vitriol, or dip'd in, and express'd from the *Aq. Stipt. Regalis*, and thrust close down into the Cavity, secures the Effusion, being held tight by the Finger for a little while; or when the Situation favours, a Compress dip'd in *Oxycrate cum alb. Ov.* laid over the said Pellet, and the Jaws shut close, may serve in place thereof, and save the Assistant, or Artist himself, the former Trouble. Mr. *Wiseman* recommends an Egg boiled hard, and held betwixt the Teeth, provided the bleeding Vessel can be thereby compress'd: But I remember once to have met with a Flux of this Nature, so very impetuous, the Blood being very hot,

hot, and as it were boiling, as well as sharp and ferous, that being call'd up in the Night, and finding it the safest Way to secure the Work, I clapt a Steel Probe made red hot, into the Socket, whence a rotten Tooth had been some time before extracted, and by the Side of which I perceived the Blood spurt out; which Instrument I had by me, always prepared with a larger Button End than ordinary, serving as a Caustery for such like Uses; and thereby immediately searing the Vessel, restrain'd the Flux. The like Accident sometimes happens at the Separation of the Sloughs, on the Sides of the Cheeks; but here a little *Oxycrate* held in the Mouth will do the Business; or where the Bleeding is considerable, it may be let alone to run off with the *Lympha*, which is only streaked or discoloured therewith, perhaps for three or four Days, without any Detriment other ways: If it should last longer, discharging in any considerable Quantity, to the weakening of the Patient, some restraining Liquor, such as the *Decoct. Cort. Querc.* or a strong Infusion of the *Fol. Ros. rub. Gall. immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balauft. in Aq. Fabr.* acidulated *cum Spir. Vitriol.* or the like, may be held in the Mouth, and spit out again, as often as there is Occasion.

We have already taken notice of the *Diarrhœa*, which is apt to arise at the Beginning, and directed you how to guard against it, giving your restraining and opiate Remedies both in lesser Quantity, and at greater Intervals, as the Complaint lessens; and wholly to discontinue them, when the Gripes and Looseness are repress'd: After which, if you find upon renewing the mercurial Medicine, whether inwardly or outwardly, notwithstanding all Endeavours, by Reason of some *Idiosyncrasy* in the Patient before

fore remark'd, the same will still take to the *intestinal Glands*, instead of those of the *maxillar* or *sublingual*; you may leave the said Flux a little while, if his Strength permits, and the Symptoms are not too pressing, to spend itself together with the venereal Venom, it carries along with it; and which I have known entirely removed this Way; only taking care to sheath the Intestines (whose *Mucus* is shaved off, and the Mouths of the Blood Vessels laid naked) by throwing up some good Flesh Broth, or the *Decoctum Capit. Ovilli, vel Interan. Capon. in quibus soluti sunt Vitel. Ov. recent. instar Clysmatum frequenter inject.* These not sufficing, you must proceed to greater *Anodynes*, and even *Opiates* themselves, as we formerly prescrib'd, to take off this Complaint. But the contrary to this Accident is an over Costiveness, which seldom falls out (I mean so as to hinder or retard the Salivation) in Comparison of the Looseness and Bloody-Flux. Indeed at such Times it is but natural for the Body to be tied up, as it is in the Small-Pox, for several Days together, during the State, as also in the Declension; the Secretion being now made by different Emunctories, *viz.* in the former by the *Salival*, and in the latter by the *Glandules* of the Skin: Yet when it happens, the Body being hot and dry, that the Patient spits but little, although his Chaps are much inflam'd and sore, if he has been without a Stool for some Days past, it may be proper to throw up a laxative or-emollient Clyster, such as warm Milk with Sugar and Oil; or if the intestinal Fibres are very sluggish, a little common Salt may be put in; also a Suppository *ex Spec. Hier. Pic. Sal. gem. & Melle coct. ac Magnitudinis propriae conformat.* which emptying his Bowels, and cooling

Over-costiveness.

cooling his Body, may probably dispose him to a freer Spitting. Now also a greater Liberty may be granted him in his Liquors, of which, for the better diluting of his Blood, let him drink freely; as of Small-beer warmed with a Toast, Barley-water, a small Sack-whey or Posset-drink; also by way of Diet, Water-gruel, Oatmeal-Caudle, small Chicken or Veal Broth, sometimes allowing him a roasted Pippin, if his Mouth will suffer it, or a few stewed Prunes, with such other opening, cooling and diluting Liquids, as are forbidden those who are subject to the *Diarrhœa* or Looseness.

There are yet two other Supervenients, at some times perplexing a mercurial *Ptyalism*; and also endangering the Patient's Life; I mean the too sudden rising of the same, as it were all at once, by which he may be choak'd or strangled: And its over long Continuance, after the time of its expected Declension, by which the nutritious Juices being thus constantly drain'd away, there must necessarily ensue an *Atrophy* or Consumption.

Overhasty rising, and too long continuance of the Salivation.

The best Way to prevent the former, I have already acquainted you, is to begin with the lesser Doses, and when you find the Humours tending upwards, to proceed warily, intermitting a Day, two or three, as there may seem Cause, the Repetition of the Medicine; since it is allowed much easier to move it forward, than to call it off, when too far advanced. But if by any unforeseen Accident, as the uncommon Proneness of the sanguineous Mass to be melted down, or broken by the Particles of the Mercury; or being thus colligated, to this particular discharge by the Glands of the *Fauces*, the Parts of these last should of a sudden inflame and tumefy, by which the Sick is already brought into apparent Danger;

Danger; you are immediately to make all the Derivation and Revulsion you can possibly, that he may be rescued therefrom; as by sharp Clysters, prepared *ex Decoct. com. pro Clyster.* in which are to be dissolved the *Conf. Hamech. Spec. Hier. Sal. G.* or a small Quantity of the Pulp of *Coloquintida*, tied in a Rag, may be decocted with the other Ingredients; also some Cathartick Medicine may be taken by the Mouth, when the same can be swallowed: Bleeding under the Tongue, in the Arm, and by Cupping with Scarification on the Top of the Shoulders; sharp and large Blistering between the same, and behind the Ears, extending along the Jugulars, on each side of the Neck; at the same time some moderate, inciding and attenuating Gargarism may be thrown into the Throat with a Syringe, to clear the same from any viscous Phlegm; such as the *Decoct. pro Syr. de Althæa, cum Syr. de quinque Rad. Limon. Acetos. Citri*; or the *Decoctum Pectorale*, a little sharpen'd *cum Spir. Nitr. d. Spir. Sulph. aut Vitriol.* adding hereunto the *Syr. Diamor. Mel. Ros. Syr. de Rub. Idæis*, or the like; taking heed you meddle not with re-percutient or restraining Gargles (as some have advised) too hastily, which by incrassating and locking up the Humours in the Glands, would farther hazard a Suffocation: Instead of which, where the said Humours are viscous, besides the Injection before mentioned; you may give your Patient warm Draughts of the same Decoctions inwardly, and where his Lungs are more than ordinarily stuffed with a tough and viscid Phlegm, as is usual to some cold, bulky and asthmatick Persons, he may take a Spoonful of the *Ol. Lini. rec. S. J. Extr.* if his Stomach can well bear the same; with a like Proportion of the *Oxym. simpl.* or the *Oxymel Scylliticum* itself, in such Quantity,

Quantity, may be swallowed between whiles, in a Draught of the pectoral Decoction; which is found beyond most other Medicines to free the obstructed *Bronchiæ*, and promote Expectoration: But the chief Relief depends upon diverting the Stream of Lymph the contrary Way, viz. downwards, which is procured as aforesaid, by purging Clysters, or (where the Sick is in Condition to take them) some other *Catharticks*.

The same may be said of these last Remedies, which are also to be repeated at proper Intervals, when the Spitting holds longer than it should; by which the Patient's Strength is daily impaired, and a hectical Indisposition contracted: But here the sharper Purgatives are not so proper, the Humours being more gently carried off downwards, or moved that Way at repeated Distances *per ἐπίκρησιν*, as Physicians call it. *Diureticks* are here also requisite, to divert the serous Humours by the Glands of the Kidneys, and call them off from those of the Mouth: Among which, the *Sal. Tart.* exceeds in precipitating the same by those Sluices, and thereby diminishing the salival Flux: After which, in order to fix the mercurial Particles, and restrain the farther Colliquation, Sulphur is esteemed one of the best Remedies: Wherefore let $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. of the *Flos Sulph.* or $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. to $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. of its Magistery, call'd *Lac Sulph.* with a little Conserve of Roses, be administered two or three times in a Day; or a Morfel of the following Composition.

\mathcal{R} o *Conf. Ros. rub. Diacyd. simpl. ana* $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. *Lact. Sulph. zii. Cort. Cinnam. Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. præparatorum, ana* $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. *Fol. Auri Numb. xii. Syr. Myrtil. q. s. m. f. Elect.* Let his Drink be a chalybiated Tincture of Roses, gratefully sharpened cum *Spir. Vitriol.* or a small *Aq. Calcis*; in the

mean time, let his old Stockings, Drawers, Shirt, Muffler, Cap, and Sheets, with whatever he had on during the time of the Uñction, and in his spitting Course, be changed for others, very well aired before they are put on: And if the Sick be already brought into a heñtical State, the Ass's Milk and testaceous Powders are the fittest Medicines; which may be ordered for him after the following manner:

R. Conf. Ros. rub. ℥i. Ocul. Canc. pp. Margarit. pp. Coral. rub. pp. ana ℥i. Spec. Diatrag. fr. ℥ii. Syr. de Althæa, q. s. m. f. Elect. cujus capiat Quant. Nucis mosc. primo mane, superbibendo Lact. Asinin. rec. ℥℥. ac superdormiendo per horam. Repetatur quart. Pom. cum eadem Quantitate ejusdem Lactis.

But if there be any febrile *Paroxysm*, the Bark must be prescribed, which by its *specifick* Property, will not only take off the Fits, but by its manifest Stypticity, invigorate also the languid Condition of the Blood, and so put a Check to the Salivation.

Dropsy.

If a Dropsy happen to ensue, from the broken Texture of the same, or Dissolution of its natural Balsam, which has fallen out upon such Occasions, accompanied with *anasarcous* Swellings of the Feet, Legs and Thighs, and sometimes also an *Ascites* of the *Abdomen*; the Indications and Remedies may be taken from what we have, in another Place, delivered concerning *aqueous* or watery Tumours*.

Palsy.

If a Palsy, such inciding, volatile and warm invigorating Medicines, as may open the obstructed Tubes, and restore the nervous Fluid to be carried on in those its accustomed Channels, together with such local or topical Application,

* See our Art of Surgery, Vol. 1.

as may excite the Spirits, and give a due Tenuity to the Nerves themselves, are most conducive.

And these I think are the principal Accidents attending a Salivation, in reciting of which, together with their proper Remedies, I had intended to have finished my Discourse; but considering some particular Symptoms do occur in this Distemper, which require a peculiar Management and Variation, besides the general Method laid down; I shall not think much (that the same may be yet farther instructive to the young Practitioner) briefly to consider some of the chief of them.

And first of the venereal Ophthalmia (the *Alopecia*, *Decidentia Barbae ac Superciliorum*, however in former Days Companions of this Infection, yet rarely or never happening in ours, properly as Symptoms; neither requiring any singular Prescription, we shall take no notice of,) to distinguish which from the strumous, or common Rheum, and Bloodshot so called, by catching Cold, we have already laid down some Directions, in a Discourse of the *Scrophulae* or *Strumæ*, published some Years past in our *Art of Surgery*, Vol. I. Sect. 2. p. 111. When it is venereal, you are to judge by some other Symptom of the Disease preceding, or with which it is at present complicated; as if the Patient has formerly had a Running, or has at present any *serpiginous* Ulcers, *Pustulae*, or yellowish crusty Scabs, about the *Scalp*, or other Parts of his Body: But if none of these appear, and the Information cannot be got without Hazard of Offence; yet if there be no Appearance of a *strumous Dyscrasy*, and that the Disease has been regularly treated by Bleeding, purging with Lenients, Blistering, refrigerating, repelling and anodyne *Collyria*, in

the beginning of the Fluxion; as we observe in discoursing of the *strumous Ophthalmia*: If after these, I say, together with Derivation and Revulsion made by *Setons* and *Fontanels inter Scapulas*, Leeches to the Temples and behind the Ears, the Malady still encreaseth; there may be cause to suspect some latent Infection of this kind, which hath given rise to the same, and for which you must have recourse to *Calomelanos*, giving over Night *gr. xv. or ʒi.* with a little Pulp of the *Conf. Ros. rub.* or the *Conf. Fracast.* and purging it off next Morning, with some mild *Cathartick*, (no strong ones being so proper at these times, for fear of raising a greater Tumult in the Blood,) such as the *Elect. Lenit. cum Cremore Tart.* the *Decoct. Senæ cum Manna*, or the Infusion of the *Rad. Rhæi, Tamarind. cum Foliis ejusdem Senæ & pauculo Salis Tart, ad ejus Tincturæ faciliorem Extractionem*; adding to the strained Liquor, the *Syr. Ros. Solut.* by two or three of which Boles and Draughts, repeated at a proper Interval, you will gain more upon these Inflammations, than by a constant Course of many Weeks, nay Months, under other Prescriptions you were able to effect; and by which I have known an *Ophthalmia* of six Months standing from such a Cause, (yet unsuspected) which had baffled the Endeavours of an eminent Physician, cured in a Fortnight's time, without other Topicks than a little *Aq. Ros.* and *Pulv. Tutie*, which had oftentimes been used before to no Purpose.

Ozæna.

The next we shall observe is the *Ozæna*, or Ulcer of the Nostril, which when venereal (to be known as the foregoing, by being accompanied with some other Affect of the same original Disease) is, after other Universals, and the Topicks laid down in our Account of the Ulcers
of

of this Part, best of all removed by a *Cinnabarine* Cinnabarine Fumigation the best Remedy. *Fumigation*; which subdues the Malignity, dries up the Ulceration, and disposeth the *Caries*, if there be any, to Separation, beyond all others: After whose Desquamation, and sometimes before, it may be necessary, for entirely eradicating the venereal Poison, to administer the said *Calomelanos* between whites, and to purge it off again; or if there be present other Symptoms of a profound Infection, (which are very customary at such times) the best way then, and securest also, is to salivate your Patient by the Uction, if his Strength and Habit will allow, and thereby confirm his Cure of this and all other his Complaints.

The same Method is to be taken with the *Ulcers* of the Palate, *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, when taking rise from the venereal Venom, to be collected by the like Enquiry with the other foregoing, after the past or present attending Symptoms. One Mark of discriminating give me leave to set down, which I find also remark'd by some of the early Writers, *Lobera* particularly, as well as *Massa*, viz. that these *Ulcers* (differently from those arising from *Abscesses* or *Apostems* on the *Tonsils*) never come to suppurate; and 'tis in these more especially this Fume very rarely fails, to stop at least the farther Erosion; and which therefore in these Cases, I always direct, although a Salivation be afterwards intended. I can safely say, it hath seldom failed me in the worst of these Ulcerations; and I have thereby usually secured what was left of those spongy Parts, by the most putrid and corrosive venereal *Ulcers*, that had seized them, and in few Days, otherwise, had most certainly destroyed them, and ruined the Tone of the Voice ever after: And that frequently by Means of the se-

cond or third Smoking, in two or three Days time; nor do I remember any one otherways incommoded, than by the Fume putting them upon Coughing and Spitting a few Minutes after, and sometimes also (though not often) making their Chaps sore, and raising a gentle *Ptyalism*.

The Antients at such times directed a medicated Candle to be burnt in a close Room, the Patient sitting by, so near, that the Smoke thereof might enter by the Mouth and Nostrils, in order to heal the Ulcers of the said Parts. *Petronius* has given an Example thereof as follows. *Sume Minii Naturalis ℥℥. Styrac. liquid. Myrrh. Thuris ana ℥ii℥. Ladan. ℥i℥. Cerae q. s. f. Candela novem, ex quibus unam singulis vicibus, Suffitus loco, adhibetur.* Sometimes they added *Cinnabar*, nay *Sublimate* itself.

The Author's Method of Fuming, with some Cautions about the same.

My Method of using it at such times, is to set the Patient in a Chair, with a Blanket inclosing the same round, and fastened by a Skewer thrust through the Top over his Head, to which a piece of Packthread is ty'd, and then turned round over a Hook, just above drove into the Ceiling.

When he is thus set and surrounded, he takes an earthen Platter upon his Knees, on which a Brick is placed to receive the Heater, beforehand made moderately hot, but not too fiery: After this *Apparatus*, I throw on ʒj. of the *Cinnab. Factit.* in fine Powder, then taking the two Foresides of the Blanket, and wrapping them over, I direct the Sick, if it be his Nostrils, to hold his Face over the Smoke, with his Mouth rather close than open; but if his Throat, whether Palate or Tonsils are affected, with his Lips wide open, and his Mouth as near as he can suffer it; when finding himself ready to be overcome, he may throw his Head back for a Minute,

to recover Breath, and then to it again. At the same time a little Bason or spitting Pot is conveyed to him under the Blanket (if he had it not there before) into which, as he hawks, coughs, or spits, he may discharge his Phlegm.

Whilst the *Cinnabar* is thus burning, I likewise, sometimes, turn back one side of the Blanket a little way, to examine how the Fume ascends, and when the Matter requires stirring, which may be done with the end of a Tobacco-pipe, spreading it about the Heater, thereby renewing the same, and making way for the whole thus to be consumed in Smoke, which would otherwise be crufted into a Lump, and so not spend itself as it should.

At some times also, as I find occasion, especially for weak or infirm Persons, I give a little Air at the Top, by making a small opening to let out the Smoke, when it is too strong for them, or endangers their being suffocated; although the whole Time of Continuance within the Blanket, is little more than ten or a dozen Minutes; the Powder being then burnt out, the Patient releas'd and set by the Fire, (near which he was before also placed, within his Canopy) where he must still sit, till he finds the Sweat, which had been owing to the Fume, gone off, and himself again returned to his usual Temper. After which he washeth his Mouth and Throat, with his Gargarism *ex Decoct. Fol. Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. Aquileg. in Aq. Hord.* to which is added a little *Mel. Ros.* some of the same also may be thrown up with a Syringe into the Nostril, in case of an *Ozæna*.

This Method of Fumigation is repeated Night and Morning, if their Chaps do not swell (and 'tis not often that they do) for about a Week, with such as are strong and lusty; otherwise only

once a Day, and that towards Evening, may suffice; during which, when the Ulcers are very foul, I order them to be touched with *Mel. Ros.* to which a little *Tinct. Myrr.* and the *Mel. Ung. Egypt.* are added about ʒj. of each of the two last, to ʒj. of the first; or if the Parts are in very great Danger of being lost by the sharp and fretting Humours in the Ulcers, I direct ʒss. of the *Merc. Sublim. corros.* to be exactly dissolved in ʒj. of the *Mel. Ros.* or I touch (as with the former) the ulcerated Parts with an armed Probe, dip'd in the *Lac. Sublimat.* taking special Care, with another, to wipe away the Salts below, if any Part should happen to run down, and thereby prevent their sliding lower upon the Throat: And although I think it much better that the Patient should be confined to his House, during this Course; yet some (whose Business will not permit, unless perhaps an Hour after the Fume is over) have gone about their Affairs as usual, only wearing a bit of Flannel under their Chin, as a Muffler to keep their Throats warm.

Thus much of the Method of *Fumigation*, which in this manner, so far as I can find, has been rarely used for some Ages past, till encouraged by my self, and by which I am able to produce the Testimonies of many Artists, for the singular Service it has done them in the like Cases.

The Method of the Antients.

The first who makes mention hereof, as we are told, by a modern Writer, is *Fracastrorius*; and after him *Lobera*, who ascribe greater Virtues thereto, in subduing the most obstinate *Lues*, than to the *Uction* itself, yet at the same time mention it as somewhat dangerous, and to be used with Caution, only in strong Constitutions. *Massa* also owns it to have been more successful than the Ointment, but speaks with the like Care, and that it is by no Means fit for such as have a Cough,

Cough, spitting Blood, hectic, asthmatic or hydropic Patients.

But surely it is nothing strange that this and the *Uction* too should have been so fatal to many, as was their Course of *Guaiacum* itself sometimes, considering their rigorous Discipline under the same; being, as we have observed, in a manner suffocated by their close Confinement, which it was almost impossible for the strongest Habit to have encounter'd without Hazard of Life.

Matthiolus, *Fallopious*, *Chalmeteus*, but more particularly *Petronius*, have left us an Account of the Method of this *Fumigation*, with diverse Forms of their Composition for this Purpose; the two following being taken from the latter, in his sixth Book and nineteenth Chapter.

℞ *Cinnabar. fact. ℥iii. Myrr. Thuris ana ℥i. Aloes hepat. Sandarach. Styr. calam. Benz. ana ℥iii. m. f. Pulvis crassus adhibendus singulis vicibus ℥i. vel*

• *Sume Cinnabarii ℥iii. Myrr. Thur. Ladan. Aloes ana ℥i. contendantur in Pulverem, & cum Styrace liquida subigata f. Troch. Glandis magnitudine, qui singuli suo tempore singulatim Prunis subditi, colliquescant. Utantur ℥i. ℥ss. ℥ii. plus minusve, pro viribus, una vice.*

The Method of Administration was this following.

The Sick being placed under a Canopy, surrounding his naked Body, he was to stand under the same, whilst close adjoining, the Powder or Troches were thrown into a Chafing-dish of Coals, the Smoke arising round about him, till he was ready to suffocate. If unable to stand he was placed still naked, on a Seat perforated, with the Chafing-dish between his Legs. In very great Weakness or Straitness of Breath, they

left only his Head out, for the Benefit of Respiration, securing the Fume, by fastening the Covering round his Neck. Under this Restraint he is kept till a plentiful Sweat breaks out, when he is conveyed into a warm Bed near at Hand, and kept therein for an Hour, well loaded with Bed-clothes, which are after gradually removed, his Body wiped dry, and the Sweat going off, he is admitted to rise, and take some Repast by way of Nourishment. This Process is repeated daily, and with strong Habits twice a Day from the fourth to the fourteenth, or till their Chaps are very sore, and that they spit plentifully, as in the Method with *mercurial Unction*. Sometimes instead of the Canopy, the Patient, as we have formerly observed, was shut up in a close Room like a Stove, where he might stand or sit, as he was able, the Fume surrounding him; and where sometimes going to take him out, they found him suffocated, and past Recovery: So hazardous was this *Regimen*.

They had a third Way, which was that of the Funnel, somewhat like what I observed to you in the Preface to the last Edition of this Book, where, in Ulcers of the Lungs, I told you they prescribed the Fumes of the *Auripigment*. this Way; and by this doubtless the Patient ran as great Hazard of his Life, if not more, than by the rest; especially when they mixed *Sublimat*, as they did sometimes in their Compositions, witness *Anton. Chalmeteus* Chap. IX.

There were great Disputes among some of them, whether the Patient should take some Rectification before he was to enter the Canopy, or to be smoked otherwise, or to enterprize the same fasting; but it seemed to be carried, especially for those who were very weak, to allow the Yolk of an Egg, with a few Spoonfuls of Wine,
by

by way of defending the Spirits from the malign *Effluvia*.

From these Premisses we may infer, that the Antients had a double Intention in view, by this Method of *Fumigation*. First, by the *Diaphoresis* thus plentifully continued, to discharge the more subtle Particles of the *venereal Poison* by the Pores, scouring the Skin of Scabs and Pustules; and after by the *Ptyalism*, farther colliquating the whole Mass of the remaining Humours, and discharging them by the Glands of the *Fauces*. Thus *Petronius*. *Ubi Morbus vel intus, vel in cute graviter affligit: Qua enim interna depascitur, confert ut Unguentum ex argento vivo: vitiosum enim Succum per sputum educit: qua vero foras infestat, juvat sudore ejus ope per cutim manante.*

Nor was it a Thing uncommon to direct the Uction in smaller Quantity, or weaker than usual, immediately after a Course of *Fumigation*, if a Spitting did not rise thereby; as some did also after that of *Guaiacum*, witness *Chalmeteus*.

Vel solis illis suffitibus contenti erimus, vel post suffitum, ungemus extremas partes, imbecillo Unguento, quo utendum esse diximus post Guajaci usum, præcipue in Ulceribus quæ Cocoethes dicuntur.

However that you may see what kind of Opinion some of them had entertained of this way of Practice, I will here give you the Words of *Petronius* in the same Book and Chapter. *Profecto autem, nunquam adhiberi debet, nisi morbus inveteraverit: Et nisi tibi nulla spes, ab aliis auxiliis offertur, Et fere desperata salus est: vel ubi propter assiduos dolores, æger vivat, an pereat, nihil estimat, in hoc discrimine satius est id ipsum experiri quam nihil: alioqui nullo pacto experiendum etenim aliquando sanitatem restituit, ita non*
raro

raro mortem, vel subito vel novo aliquo induceto morbo, tandem accersit.

When speaking of the Difference between the *Uñtion* and the *Fumigation*, he concludes thus.

Tanto periculosius est illa quam Unguentum quanto argentum vivum magis, exitiosum est, ubi igne supposito, in usum venit, & rei calidæ siccæque, utpote Sulphuris, commiscetur.

Nay, so apprehensive were they of some poisonous Quality hereby communicated to the Blood and Spirits, that after the Use hereof, which they named *Suffimenta Maligna*, they used certain others which they called *Benigna*, wherein, leaving out the *Cinnabar*, *Sandarach*, *Sublimate* and *Orpiment*, they mixed certain Spices, as the *Nux Mosc.* *Caryoph.* *Macis*, with the Gums entering their former Composition, wherewith the Body was also fumed without that strict Confinement under the Stove or Canopy, practised in the other.

Somewhat like the former of these is at this time enterpris'd by a *Quack* in *London*, who pretends to cure almost all Diseases hereby, more particularly all Sores and Breakings out; yet notwithstanding all that I have said in the behalf of my own Method for subduing these particular Ulcers, yet when there are other Symptoms of a *profound Infection*, (and it is rarely that in this Stage of the Disease there are such wanting) I would have no Person to expect other than a *palliative Cure* thereby, without he keep strictly to the *specifick Pill* of *Æthiops mineral.* *Gum. Guajac.* *Antim. diaph.* or such like, with a strong sudorifick Decoction of the Woods, taking *Calomelanos* also once or twice a Week; and purging it off again, or omitting these, advising to a Salivation, which may more certainly establish the

the Cure, not only of these, but root out all other the pocky Attendants thereupon.

Farthermore, if in using the Fume the Patient should happen to swell and flaver, you may either encourage it; desisting however from too sudden or often repeating it, for fear of any ill Symptom, by the over-hasty coming on of the Flux, as we cautioned you in the way by Unc-tion, and giving the *Calomel* for the same Purpose, keeping him very warm in a close Chamber; or if his Circumstances will not allow, you must not only forbear the farther proceeding in this Way, but hasten it off by purging: Altho' I have sometimes fumed half a score, without this Accident supervening, yet is it very necessary the young Practitioner should be apprised thereof.

Lastly, by way of Caution, let the Patient take his Rings from off his Finger (if he has any on) before he enters within the Blanket, as also the Artist who sometimes has occasion to put his Hand to the Heater, to stir about the Powder; lest otherwise they fall off of their own accord, as I have seen sometimes, and break in pieces. But to proceed:

Most of the other Species of the Disease, such as the *Herpes* or *Serpigo*, with other pustulary *cutaneous* Eruptions; the *Gummi* on the Muscles, the nocturnal Pains of the *Periosteum* and other Membranes; the *Nodes* upon the Bones, with the other Retinue of venereal Symptoms, depend so entirely on the general Remedies, prescrib'd in common for the Distemper, that we have less need to stay in particularising any more of them; altho' we may acquaint you that there is no Good to be done, even externally, without some mercurial Topick: Thus for the pocky *cutaneous* Breakings out (as we have mention'd, I think,

Cutaneous Eruptions.

think, in our Discourse of the Diseases of this Part) there will be found few Remedies perhaps more effectual than the *Lac Mercurij*; the *Ung. Alb. cum Mercurio præcip. alb.* or this Lotion of Dr. Harvy's.

℞ *Mercurii sublim. corros.* ℥vi. *Præcip. rub.* ℥ii. *Spir. Vin. rectif.* ℔℔. *fiat Digestio per horas 24. dein decanteur liquor clarus ad Usum.*

But with this you must only, and that lightly, touch the Parts, by reason of its Sharpness.

These are all of them much neater Medicines, and less daubing than the *Enulat. cum Merc.* or the *Neapolitanum*. Corrosive Ulcers may be also touched with the *Aq. Phagædenica*, which in that our Treatise is described; or the *Merc. præcip. rub.* may be sprinkled thereon, at least wise (according to the Sense of the Part) mix'd up with your Digestive.

Gummi,
Tophi vel
Nodi.

The *Gummata*, *Tophi* or *Nodes*, are to be dress'd with the *Empl. Mercuriale*, or this of the last recited Author's, which he saith will miraculously disperse them :

℞ *Cinnab. fact. ab* ℥i. *ad* ℥ii. *Ceræ mund.* ℔℔. *Ol. Ros.* ℥ii. *Colliq. ut bene misceantur, & fiat Emplastrum.*

But if the Bones are yet sound, Mr. Wiseman orders a Defensative to be laid upon the Node, in order to keep back the Fluxion, and repel the Humour, as he does for the *Bubo* not yet tending to Suppuration, whilst with some brisk mercurial Cathartick frequently repeated, he endeavours to purge off the same; or otherwise hastens a Salivation, under which many of these nodous Swellings gradually dissolve: Whereas by the gummy and hot Plaisters, or the mercurial ones either, you may chance to put the Humours upon Motion, and raise a Ferment to the Hazard of an Abscess, and Rottenness of the Bone

Bone itself underneath; and certainly this Practice is more justifiable and honest, than upon every *Toph* or Induration upon these Parts, to go to work presently with *Causticks*, and lay bare the Bone, which is oftentimes untainted; occasioning thereby a very painful and tedious Work there was no need of, of which I was not long since a Witness, in a Merchant I was call'd to visit by Mr. *Hardmet*, who had been under the Care of a noted *Medico-chirurgus*, and had both *Tibias* laid bare the Compass of a Palm, for a simple nodous Tumour upon each of them; and was confin'd by reason of the same, nigh half a Year, only, I think, to enhance the Value of a Cure he went without at last; there being fifty Pounds paid for making a couple of painful Sores there was no Occasion for, and healing them up again; or if you please, twenty five Pounds for making, and so much more for repairing the Breach.

Torella, of whom we have often already spoken in this Dissertation, and who, as both *Freind* and *Harvy* have taken notice, was Physician to *Cæsar Borgia*, to Pope *Alexander* the Sixth, and made a Bishop by the said Pontiff, describes the *nocturnal Pains*, accompanied with fretful Ulcers, as also *Chancres*: And his Account, tho' imperfect, is one of the best we meet with at that time. But *Nich. Massa* has not only observed these, together with the crusty *Scabs* or *Pustules* on the Forehead, as well as other Parts of the Body, the Scales and Fissures, as in the *Læpra*, the relax'd *Uvula* and Ulcers on the Tonsils and Throat, but the Nodes also with Caries on the Bones themselves.

How these were managed in those early Days, I mean the simple *Node* without Breach or Rupture of the Skin, is not so obvious, otherwise
than

than by their *Unction*, *mercurial Cerates* and *Fumigations*, to bring on a Spitting, with the strict Diet or *Guajacum* Decoctions: But with us there has been some Difference in Opinion among good Practitioners. Our Hospital Surgeons generally open them before they salivate, alledging for so doing, that these Parts are as it were the *Receptacula* of the venereal Venom, in the last Stage of this Disease, as the *Glandules* of the Groin, in the middle one, and that by keeping the same shut in, besides the Hazard of the *Caries* spreading underneath; yet admit some Parts of them should resolve under the *Ptyalism*, or by the Aid of a *mercurial Emplaster*: Yet still some other Particles, as a *Fomes*, may transmigrate, or like a new *Leaven*, again ferment, after the Cure was thought to be complete, which must needs be a great Disappointment to the Patient, and Discredit to the Practitioner who undertook the Cure.

On the other hand, as daily Experience does convince us, that many of the said *Nodes*, some of which have been also very painful, have been entirely dissipated under the said Colliquation, and Discharge of the diseased *Lympha*, without any Inconvenience after ensuing, as I could give several Instances in my own Practice, and one very lately, where this Judgment of the Necessity of laying open, had been pronounced in Consultation; so that if you please to take mine as a Guide, I am by no means for opening all, without Exception; for the Membrane sometimes will thicken, and may deceive you: Or suppose the outward *Lamina* should rise, yet if there be no Inflammation externally, no Fluid perceptible, fluctuating under the Skin, with little or no Pain, I would cover them with the *Cinnabarine* or *mercurial Emplaster*, and hasten
the

the Salivation, when very frequently they do absolutely resolve and disappear. Or admit some Induration left behind, yet if the Patient remain perfectly easy, being in all other Respects freed from his Distemper, and so continues, the same may be suffered to remain without Danger oftentimes, as does the simple indolent *Scirrhus* very commonly among the fleshy Parts.

In my *Art of Surgery*, I have given some Instances of this latter, and have my self seen many of the former of ten Years standing and upwards, without other Inconvenience than the mere Deformity. Mr. *Wiseman* presents you with an Account of these *Crabstick* like *Tibias*, some of twenty Years standing, being frequent in the *West-Indies*, together with several Instances of *Nodes* resolving under Topicks, with the help of internal *Regimen*: And the Trouble attending others thus laid open. Of the last, particularly his 46th and 53^d Observations. Of the first, his 56, 57 and 59; and of the Permanent and Indolent, in Observ. 58, where he tells us, he has seen many such beyond Sea well cur'd, with these Knots remaining.

But if the Part be already inflam'd, tending to suppurate, nay without any such Inflammation, as I have lately caution'd in a *monitory Schedule* prefix'd to the last Edition of this Book, where the Bone itself, as well as its Membrane, is much thicken'd, as it oftentimes appears for many Inches along the *Tibia*, has been of long standing, and attended with excruciating Pains which interrupt the Patient's rest till the approach of Day, the Case is the same, nor can you warrant a Cure without laying the Bone bare for its whole carious Compass; when you will find it eaten through to the very *Medulla* oftentimes. How that is to be treated you may partly collect from

from what we have delivered concerning *carious Ulcers* in our Art of Surgery, Vol. 2. Sect. 6. p. 96. And thus having laid your Work before you, disposing the rotten Bone to a Separation, which will be often forwarded as well by the Trepan boring the same in several Places, as by the Cautery, you are to put the Patient into a Salivation, which in this profound Degree of Infection, is best enterprised by the Uction, where his Strength admits; not only to hasten the said Exfoliation, but to extirpate the *Virus*, and render the Ulcer after more tractable and better disposed for healing. Lastly, you are to finish his Cure, and prevent a Relapse, by due Purgation, Sweating and Diet, as we have already delivered, should be done at the close of the same.

There is one Symptom more, and that is Deafness, with the *Tinnitus Aurium*, we frequently find attend this Disease, which has been taken notice of by *Fallopious*, under the Name of *sonus instar Campanorum*, like the Noise of Bells sounding in their Ears who had the Distemper to a violent Degree, and was the most troublesome of any to be cur'd; but whether or no this Affect belongs properly to the said Distemper, or be not rather a Consequence of the Mercury used in the Cure, may be disputable; since we find this Symptom chiefly troublesome to those who have been often salivated, or for long time used to mercurial Medicines.

To help this Complaint Mr. *Wiseman* recommends the following Topick.

℞ Cort. Guajac. ʒi. Cort. Sassa. ʒii. Castor. Div. Flor. Lavendul. ʒiʒ. Caryophil. ʒʒ. Spir. Vin. rect. ℥ʒ. f. Infusio in vase vitreo per horas 24. supra Cineres calidos. Colatura usui servetur, indatur auribus quotidie tepide cum bombyce.

But

But I have observed, that as the Patient's Strength comes to him after his Cure, this Complaint either goes away of itself, or else to be little better'd by Medicine of any kind.

We shall now only say a Word or two of the different Ages, and some other Circumstances attending those sick of this Distemper, and so conclude our Dissertation.

First then, for Infants and young Children labouring herewith, and who generally receive it by Inheritance, or contract it from an infected Nurse, these Methods are too hazardous, and by no means suited to their tender Constitutions; altho' *Blegny* tells us that he used even the Unction to sucking Infants, mixing ʒi. or ʒiʒ. of the Quicksilver with ʒʒ. of the Unguent, or common *Axungia*, and rubbing it into the Soles of their Feet, every second or third Day, for six or eight times; and *Nich. Massa* (whose Writings encouraged *Hildanus* to make the Experiment, as he saith, successfully) assures us, that the Unction may be safely practised upon Women with Child, as well as young Children; of which many Instances might be given. Yet nevertheless I think this Practice, though sometimes warrantable, not rashly to be followed; instead of which, for the diseased Infant, I should much prefer gr. ii. or iii. of *Calomel.* given with a little Sugar over Night, in their Water-pap or Panada, or with a Spoonful of thick Milk; the next Morning purging it off again, with one or two more of the *Syr. Ros. solut.* or *de Cichor. cum Rheo*, which may be repeated once in three or four Days, till the Distemper is overcome. At other times I likewise order gr. viii. or ʒʒ. of the *Æthiops min. s. i. pp.* to be taken the same way, Night and Morning; whilst their Food is also

Cure of
Infants and
young
Children,
labouring
with this
Disease.

medicated with the *Decoct. Sarsaparil.* but of this I have spoken in another Place.

Riverius assures us, that to an Infant born with this Distemper, and covered over with Pustules, Scabs and Ulcers, at fifteen Days old, he gave two, and sometimes three Grains of the *Præcipit. albus*, with a little Milk and Sugar, every, and sometimes each other Day, for a Month; and thereby alone perform'd the Cure. To another at five Years, he gave in like manner gr. iv. of the same Medicine in Panada every Day, for twenty Days; and that it always work'd it self off by Stool, never in the least disordering their Mouths.

Women
with
Child.

For pregnant Women, especially towards the end of their Reckoning, whatever Method is experimented sooner (and I must needs think a gentle Salivation less hazardous than a Course of strong Purging or Vomiting at such times) the best Way is certainly to palliate, and endeavour to keep the Distemper from getting Ground, by ordering some anti-venereal Alterative before mentioned; giving *Calomelanos* also betwixt whites, and purging it off with Manna, or some other Lenient, till the Woman being brought to Bed, is got up again, and so far recruited as to be able to undergo the Cure in the Way aforesaid. Not but that a *Salivation*, if absolutely necessary, may be enterprized in the sixth or seventh Month of Pregnancy, as you will find among the following Histories.

Hectical
or con-
sumptive
Persons.

Finally for such adult or grown People, far gone in the Disease, as have miss'd their Cure under repeated Salivations, and other Courses of purging and sweating Medicines, and are now grown hectical and tabid, I know of no better Way of relieving, at least palliating, till such
time

time as they have recruited their Flesh, than by the Milk Diet, particularly Afs's Milk, as it is prescribed usually for other consumptive Patients, together with some attemperating or edulcorating Decoction, *ex China, Sarsaparil. Raf. C. C. & Eboris*, which may be mixed at the time of using, with about a third, or one half of Milk; also Milk and Barley-Water for the more indigent; when there is no Looseness attending; bathing between whiles in Water and Milk, for those who can afford it, or without the Milk, for such as can't, is useful for some of these hot, dry and emaciated Patients, where cooling and humecting or moistening, are prime Indications.

The *Anti-bercicum Poterij* (prepared of the Regulus of Antimony, Iron and Tin, put into fusion with Nitre, and then edulcorated with fair Water) is by some wonderfully cried up in this State of the Disease; tho' I cannot say (on many repeated Trials thereof) that I have ever found those excellent Properties, or the Benefit I expected from it, and which those Persons have ascribed to it.

I have now concluded my Discourse in general, but for farther Illustration of the same, have thought fit to insert some few (out of many) Cases I have by me, and by some of which the younger Artists will be better enabled to prosecute the Cure of several Species of this Distemper, as well as to shun the Danger that may, and has attended some rash and bold Pretenders to the same.



H I S T O R Y I.

A simple Stillicidium with Dysuria.

Young Lad being carried to a scandalous House, by one of his Companions, who had been there before, and came off without Injury, engaging notwithstanding with the same Slut, complained next Day of a *Dysuria*, or scalding Urine, and two or three Days after, there appeared a Running: When, not daring to make his Case known to his Friends, he was persuaded by the same young Spark, to make Use of an Apothecary's Servant, his Acquaintance, who undertook his Cure for five Shillings; but whilst the Contract was making, the poor Boy not taking care to conceal the Running, a Maid-Servant brought his foul Shirt to his Mother, who sent for me, to consult what she must do. Upon Examination I found he had a simple Running, without other Symptoms, unless the Smart of his Water. I began his Cure by purging him with ℥i. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, and gr. xii. of *Calomel.* in four Pills, which he took the next Morning, and which (altho' he never had been used to any purging Medicine all his Life-time) gave him only three or four Stools, and as many Vomits: Wherefore the Day after I encreased the Dose to ʒß. with gr. xv. of the *Calomel*, which now worked about half a score times, and which Dose I repeated afterwards every other Day, for almost

almost a Fortnight ; when the Running was much lessened, grew whiter and more tenacious ; however, being a sturdy Youth, and bearing the Operation very well, I purged him twice a Week, for a Fortnight longer ; at which time the Flux entirely disappeared, nor did I see cause to give any manner of terebinthinate or balsamick Medicine at all ; only to ease the Smart of his Water, for the first Week or ten Days, he took ʒss. of *Sal. Prunel.* with as much white Sugar, in a Spoonful or two of Barley-Water, drinking a Draught of the same after, and sometimes thrice in a Day.

Here was indeed an excellent good Habit of Body, and a careful Mother, who was his Nurse, and observed that he strictly conformed to the Rules prescribed, keeping his Chamber the whole time, which very much contributes to the Success of these Cures, as well as their Dispatch ; tho' 'tis seldom that these People can have such Opportunity, with the like Convenience.

I doubt not but this *Clap* might have been removed in a Week's time, but we had no need of making such Post-haste to get the Distemper out of Sight ; his Friends being also desirous that he should (if possible) have his Cure by Purging.



HISTORY II.

A simple Running in a Man and his Wife.



Poor Fellow, recommended to me as an Object of Charity by an Apothecary, his Acquaintance, to whom he had applied himself, making Complaint, that by lifting up a great Weight, he had got
Q 3
the

the Disease called the *Running of the Reins*: I examined the Parts, and found his Linen pretty much stain'd with a yellow Matter; his Urine also he owned, upon coming out, and just after he had done making it, gave him great Disturbance. Perceiving me smiling at this Evasion, he ask'd me, if it were not possible to get a *Running* by a *Strain*? I answered, it might not be impossible in some weakly People, subject to let go their Seed upon every slight Occasion, especially in hard straining upon the *Stool*, as was customary with some; but then it must not be such an one as his.

To try him farther, I told him, if his was not from a *Clap*, I should not pretend to cure him, and therefore advised him to apply elsewhere: Upon which he said, about a Fortnight before, it was his Misfortune, being in Drink, to be picked up in the Streets by a Woman, who carried him to a *Gin-shop*; *Ubi labia Pudendorum cum Virga tantum tetegit, & ob Metum Infectionis, sine Seminis Emissione, retraxit statim*; thinking it impossible he could be thus injured.

Upon this Acknowledgment, considering his strait Circumstances, and the Apothecary promising, in regard to his Family, to let him have what I prescribed, I wrote for him as follows.

R. *Elect. Lenitiv. Bals. Capiv. ana Zi. Pulv. Rad. Jalapij. Cremor. Tart. ana zii. Sal. Prunel. zi. m. f. Elect. cujus capiat quantum Nuc. Castaneam æquiponderat serò Vesperis, & tantundem Mane seq.*

Whilst he was prosecuting this Method, and got himself almost well, his Wife began to complain in like manner; and in a great fright he came to me one Morning, begging I would stand his Friend, or he was undone, she having received

received the Infection, as he suppos'd, before he came to me, for that since he had not been concerned with her. I asked him jestingly, if she too had been lifting some heavy Burthen; he replied, he was convinced of the Nature of his Disease, as well as of his Wickedness, in abusing a careful and industrious Woman; but was willing to be aforehand with her, who had told him, she would come to have my Opinion: And accordingly the same Day after Dinner, she brought a Clout to shew me, which she had just before taken from her Body. I ask'd her, if she never had the *Whites*? She said, Yes, but they were not of this ugly Colour; nor though they had sometimes flowed in larger Quantity, had she that *Heat* and *Smarting* in her Water: Besides she told me, she was afraid that Matters were not right at Home, for her Husband, she was sure, had been taking Physick privately, which he had got from somebody unknown to her.

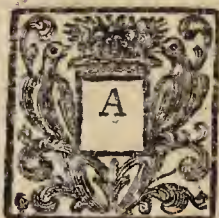
Perceiving her to be a Woman of a great Spirit, I did all I could to moderate Matters, and take off her Resentment; telling her, that her Body being in an ill State, having lately lain in, the Flux was sharper than ordinary, but that I doubted not quickly to mend her Blood, by a little Purgings, and free her from her Complaint. And accordingly finding no other Symptoms than the *Stillicidium* and *Dysuria*, I prescribed the same Remedy for her, in half the Quantity, and a smaller Dose, which in few Days lessening the *Running*, and mending the Colour, taking off the Disturbance from her Water; but rather over-purgings, I ordered she should take it only in the Morning; and having finished her Gally-pot in this manner, some Remains of the said Flux appearing, I gave Directions for the like Proportion

on to be made up, leaving out the *Pulv. Jalapij*, and the *Salts*, and adding the *Pulv. Rhei ad ziß.* in their stead, of which taking a Morsel every Morning, till the whole was consumed, he got perfectly free of the Distemper, as he had long before, with his first Prescription: Nor, though upon Enquiry made for that end of the Apothecary, do I understand but that both of them have continued well ever since.



HISTORY III.

Stillicidium with chancrous Ulceration on the Prepuce.



Young Gentleman, out of the Country, in his first Visit to the Play-house, was set upon by a Woman of the Town, whose Dress and Face prevailed so far, that he thought he could do no less than wait on her to her Lodging; where he staid, though but a short time, yet long enough to get a *Clap*, as he discovered two or three Days after; when communicating his Misfortune to a Kinsman, where he lodged, he happened to be my Patient: I found him with a virulent *Stillicidium*, and an Inflammation at the Extremity of the *Glans*, with Ulceration all round, as well within (the said *Glans* being always covered) as on the outside of the *Prepuce*; which gave him exceeding Trouble, when he made his Water; upon which Account, at such times, I ordered him to dip his *Penis* in warm Milk,

Milk, and piss thereinto, having fresh Milk ready for him for the next Occasion. For this End also I directed between whites ʒß. or ʒii. of the *Crystal. Mineral. cum eadem quantitate sacchari*, to be taken with an Emulsion *ex Sem. 4. fr. maj.* at other times he drank Barley-Water, Milk and Water, also a small Sack-Whey, with *Syr. de Althæa*; perceiving him also of a sanguine Complexion, subject, as he told me, to feverish Effervescencies upon every little Disorder, I immediately let him Blood, and gave him a Clyster afterwards, *ex Lacte saccharato cum ʒi. Elect. Lenit. solut.* ordering ʒß. of the *Pil. ex duob.* with ʒi. of *Calomel.* next Morning, which worked with him, as he said, above twenty times, and gave him several Vomits; wherefore I disposed him to rest that Night, with an anodyne Draught *ex Aq. Cinnam. bord. Menth. Stephani, ana ʒß. cum Syr. de Mecon. ʒvi.* forbearing his Purging two Days after, in regard of his Physick still working, but very moderately. However the Flux growing more virulent, the fourth Day following his last Purge, I ordered ʒi. of the *Pil.* with *gr. xv. of Calomel,* which moved him half a dozen times downwards, and upwards twice; in the Evening he took his Draught as before; complaining next Morning somewhat less of the Ulceration, as also of the Disturbance from his Urine. The Extremity of the *Prepuce* was dress'd with a Pledgit of *Ung. Diapompholygos*, secured with a Slip of Cloth spread over with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calaminari*; leaving him some more Dressings of the same, as he had Occasion to make Water, and continuing Purging him as before, every other Day (the Physick working now more agreeably) for a Fortnight or upwards: Yet notwithstanding the Running was thereby lessened in

in Quantity, it still seemed to retain its Virulency, by its greenish Colour; the Ulceration also at the Extremity, (upon which it was very troublesome to keep on the Dressings) increas'd and grew *chancrous*; the End being so contracted as to threaten a *Phimosis*, for I could by no means retract or slip back any Part of it (by Reason of the great Pain it occasioned) to come at the inside Sores. He had now also a *Chordee* in the Night Season, giving him very great Disturbance: Upon which Considerations, having fomented the Part with a Decoction, *ex Fol. Malv. Verbasc. Rosar. cum Flor. Sambuc. Melilot. ac Seminibus Lini*, I sprinkled a little *Præcip. rub.* on the Edges, laying on the same Pledgit as before; and to prevent any farther Constriction, for the Relief of the Part, gave him in the Evening, a Bole with *gr. ix.* of *Turpeth. minerale*, in the *Conf. Ros.* which vomited him near as many times, and did remarkable Service: For the next Day the Ulceration was less painful as well as fretful; the *Prepuce* also being so relaxed by the *Fotus*, and the Revulsion made by the *Emetick*, that I could come to lay my Pledgit on the inside. However, I still continued the Fomentation, and mixing a little *Precipitate* with the *Unguent*, to deterge the *Sordes*, dress'd up as before. The next Day he was purged, and so for two or three Days following: But not getting that Ground I expected in this Way of purging, although with *Calomelanos* always admixed, I began to suspect my Patient had been under the like Predicament formerly; yet upon the strictest Enquiry, could find no Symptom of a Pox upon him; or that he had ever been concerned with a Woman before; so that he seemed also uneasy, telling me the Time allowed, for his Stay in
Town,

Town, was now expired. Wherefore, for the greater Expedition, I prevailed with him to repeat his Vomit, which he did for twice, each other Day, finding such considerable Benefit from the first, the Running being now so diminished, that it was but seldom he could press out a Drop, unless in a Morning, when his Shirt was stained with three or four of a yellow Colour. The Tumour on the *Prepuce* was dispers'd, and the Ulceration just healing; so that I dress'd only with my *Cerate*. But a Gentleman of his Father's Acquaintance, running hastily up Stairs unawares into the Chamber, and finding him vomiting the last time, as if he would bring up his Heart, surmising some desperate Sickness, (though not suspecting the Cause) writ straight to his Father in the Country, of which when the young Gentleman was informed by his Cousin, and finding himself now so well recovered, as it were of a sudden, he sent for me at Night, to let me know his Resolution to go home the next Day by the Stage-coach, to stop his Father's Journey, whom he was sure he should see otherwise the Day after in Town. Upon which, I sent him a little Box of purging Pills, with a Pot of the *Bals. Capiv.* made into a Paste with Sugar; giving him Orders to take the Pills twice a Week, for two or three times, as he had Opportunity, and then to finish with the Balsam. After this I heard no more of him for a Month, when his Kinsman brought me a Letter, with his Thanks for my Care of him, in which he signified, that he had taken none of his Pills, as finding no Occasion (though I rather think it was want of Conveniency, and fear of giving Jealousy to his Friends thereby) but that he had constantly taken the *Balsamick*, which kept his Body open,
and

and gave him two or three Stools in a Day; and that after the second or third Dose, he perceived not the least Drop of Matter, but found himself perfectly well as ever in his Life; being sure, he said, if I had supplied him with that Medicine sooner, there had been no Occasion for half his purging; and that if he knew what the Medicines were, he would himself undertake with two of those Vomits, and a Pot of the same Electuary, to cure the worst Clap in the Kingdom. He farther writ me Word, that he had got Cold in his Journey (little dreaming, as we say, of the real Cause;) for his Chaps had been so sore, that he could not bite a piece of Bread, and less Wonder, having taken two Doses of the *Turpeth. min.* so close upon each other, which I had not ventured on but upon great Necessity, and for which Cause I ordered the Pills he took along with him, without the *Calomel*, to keep under a Spitting, if such an Accident had ensued; of which there seemed however no Appearance the Morning he went out of Town.



HISTORY IV.

A Running, with Chancres, in a Girl debauch'd.



Girl about fifteen, very forward of her Age, remarked for a good Face, was seduced from her Mother's House, by one of the *Town Procurers*, and betrayed into the Company of a Beast in human Shape, by him carried first to the Play,

Play, the initiating Place of *Immorality* and *Profaneness*, thence, after a midnight Revel at the Tavern, where the poor Creature was intoxicated, instead of being brought Home, (as was promised,) was conveyed to one of our *Stews* or *Bagnios*, the Finishers of the same; where the vile Monster having satisfied his Lust, sent her Home in the Morning to her disconsolate Parent; who, a few Days after, brought her to me in Tears imploring Help.

Upon examining her Body, I found there had been a thorough Penetration; the *Nymphæ* and *Labia Pudend.* by their stretch in *Coitu*, swell'd, inflam'd, and, towards the bottom, lacerated: And which was still a farther Addition to the poor Woman's Grief, a *virulent* Running out of the *Vagina*, with heat and smart of Urine, the common Attendants on the *Clap*; by which it was very manifest, the wicked *Whoremonger*, not content with deflouring, or depriving her of her *Virginity*, had also infected her.

In order to her Cure, I directed the outward Privy to be bathed with warm Milk, and having digested the torn Parts with *Liniment. Arcei*, applied my *Cerate ex Lapid. Calam.* securing the Dressings with a fine Clout, and String-Cloth.

In the mean time, for correcting the *Virulency* of her *Gonorrhœa*, I purged her with an Infusion of the *Rad. Rhei cum Fol. Senæ*, once in two Days: Notwithstanding which, whilst she was under this Course of lenient Purging, a *Chancre* arose on the inside of one of the *Labia*, which growing still sorer and more painful, in order to check the farther Progress thereof, I put her upon the *Stool*, smoking the Part with *Cinnabar*: And for her farther Security, directed twelve Grains of *Calomel.* in a *Bolus* over Night,

Night, purging it off next Morning, with the Infusion before prescribed, and repeating the same as her tender Habit, and the Operation indicated, once in two or three Days, for four or five times; till, notwithstanding the Physick working briskly downwards, her Chaps began to be sore, when observing the *Chancre* drying away, the *Running* lessened, and whiter in its Colour, I desisted farther proceeding in this Method, and prescribed the following Electuary.

R. Elect. Lenitiv. Bals. Capav. ana ℥ss. Pulv. Jalap. ʒi. Rhei pulv. ʒii. m. f. Electuarium, de quo sumat Quant. n. m. mane ac vesperi, vel mane tantum, si nocte molestat.

By the time she had finished this Prescription, the Flux was so inconsiderable, that the same Clout she had kept on for four or five Days, shewed very little Appearance; and what was, seemed rather like the common *Fluor*. However, that I might complete the Cure, without danger of Relapse, I ordered another Quantity with the *Pulvis Rhei* only, of which she took the usual Dose each Morning, till the one half was gone, and then each other, for some Days, or till the Remainder was finished; before which she was rendered perfectly dry and clean.

Had it not been for the Soreness of the outward Parts, this young Hussy had intended to have concealed the Intrigue; and the old Woman very probably might have taken this Running for the *Whites*, by which she had been mischief likely, to a still greater Degree.

At the Time of this Accident, the second Period of her *Menses*, for she never had them unless once before, was just past, without any shew thereof: Whence the lamenting Mother was yet in greater Concern, lest a Conception should

should have ensued the late *venereal* Conjunction: But in the Time of a stronger Purging with the *Calomel*. they came down to her Comfort, in the midst of her Affliction, and dissipated those Fears.



HISTORY V.

A virulent Running, attended with Chancres on the Glans, and a Caruncle in the Urethra.



Young Merchant was brought to me by an Apothecary, who about three Weeks before had contracted this Disease, which, he said, would not in the least give Way, though he had purged him almost every Day, with *Di. of Extract. Rad.* and as much of the *Pil. Coch. Min.* but without *Calomel*. that notwithstanding it seemed to encrease, and the Running of a worse Colour than at first.

Upon Enquiry how he had managed himself during this Course of Purging, I was informed, that the People of a neighbouring Tavern used to make his Water-gruel, where he was wont to stay all the Time of its Working, and to dine at the same Place; when his young Physician met him in the Afternoon, and sat with him two or three Hours drinking, of which, because it was white Wine, he was told he might take what he would. Wherefore I the less admired at the Want of Success under such a Regimen; and

and examining the *Penis*, which he took out, the Matter dropped down upon the Floor, in a few Minutes, as I conjectur'd, near a Spoonful; at the same instant he drew out a Clout, that from the Time only of his rising in the Morning, was thoroughly wetted therewith. Upon stripping back the *Prepuce*, I perceived a *Chancre* on the Top of the *Glans* towards its Neck, with another on one Side. I promis'd, if he would keep House, and live regularly, I would do him what Service I could; which his Friend the Apothecary readily engaged for, and (being both of them single Men) he was taken into his own. I presently strewed some *Præcipitat. rub.* over the *Chancres*, and with a Pledgit armed with my Digestive, but very thin, dressed them up, returning the *Prepuce*, which secured it, and directed thus to the Apothecary.

R. Mas. Pil. ex Duobus ʒß. Calomel. ʒi. Opobals. q. s. m. f. Pil. v. deaurandæ ac sumendæ alto Mane cum exacto Regimine, & repetantur alternis Auroris ad sex Vices, nisi aliter sit præscriptum.

Yet nevertheless the Flux still continued in large Quantity and ill-coloured, as well from the *Chancres*, as out of the *Ductus*. So that I was forced to vomit him with *Turpeth. Minerale*, to which I found he was no Stranger, having been often clap'd before, as I some time after understood. By the first Vomit, although the *Chancres* grew somewhat less painful, and after the *Præcipitate* had been repeated three or four Times, more level'd and better disposed for healing; yet did the Flux continue, and appeared almost as virulent as at first: Wherefore making a stricter Enquiry, I found he was broke out in Pustules, as well in some other Parts of his Body,

as

as about the Scalp ; and had palmed this *Clap* upon a former Pox. Upon which Account I would have salivated him, but he would not comply ; saying, he wanted only to be cured of his *Clap*: So that I tried again, and vomited him with the *Turpeth.* which had good Effect in subduing the Malignity, and lessening very much the Running, but I durst not proceed farther this Way, for fear of his Chaps, which began already to be tender, and he was resolved not to take any more Vomits, suspecting I designed to make him flaver. As for any thing else, he told me, he would swallow any Medicine, how nauseous soever, that would remove his Running. I then wrote the following Prescript.

R. *Tereb. Ven.* zii. *Pulv. Rad. Rhei* zi. *Tart. Vitriolat.* ℥ss. *Misce pro Morsulo deglutiendo quo modo placet omni Mane, ad iv. Vices.*

This Medicine worked well, nor did it make him very sick, so good a natur'd Stomach had he to any Physick almost whatever ; saying, if I approv'd he would double the Quantity. I ordered his Friend the Apothecary to add zi. to the *Terebinth.* and by that time he had taken four Doses more after this manner, the Flux was reduced to little more than a simple *mucous Gleet.* Wherefore I immediately put him upon the Use of the Balsam, as it is set down in the foregoing Observation, which finished his Cure in about a Week more. His *Chancres* grew milder after his last Vomit, and were quickly after dried, with a Pledgit express'd from the *Lac. sublimat.* Notwithstanding all which, that I might farther secure him what I could, upon his Importunity, after second Thoughts of his Condition, I ordered him ℥i. of *Calomel.* every fourth Night, purging it off gently with an Infusion of the

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Rad.

A Practical Dissertation

Rad. Rhei, as mentioned in the Method of Cure; putting him likewise into a strict Course of the alterative Pill, with *Æthiops Min.* and *Gum. Guajac.* together with a strong Decoction of the Woods; by means whereof, continued for a Month, he not only (although with some more than ordinary Trouble) got rid of his *Clap*, but (the Scabs and other Pustules drying up, and falling off) the *Pox* also.

But about three Months afterwards, complaining of some little Stop in his Urine, and observing the Stream to come out, as it were, forked, he consulted me again; and seeing him urinate, I suspected the Cause: When passing in a searching Candle, about the middle Way I observed a Rub, which however upon pressing I got over, and thrust forwards towards the Valve without other Impediment; and drawing forth the Candle, there followed some Blood, occasioned by the Compression of the fungous Excrecence. I gave him that instant to understand, that there was a *Caruncle* just forming, which in Time would increase and harden, and if it was neglected, hazard the entire Stoppage of his Water.

Desiring my Assistance, I attended him the same Evening, being furnished with a restraining Injection of a Decoction from the *Gal. immat. Cort. Granat. Flor. Balaust. &c.* formerly set down; but after two or three Days, not finding it like to answer, I let him bleed to prevent the Fluxion, and over Night passed in a medicated Candle, prepared *ex Alumine & Empl. de Cerussa*; but before Morning, waking, he found himself in great Pain, and when he arose pulled out his Candle, endeavouring to urinate, but could not: Whereupon in great Haste he sent for me, and I found

found him grumbling that he could not piss, saying farther, he was sure he was a dead Man, the Passage being quite stop'd. I perceived the *Penis* somewhat tumefied, and having nothing else in readiness, threw in a little warm Milk, fomenting the whole *Yard* therewith: After which I directed an Emulsion *ex Sem. Lact. Papav. & Hyoscyam. Alb. in Aq. Hord.* as also an anodyne discutient *Fotus ex Fol. & Flor. Verbasc. Sambuc. Melilot. Ros. rub. in æq. part. Aq. Font. & Vin. rub.* with which (returning some few Hours after) I fomented again, and in room of any other Injection, threw up some of the same Emulsion warmed, of which I gave him a small Draught to drink, having dissolved therein ʒi. of the *Syr. de Meconio*; when he lay down again to rest, endeavouring first to make Water, but voided only a few Drops. Towards Evening I visited him again, and found him a little refreshed with his Afternoon Sleep. He now drank another Draught of his Emulsion, and I fomented again, somewhat forcibly also throwing up a little of the said Emulsion, when he tried to piss, but could void little. In the Night he was very restless, so that early the next Morning I was called to him, and finding him hot and feverish, I again let him Blood; also in Consideration of a somewhat costive Body, directed the following Clyster, to be given so soon as ever it could be prepared.

R. Decoct. com. pro Clyst. ʒxii. Elect. Lenitiv. ʒi. Ol. Lil. ʒii. Tereb. Ven. cum Ovi Vitello solut. ʒss. M. s. A. & f. Enema.

He had not received this above half an Hour, (the Apothecary being by) before he went to the Close-stool, where straining also to make Water, he perceived somewhat to flush away;

which was doubtless the Slough occasioned by the *Cathæretick*, with a full Stream of Urine following. Upon which, with as great Joy, he sent to me again, complaining now only of a Soreness in the Passage; for which I ordered a small Solution of the *Troch. alb. Rhas. in Aqu. Plantag.* adding a little *Mel. Ros.* which was injected three or four Times a Day. Afterwards I dried the Excoriation with an *Aq. Calcis*, and *Syr. de Ros. sic.* used in like manner, and finished the Cure: For he made after no farther Complaint, nor had he Occasion for taking any other Medicine, as I have heard, upon that Account.

During his *Ischury*, I had ordered that he should drink but sparingly, and that only of his anodyne Emulsion, *cum Syr. de Althæa*, though I had much ado to prevent his Apothecary's exhibiting his *Diureticks*, which by their raking and stimulating Property, would in his Case have only encreased his Misery, till such time as the Sloughs were loosened, when Nature stood in need of no such help, the Current being again free, so soon as ever the Dam was broken down; so that the lenifying and demulcing Liquors were only profitable, both outwardly and inwardly: As to the former, he seemed somewhat eased, by holding the *Penis* in warm Milk, which he did frequently for half an Hour together.



HISTORY VI.

Hernia Humoralis *from a Running stopped.*

Very precise and exact Gentleman, pretending to a more than ordinary strict Profession, complained of great Pain in his Members, which with some Difficulty I was admitted to see; and found one of the *Testes* much tumefied, which he said was occasioned by his lying cross-legg'd in his Sleep. Wherefore taking it for a simple Contusion, I let him Blood, sent for a Bag-Truss, and in the mean Time directed a Cataplasme *ex Farina Fabarum cum Oxymel. simpl.* adding a little *Unguent. Sambuc.* to keep it from growing hard and dry. But the Pain and Tumour encreasing with Inflammation, I called in Mr. Richard Blundell, and together taking a View, we concluded it either to arise from a seminal Retention (countenanced by some Circumstances of his Habit and State of Life,) or that very probably, notwithstanding his Character, it might be venereal: However, it was concluded he should continue his Applications, and be gently purged; which was observed accordingly for some few Days: But fearing by this dilatory Way of proceeding we should have an *Abscess*, the Pain and Inflammation still rather encreasing, I resolved to vomit him with

the *Turpeth. Min.* and by such Revulsion try to relieve the Part; accordingly I gave him *gr. viii.* of that Preparation, which vomited him stoutly for six or seven Times; for I found he had never taken any mercurial Medicine. After this I directed an *anodyne Haustus ex Aq. Flor. Paralys. ℥ii. Syr. de Mecon. ℥vi. Aq. Mirabil. ℥ii.* to take off the Hurry owing to the *Emetick*, and dispose him to rest. In the Morning I found him much easier, yet perpetually sighing, which encreased my Suspicion of the real Cause. I then gave him *℥ß.* of the *Pil. ex duobus*, with *℥i.* of *Calomel* (finding no good to be done with Lenients) which worked briskly about a dozen Times, and vomited him also; when I perceived the Swelling begin to give Way: Wherefore I purged him again next Day, being unwilling to lose the Opportunity of emptying the obstructed Testicle, and so *alternis Diebus* for three or four Times more: Whereupon some of his Friends murmured, saying, that surely I intended to purge him to death, and that he stood more in need of strengthening Remedies. However, I found the Tumour considerably relaxed, and daily lessened; and coming one Morning with a smaller Bag to apply the *Cataplasma*, I observed his Linen stained with a Running, which I shewed him; at the same time taking hold of the *Penis*, that he had before used very industriously to conceal, I found the like Matter issuing therefrom, which I was very glad to see, and told him, I had now more Hopes than ever of making him quickly a sound Man, since I had found out the Nature of the Disease. He coloured and presently fell a weeping, conceiving well it would avail him nothing to deny it, but begged of me to be careful of his Reputation, which

which was considerable among his Party, and which I promised him that I would. After this we went on more chearfully, and I purged him only twice a Week, for four or five Times more; the Swelling being in a manner dissolved, by the Assistance also of the Cataplasim, prepared of some of the milder Discutients mixed with Restringtons, as directed for the *Fotus* in the last Observation, thickened with *Farin. Fabar.* and adding a little *Oxymel. simpl.* at the Conclusion. The Running returning but in small Quantity, mild and well conditioned, I finished his Cure with a Pot of the *Balsam. Capiv.* made into an Electuary, *cum Cons. Fruct. Cynosb. & Sacch. alb.*

It had been, I understood, the Misfortune of this Person, that having represented his Case to one pretending to some little Knowledge in Physick, first of all, as a Strain or Weakness in his Back, he was advised to take some Turpentine boil'd up into Pills with Bole Armeny, whereby the Flux being stopped, this Accident was hastened; and by which through his Modesty, or rather Folly, in concealing his Case, he narrowly escaped an Impostumation; for I was my self at one Time very apprehensive, that I felt Matter (though it seemed very deep) to fluctuate under my Fingers.



HISTORY VII.

A Gonorrhœa complicate with a Pox, and a Mortification of the Penis.

Person middle aged, much given to the tipling of *strong Waters*, and being therewith intoxicated, to pick up any foul Slut in his Way, engaged with such an one, who kept him out all Night; he was seized next Morning with a *shivering Fit*, a *Fever* ensuing: After few Days perceiving his *Genitals* affected with an *Inflammation*, he sent for a Surgeon, who finding him with the same high upon him, and beginning to be disordered in his Head, refused prudently to be concerned without a Physician: And the next Morning I was desired to visit him. I found him with a *quick but depress'd Pulse*, a *dry Tongue*, wild in his Look, and incoherent in his Talk.

Examining the *Penis*, a large *Tumour*, with *Inflammation*, extended to the *Pubes*; the end next to the *Glans* appearing with a *Crystalline* on the Extremity of the *Prepuce*, some Parts whereof were *vesicated*, and beginning to *gangrene*.

The Case being thus desperate, I advised the Surgeon to make several *Scarifications*, deep enough to fetch Blood: After which, he dress'd up with melted *Liniment*, somewhat quickened with the *Ol. Terebinth.* and a hot *Cataplasm* of
Theriaca,

Theriaca, secured as well as could be by the Bandage, and a Strap from behind to support the Part, or like that of the T. In the mean time I prescribed such *Alexipharmicks* as I thought proper, to warm his Blood, restore the native Heat, and perspire the febrile Matter by the Pores, in a *Diaphoresis*. *Blisters* likewise were applied, for the Relief of the nervous System, which was threatened with Convulsions: The same Evening a spirituous Fomentation was provided, boiled with an *Elixivium*, and the Dressings taken off, the Parts well stup'd therewith.

The Day following, when we met again, we found a *Mortification* spread quite up to the Root of the Yard: So that I was once deliberating on the entire Excision: But finding upon farther Enquiry, that although on the one Side it had taken the *Corpus Cavernosum*, with the Bulb of the *Urethra* on the same; yet on the other it entered not so deep, so that scarifying again, we applied our Dressings both *actually*, and still more *potentially* hot than before, by encreasing the Quantity of the *Ol. Tereb.* He began to grow very outrageous, and got out of Bed from his Nurse, but calling in more help, was afterwards restrained, and kept down therein.

About this time some Eruptions appeared on his Neck and Breast, of the *miliary* kind, so that it was very evident here was not only a *Febris mali moris*, but one truly of the *malignant* kind, and that the same was no way *symptomatical* from the Inflammation, but this latter rather a *critical* Translocation, settling perhaps here rather than elsewhere, by the Flux of Humours from the Infection lately received: For albeit we had no Matter as yet from the *Scarifications*, yet it was apparent there issued out of the rotten *Ductus*, a
Humour

Humour of a greenish rather than yellow Colour, like that of the most *virulent Claps*.

Thus we went on for three or four Days longer, the Patient doing, as we say, all under him; his *Pulse intermitting*, *Tremours of the Hands*, *Subsultus of the Tendons thereof*; and it was not without much Difficulty that we got any thing down, so that indeed I expected every Morning for several Days, to hear of his Death; yet a kind Providence, it seemed, had intended this great Sinner a Reprieve for some longer Space of Time; and after we had given him over in our Opinions, though still using the utmost of our Endeavours for his Recovery, there happened a wonderful turn in his Favour, his Convulsions wearing off, and his Pulse mending, his Head also better settled, and he at some times gave them Notice of his want to make Water, in which there appeared some Signs of what we call *Concoction*; the *Eruptions* having run a Stage of almost twenty Days, began to crumble off; the Oppression on the *Præcordia* remov'd; his Tongue softer and more pliable; about which Time, that which gave us still greater Encouragement, the *Mortification*, which seemed at a stand for several Days past, began now to separate, as appeared by the *Digestion* round about, and in another Week, we had got off the greatest Part of the *Sloughs*, as well from the *Penis*, as higher up on the *Pubes*, the *Gonorrhœa* now plainly distinguishable from the *Running* of the Ulcers.

The Patient being reduced exceeding low by the preceding Fever, and his Blood impoverished, 'twas less wonder, that for want of *Balsam* therein, the Breach was longer in repairing; but we had somewhat more than that to encounter still: And though some Parts *incarn'd*, yet could
not

not the Surgeon, with all his Industry, get them cicatrised; so that after several Weeks fruitless Attempts, I was again desired to go to him, and coming to take a View, I observed, as it were, the *Stump* of an ill-favoured *Penis*, without *Glans* or *Præputium*, on one side healed, on the other raw, with the *Flesh callous*, or rather *chancrous*; a *Fungus* arising thereon, which though Endeavours had been used to keep under, by strewing on the *Precipitate*, yet did it still encrease, even before the *Slough* could be digested off, the *Running* also continued from the Passage.


Upon farther Enquiry I found a *Bubo* in one of the *Groins*, with many scabby Pustules on the *Scalp*, as well as other Parts of his Body: A plain Indication of a *second Infection*, or a *Pox* antecedent to this last *Gonorrhœa*, which I discovered to be of long standing, for he owned he had been several times *Clapt*, and never well cured of any. I told the Surgeon therefore, he must expect no Progress in the same, unless by *Salivation*. He said, he had purged him as his Condition would allow, with *Calomel* mix'd up with *Lenients*, as *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Elect. Lenit.* and lately giving twelve Grains over Night, carried it off next Morning, with the *Decoct. Senæ*, and *Syr. Ros. Sol.* But alas! the Disease was too obstinately fixed, to give Way thereto; and it was my Opinion he should forbear proceeding this Way any longer, but having palliated the Ulcer with the *Smoke* of the *Cinnabar*, burnt in a *Close-stool Case*, the naked or raw Parts hanging over the same, Morning and Night, for a Week or ten Days time, dressing with *Lenients*, as *Diapomph. Unguent. Tutie*, my *Cerate de Lap. Calam.* or dry *Lint*; so soon as he was a little better recruited in his Strength, he should bring on a *Ptyalism*. Pursuing

Pursuing my Direction, he found his Expectation answered, the *Callosity* relaxing, and the Ulcer drawing in, grew much less painful; so that the same, by the help of the said *Topicks*, was near dried up before he entered upon *Salivation*; under which, enterpris'd about a Month after, the Cure was compleated; the *inguinal Tumour* entirely resolving, and the Pustules every where dying away and falling off. Yet still a small Quantity of Matter, but of good Colour, (the Malignity being taken off,) issued forth the *Urethra*, for which, after the Declension of the Spitting, he gave a Pot of my *balsamic Electuary*, formerly observed, which in a short Time healing also the internal Ulcers, the same ceased any longer to appear, when the *dry Diet*, with the Decoction of the *Woods* was entered on, and prosecuted some little Time.

In about twelve Months after this, however indifferently provided, as you may infer from the preceding Account, he made courtship to, and (not heeding any *Impediment*) married a Woman, suitable indeed in Years, but how in other Respects is best known to themselves. His Motive, he says, was to avoid farther *Fornication*, though he has owned since, his *Abilities* are not answerable to his *Inclinations*; and surely it were strange they should: If on the Woman's Side there were no other Views than those of a sorry Maintenance, the Disappointment may fit the easier: But this, as a domestick Affair, we leave without farther *Comment*.

HISTORY VIII.

*A virulent Running, with a Chancre and
Periphimosis.*

 Married Man, having been out in Company, drinking harder than usual, had no sooner left them, but became a Prey to one of the Night-Walkers in *Cheapside*, who having pick'd him up, and carried him to the Tavern, not only emptied his Pocket of his Money, but clap'd him also. Some few Days after finding Disturbance from his Water, it passed for the Stone or Gravel, to which he had been formerly subject; till the Running appearing, made his Disease manifest; for Relief of which he went privately from one Quack to another, till the same increasing, he could no longer conceal it from his Wife, who sent for me. He had been now ill about four Months, having a large *chancreous* Ulcer, that had almost devoured one Side of the *Glans*; from the exquisite Pain of which, the *Prepuce*, which lay always back, was so inflamed and tumefied, as to occasion a *Periphimosis*; by which the Neck of the said *Glans*, as also the *Prepuce* itself, was so straitened, that there seemed Danger of a Gangrene. Besides this, there was also a very large and virulent Discharge from the *Meatus*, or a constant *Stillicidium* of an ill-conditioned Matter; the Glandules

dules in each *Inguen* being also swell'd and hard, but without Inflammation, and which seemed rather *Symptomatical*, or the Result of the Pain and Fluxion upon the adjoining Parts.

Having mixed up some *Præcip. rub.* with my Digestive, and therewith arm'd a Pledgit, I laid it gently upon the Ulcer; then causing an emollient and discutient Decoction to be provided of the *Fol. Malvæ, Verbasc. Summit. Centaur. Hyperic. cum Flor. Chamomel. Melilot. Sambuc.* the one half was used as a Fomentation, the other being thickened with *Farin. Fabar.* was after applied all round the *Prepuce* as a Pultis. In order to take off his *Stranguria*, which still continued, and demulce the Acrimony of the Humour, he was directed constantly an Emulsion *ex Sem. Melon. Lactuc. & Papav. alb. in Aq. Hord.* and for the speedier Ease of the Parts thus greatly pained, I vomited him with *gr. x.* of the *Turp. Min.* (having a strong Constitution to work upon and which I had reason to believe under some of the former Undertakers, had been used to mercurial Remedies) which moved him eight or nine Times upwards, and gave him several Stools. Abating somewhat of his Complaints, and lessening the Flux of Humours; two Days after I prevailed for the Repetition of the same Medicine; as knowing it the best and quickest Way to help him, and by which I perceived the *Præputium* much relaxed, the *Chancre* also better deterged and softened; I proposed therefore going on with the same once in two Days, till I had raised a light Spitting; but my Patient having much Business upon his Hands, as also Acquaintance coming in to visit, would by no means risque his Reputation (on which a handsome Living was depending) by the Discovery. So that I now
gave

gave him ℥i. of *Calomel.* with ʒß. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, every other Day for a Fortnight; which worked well, and in great measure purged off his *Gonorrhœa*: Endeavouring also by Means of the *Precipitate*, mixed with my Digestive, to heal the Ulcer, that was still a little *callous* about the Edges; for the resolving of which, I shock'd him once more with the *Turpetb.* and to prevent the Soreness of his Chaps, purged off next Day, and the Day following, with the Pill alone, leaving out the *Calomelanos*. After which I set him upon the Stool, and fumed both the *Glans* and *Prepuce* with the *Cinnabar*, as before directed in our Discourse; from whence, after the third or fourth Fumigation, the Malignity being perfectly overcome, the Callosity also, as well on the *Glans* as *Præputium*, so softened, that the latter was now capable of being slipped over, and again returned, with little Difficulty: All which Time he was still constantly purged with or without the *Calomel*, so as to avoid making his Mouth sore, and keep under a Salivation. The Glands in *Inguine* resolved after his second Vomit, and quickly after the third, the *Chancre* being freed from its callos Edges, was healed with a Pledgit of *Dia-pompholigos*, and a little of the *Præcipitat. rub.* therewith admixed: Nor had we Occasion on Account of the *Stillicidium*, which was thoroughly carried off by his Purging and Vomiting, to give any terebinthinate or balsamick Medicine.

I would however have persuaded him to have finished his Course with a sudorifick Decoction; but reckoning himself well (as I never heard the contrary) he refused to take any other, whether alterative or purging Medicines whatever. The Wife, of whom I daily expected to have
heard

heard Complaint, had the good Hap to escape : For it seems after that first Night, he found himself in no Condition to meddle with her, nor has she been in the Humour since (as he has told me) to suffer him ; the Indifference being such on either Side, (though grounded upon this Trespas first of all) that though they lie under one Roof, they have bedded separately.



HISTORY IX.

Serpigines with other pustulary Eruptions on the Face, mistaken for a Gutta Rosacea, also Ulcers on the Tonsillæ, in a pregnant Woman.



Gentlewoman six Months gone with Child, most part of that time incommoded with *Tubercles* on several Parts of her Face, a *Serpigo* on the Chin, with two or three others upon the Cheek and side of her Nose, giving her great Uneasiness by the Trouble, as also disfiguring her Countenance, sent for me to give Directions to her Surgeon who had her under Cure, in what should be thought proper for her Relief. He had tried, I perceived, several lenient *Topicks*, such as *Ung. Tutie*, *Dia-pomph.* &c. Two of the largest of the *Tubercula*, which were ulcerated a Top, and callous at their Bases, he had attempted with the *Silver Caustick*, endeavouring after to digest with the *Precipitate*,
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mixed

mixed up in the same Ointment, with which several of the other Pustules were likewise covered. But the Humour being supplied out of a morbid Blood, was too obstinate to give Way to any *local* Remedy, how well soever suited, still spreading under the Application. She had a Sister in the House with her, wretchedly over-run with *strumous* Ulceration on divers Parts; so that for some time, I must own I was of Opinion, that her Disorder might spring from some such like *Dyscrasy* in the Juices; In order to mend which, as her Pregnancy opposed that previous Evacuation, which was otherwise necessary, I began by letting of her Blood, and prescribed the following intended *alterative* Electuary, and Apozem to be prosecuted for some Weeks; directing my *Cerate*, or that of *Bates*, as he found most agreeable to the Parts, and to continue the same *Digestive* he had used to the ulcerated ones. A *Vesicatory* also by way of Revulsion, was applied between the *Scapula's*.

℞ *Cons. Fumarie* ℥i. *Antimon. crud. subtilissime* pp. *Æthiop. Min. s. i. pp. ana* ℥ss. *Syr. è suc. Fumar. q. s. m. f. Eleët. ex quo capiat ad Magnit. n. m. min. Mane & Vesperi, superbibendo* ℥iv. *Apos. seq. cujus capiat per se eandem quantitatem v^{ta} Pom.*

℞ *Rad. Sarsaparil. Lapath. acut. ana* ℥i. *liquiritiæ* ℥ii. *coq. leni igne in Aq. Calcis tenuioris q. s. pro Colaturæ* ℔ii. *sub finem addendo Fol. Fumarie, Scabiosæ ana m. ℞. Sem. Coriandr. p. i. & reserve- tur Usui.*

But her puking Stomach, which had been used to different Liquors, I mean *spirituous*, especially under the Circumstances of her great Belly, could not retain these Medicines; either throwing them up in Vomiting, or else the same running off by Stool. So that being forced to

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leave

leave out the *Antimony*, I tried her with the *Æthiops* singly, and a *Sarsa* Decoction made more palatable. Notwithstanding which, the Disease increased; and if the *Serpigines* healed for a few Days, they presently crack'd again, or broke out in other Places.

Upon our Disappointment, an *Empirick* was sent for, whom I was desired to meet, but declined, and who had proposed an *emollient Fomentation* for the Parts; from whence, as there was reason to expect, the Heat was much increased, and through the relaxing Quality of the same, Way made for a farther Fluxion.

But after this, a new Symptom appearing, we gained a better *Cynosure* by which to steer our Course: And being called in again to visit her, when I inspected her Throat, she had of late complained of, being very sore, I found a sordid Ulcer on the Base of the *Uvula*, a *Slough* lying deep in the same, seeming to have eaten quite through. Upon this, in private, I acquainted the Husband, who I found was too conscious of the Liberties he had taken, to need many Arguments upon that Subject; but desired I would pursue such Method as I thought safest, yet withal effectual, to stop the Progress of the Malignity, and secure her Voice, which was in much Danger to be spoiled.

In regard hereto, as I knew of none more likely than my *Fume*, so I instantly ordered a Paper thereof to be burnt under her open Mouth, whilst she sat enclos'd, as customary, within the Blanket; and to be repeated, at least once a Day, the Ulcer, between whiles, being touched with a *deterfive Mixture*, *ex-Mellis Ros. ʒi. Tinct. Myrr. ʒi. Merc. sublim. corros. gr. v. vel vi.* a *Gargarism* also was provided, as you will see in other Cases of like Nature.

After

After the fourth Fumigation, her Mouth grew very tender, the inside of her Cheeks inflam'd and swell'd, and the Day following *slough'd* in several Places, which I was no Way concerned at, intending hereby, as it had so fallen out, to keep up a *Salivation* to such Degree, as her Circumstances would admit, still repeating it for three Days longer, by which the Putrefaction encreasing, and the *Sloughs* thickening, she now began to spit about a Quart a Day, without any hinderance from Looseness, or other Symptom to retard the same.

Whilst she was under this *Salivation*, her Husband in great Consternation, as knowing himself the Author of her Misfortune, call'd in Mr. *Palmer* to consult with me; who viewing the Condition of the Ulcer, with its Situation, and suspecting a *Ptyalism*, this Way rais'd, would not last long enough to extirpate the Disease; and that there might be danger of its spreading on the *Os Palati*: But indeed, being less used to this Way of Practice, not having, I believe, seen so many Instances of the surprising Effects of this Remedy, and better acquainted with the *Unction*, he was of Opinion the Flux should be rais'd higher by a moderate use thereof; and when the great Belly was objected, with the Consequence of a Miscarriage at this Juncture, observing her to be a strong Woman, he encouraged her, assuring there was no Danger, for that Women in her Condition, especially about the Time of her *Reckoning*, went through as well as others.

In Compliance herewith, about half an Ounce of *Mercury* was incorporated with four Ounces of *Axungia*, and one fourth (divided into four equal Portions) was rub'd upon her Arms and

Legs, once in two or three Days, as we found the Advance: When by that time we had spent about two thirds of the Composition, her Mouth grew so sore, that we desisted, the Spitting keeping up to above two Quarts, for five or six and twenty Days: The *Pustules* long before beginning to dry away, the *Tubercula* subsiding, and the *Serpigines* become now so tractable, that by the help of my *Cerate*, they quickly after healed, leaving only some small *Stigmata* behind them. The Ulcer on the *Uvula* being mundified, cured also by a light Touch of the *Mel. Rosar. per se*, but not without leaving a small Perforation, however no Ways impeding her swallowing, or altering the Tone of her Speech.

The chief Symptom attending through the whole Course, was a vomiting of almost every thing she took; which I was very much afraid, by its long Continuance, would have hastened her *Childbirth*: But being it seems liable to the same, when under the Circumstances of a *great Belly*, it was the less regarded.

She had, it was very plain, the Advantage of a strong Make or Habit, otherways the little Sustenance that staid with her all this time, together with the great Discharge of the nutritious Juices, carried off in this *glandular Secretion*, by defrauding the *Fœtus* also of its Nourishment, both Mother and Child had doubtless been subjected to worse Accidents: But as it happened, she went out her Reckoning, and was safely delivered of a lusty Child, both at this present enjoying perfect Health.

Had I been at this Time by myself, I must own I should have relied on the *Suffitus*; nor can I see any reason where the mercurial Particles (which is but seldom) thus readily take into
the

the Blood, exciting that peculiar Putrefaction, and secreting the *Lympha* by the same Glands, mixed with the morbid Juices, or melting down their Salts, running off together therewith, why the like salutary Effects should not ensue, as from the Remedy, entering by the Pores of the Skin, and taking the like Circuit, nay, where the Poison is as it were concenter'd in these Parts, the mineral *Effluvia* striking thus directly against the same, in this natural Way of their Sublimation, can hardly miss subduing thereof.

If it be objected, that the Salivation this Way raised, is not sufficient, nor so durable, as to secure the Patient from Relapse, in some Cases of a rebellious Pox, it may be answered, that if it rises at all, it will be continued and carried to the same height, by Repetition in the manner you do the *Calomel* or the *Unction*; the Process being one in each, for that they both mix with the Blood, before they affect the Chaps with Ulcers, is manifest, in that the *Gripes*, *Diarrhœa* and *Dysenteria* frequently attend the one as the other.

But to speak the Truth, as I never used this Method with a View to a *Salivation*, but only to check the Erosion of the Ulcers which have seized upon these Parts, and which I have found it does beyond all others, so this Point being gained (a Matter surely of no small Moment, *viz.* the Preservation of the Voice) I am after at Liberty to salivate or not, as the Patient's Circumstances will allow.


There are very few, especially among the Tradesmen or Citizens, that can at all times retire without Hazard to their Credit and Reputation: And when any of them are brought under this particular Predicament of *Ulcers* on their

Throats, which is a common Symptom, unless my Method be enterprized, they must either salivate out of hand, be their Affairs what they will, and risque their Characters in the World; or lose the proper Tone of their Voices by Delay, together with their Reputation. Nay, in some, where these Parts are eaten almost thro', or that the *Uvula* hangs only by some fibrous Flesh, or as it may happen, and as I have seen it, by a small Portion thereof, on the Angle of the *Tonsil*, before the Salivation can be got up, or the Erosion check'd, the said Support is lost, and the Speech no Ways to be retriev'd: Or suppose the *Sloughs* should fasten, as may also fall out, upon this Part, the Condition will be alike, and the Separation of the same, carry all away at once.



HISTORY X.

An uncommon Instance of a first and second Infection.

 N hypochondriacal Gentleman, whose Case, as labouring under Impotency, we have mentioned at the beginning of this Treatise, being wantonly disposed, beyond his natural Custom, sporting with a Woman he thought better of than she deserved, with his utmost Efforts and her Assistance, was unable to proceed farther than the *Labia Pudend.* where for less than a Minute

Minute perhaps, as he acknowledged, the *Glans Penis* on a momentary Erection, was impress'd, and presently flag'd without any Emission of the *Semen*, which he never had discharged in his whole Life. The next Day he began to complain of his Water more than usual, for he was frequently subject to *Stranguria* from a *Scirrhus* about the Neck of the Bladder, or *Glandulæ Prostatæ*: The next Day after that a mealy Spot appeared at the Extremity of the *Glans*, and in the Evening a Matter drilling through, had stained his Shirt; soon after which there arose several Ulcerations, as one upon the *Glans*, three or four about the *Scrotum*, and one upon the inside of each Thigh below the *Inguina*. He now also was infested with a troublesome *Priapism* at Night, so soon as he fell asleep; which seemed somewhat the more unexpected, being scarce capable of a natural Erection at other times, at least of any Duration. But the most troublesome Symptom of all was a perpetual *Micturitie*, or *Tenesmus*, if I may call it so, upon the Neck of the Bladder.

Being justly alarmed at these Symptoms, and the daily Progress of the Malignity, in the greatest Consternation imaginable, he applied himself to me; whom I found in the Condition just now observed, and for whom I immediately directed the following Electuary and Apozem, to moderate his most pressing Grievance.

℞ Conf. Flor. *Malvæ* ℥i. Troch. *Alkekeng.* Gum. *Arabic.* præp. ana ℥i. Lapid. *Prunel.* ziss. *Camphoræ Pulv.* ℥i. Syr. de *Althæa*, q. s. m. f. Elect. *cujus capiat Quant. Nuc. Mosc. quartâ quâque horâ, durante Dysuriâ, & superbibat ℥iv. Decoct. sequentis.*

A Practical Dissertation

℞ *Decoct. pro Syr. de Althæa* ℥i℥. *Aq. Limac. Mag.* ℥iv. *Spir. Nitri dulc.* ℥ii. *Syr. de Nymph. vel ejus defectu, de Altb.* ℥ii. m.

Having thus provided for his *Dysury*, and let him Blood, that I might take off the Fluxion, I gave him that Night ℥i. of *Calomel* in a Bolus, with the *Conf. Fracast. f. m.* and gr. β. of *Laudan.* to alleviate his Complaint in some measure, and dispose him to rest; purging it off next Morning with the following Draught, being somewhat fearful of the *diagrydiate* Purges, on Account of their too much stimulating and heating the Blood, at least under our present Circumstances.

℞ *Rad. Rhei incis. Fol. Senæ ana* ℥ii. *Tamarind.* ℥β. *Sal. Tart.* ℥i. *coq. leniter in Aq. Font. q. s. ad* ℥iii. *addendo sub finem Seminum Coriandr. contus. Pj. Colaturæ adde Mannæ opt.* ℥β. *Syr. Ros. Solut.* ℥i. *Coletur iterum ut f. Potio.*

This Draught worked gently, six or seven times. On the same Night I directed a large Draught of his *diuretick Decoction*, in which was dissolved ℥i. of the *Syr. de Meconio*, in the room of the other Syrup, which procured him a tolerable good Night, and took off his *Priapismus*; promoting farthermore a gentle *Diaphoresis*, as also a *Diuresis* before next Morning, for his needing being much moderated, he began to urinate more plentifully than he had done two or three Days before. That Day he continued his Electuary and Apozem, but the next I ventured him with ℥β. of the *Pil. ex duobus*, and ℥i. of *Calomelanos*, being afraid the Accidents from his Clap would rather improve under lenient Purgation. But I found the Pills worked not so well as his Draught, his Strangury returning also before Night; wherefore the same Afternoon

noon I ordered ℥xiv. of the *Decoct. Com. pro Clyst. cum ℥℔. Terebinth. ven. in Ovi vitel. solut.* to be injected as a Clyster; which gave him two or three Stools more, and very much abated the Disturbance on the Neck of the Bladder.

This Evening I ordered that there should be in readiness an Emulsion, *ex Amygd. dulc. excort. Numb. vii. Sem. 4. fr. maj. ana ℥i. Papav. alb. ℥℔. in Aq. Hord. ℔ii. cum Sacch. ad placitum;* of which he was to drink freely in the Night, if he found Occasion. The Day after his Friends sent Dr. Groenvelt to meet me, upon Supposition of a Stone; but I was utterly against passing the *Catheter*, for fear of exciting some fresh Disturbance, and encreasing the Inflammation and symptomatick Fever: So that giving a Hint of the Cause (at least what I apprehended) I convinced the Doctor this was no fit time for a Search; which was therefore forborn, and we proceeded with our Emulsions, giving with each Draught ℥℔. of the *Spec. Diatrag. fr.* or the *Pulv. Alth. mag.*

But whilst we were thus endeavouring to take off the *Stranguria*, the Virulency got Ground; the Running encreasing and the Ulcers spreading and growing *chancrous*: Wherefore I now kept him to his mercurial Bolus over Night, and his purging Haustus in the Morning, for half a dozen times, every other Day. After which, not finding the Progress I expected, I gave him a Bole with gr. viii. of *Turpeth. Min.* which vomited him five or six times, and relieved him much, as to all the Symptoms; not only rendering the Ulcers afterwards more mild, the Discharge less, and of a better Colour from the *Penis*; but taking off the *Stimulus* from the Neck of the Bladder, and thereby easing him of the
Trouble,

Trouble, in some measure, he laboured with before, of holding the Chamber-pot always under him. The same Evening, when his Stomach was thoroughly settled with a Sup of mull'd white Wine, he took a Draught of his Emulsion with zvi. of the *Syr. de Meconio*, and lay quiet most part of the Night.

All this Time the *Chancres* were dress'd with the *Merc. præcip. rub.* mixed up with the Digestive, and sometimes the same was sprinkled over them to keep down the *Fungus*, where it was apt to be troublesome.

After three Days respite from the last *Emetic*, I repeated the same, with the Addition of gr. ii. and thereby, as I thought, so gained upon the Ulcers, which were now softened and well deterged, and tending to cicatrize, that I should have little need of farther Purging or Vomiting either: But such was the Unhappiness of this Gentleman's Constitution, and the Proneness of his Blood to catch hold of the venereal Poison; such also the singular or peculiar Virulency of the Taint itself, notwithstanding the slight manner of its Communication, that by the Time these Sores were healed up, there appeared a *Serpigo* below, upon each Thigh, although I had designedly kept open two of the other Ulcers, longer than the rest, for the Discharge of the Venom, and the *Stillicidium* still also continued dropping, though very moderately, from the *Urethra*.

Upon sight of these, I again betook my self to the *Turpeth. min.* repeating it three or four times, at such distance as to avoid flauering him, and giving the purging *Hauslus*, but without the *Calomel.* the Days following, to carry the Humours downwards; by which I perceived these
late

late Guests presently to move off: And now instead of the Running, there appeared only a small Gleet, just glewing up the Passage, for which I supplied him with a little Pot of my *Bals. Capiv.* made into a Paste with Sugar, giving him Directions to take a Morsel thereof Night and Morning, and so dismiss'd him, as I had Hopes, with a Cure.

But three Months after, he returned to me again with yellow crusty Scabs broke out upon his Head and Forehead; a *Serpigo* upon each Arm, another on his Breast, with three or four more upon his Thighs and Legs; having had before these Eruptions, a violent nocturnal *Cephalæa*: For all which I must own I was much concern'd, knowing he had been very regular in the taking of his Medicines, nor was there Cause to suspect any fresh Infection. I therefore desired him to consult some other Gentleman of the Profession, before he enterpris'd what I now propos'd, which was a spitting Course; but he was then under a Necessity of taking a Journey, and should not return till a Month after; desiring me to give him somewhat that might keep the Distemper for such a Time out of his Face, where it began to shew itself, in the Pustules aforesaid: For which end, I directed a little Vial of a *sublimate* Lotion, with a Pot of *Ung. Alb. cum Merc. præcip. alb.* as it is inserted in my Treatise *De Morbis Cutaneis*, for the *Herpes* or serpiginous Eruptions.

Six Weeks after this I received a Letter, wherein I was desired to procure a Nurse with a Lodging, and all the necessary *Apparatus* for his Salivation; which I did, and on his coming to Town, after two or three Days rest, proceeding as I have before directed, with *gr. xv. of Calomel.*
Night

Night and Morning; by that Time he had taken about *ziii.* of the Medicine, his Spitting was come up to three Pints a Day, soon after to two Quarts; his Mouth growing still forer, and wanting no farther Repetition of the same: Notwithstanding the first three or four Days, he had two, and sometimes three Stools in a Day; although his Bowels all that Time were guarded by the *Decoctum C. C. C.* a restraining Electuary, and sometimes also (at least once a Day) *gut. xii. vel xv. Liquid. Laud.* in his burnt Claret. At a little above three Weeks end, the *Sloughs* casting off, his Chaps grew easier, and began to heal; all the Symptoms being removed the first twelve Days after he began to spit. At the close of his Salivation he was well purged, sweated, and dieted, for a Month longer, and once more returned well (as he hath since continued) of that Distemper. Although being, as I have before observed, overrun with *Flatus*, and now conscious that he had formerly laboured with the Disease, it was many Months, I may say Years, before he would believe he was well, if he does yet: For long Time after he had been my Patient, the *Stigmata* from the *quondam* Ulcers, and *Serpigines*, when he was hot with riding or walking in the Summer Time, appearing with an Efflorescence beyond the other Parts of the Skin next to them, he would come to me as a Person affrighted, for fear of his Malady returning; and having read much of the Disease, especially the Quack Bills, that were casually put into his Hands, he would apply every Symptom to himself: So that if his Head ached ever so little, as after a drinking Bout it did sometimes, or a Pimple appeared about him; nay if it were but a Flea-bite, (as I have found it

no

no other several times) it was sufficient to cast him into a Fit of Melancholy, and make him pass away whole Nights in feeling of his Nose and Shin Bones.

In order to his farther Satisfaction, and to ease my self of these unnecessary Visits, I went with him one Afternoon to Mr. *Charles Bernard*, and gave him an Account of what I had done, as well for the first as second Infection; who upon a very exact Scrutiny, and after certain Interrogations (being privately appris'd of the Gentleman's Temper) declared him sound, in regard to his Pox, as any Person whatever; bidding him go home contented, eat, drink, and be chearful. He was at the same Time searched for a Stone, but none was found, only a Callosity about the *Sphincter*.

When little more than two Years had passed, the same Person unhappily entangled himself in a Love Affair, with a young Gentlewoman; and notwithstanding his Infirmary, of which he could not but be too sensible, yet fancying (as he told me weeping afterwards) a modest and chaste Woman would raise his Appetite, and be the Means of his Cure; he farther engaged in Marriage with the same Person. *Quæ tametsi non Virgo, sic strictè dicta, est tamen quoad Penetrationem (ut sæpe mihi ipse narravit,) prob dolor! intacta Fæmina.*

He thought Dr. G—— had done him good for a little while with his *Cantharides*; but they only acted by their *Stimuli*, procuring no seminal Emission, or any more than a slight Erection of a momentary Duration. I after consulted Dr. M—— upon the Case, who prescribed the Gummy Pills, *ex Ammoniac. Galban. cum Ente Veneris*, drinking the Spaw-Water upon the same.

same: He farther propos'd the cold Bath ; but when I objected the too great Crispature already of the Fibres about the *Prostatæ* and *Vesiculæ Seminales*, together with the over Tensity of those which are appointed to shut up the said Vessels ; he readily acquiesc'd, and recommended his experimenting the Waters of the *Bath*, at *Bath* both internally as well as externally ; where he has oftentimes been since, but still lives miserably under the greater Disturbance of Mind, by Reason of a Concern for his virtuous Comfort.

This History affords us an undeniable Demonstration, that the *Testes Vasa deferentia*, and Seed-Bladders, as also the *Prostatæ*, are not the Parts (at least always) concern'd in this first Infection, or the Seat of Claps ; and that there needs no spermatick Efflux, to propagate the Contagion, but a simple Contact only of some ulcerated Part, or other therewith contaminated.

Had I used the Fumigation to this Patient, as I once intended, on the Account of his *Chancres*, which were many and very corrosive ; I should have surmised the too hasty drying them away, before the Poison was farther spent by their Digestion, had been a Means of transmitting the same into his Blood, and of giving rise to the *second Infection*.

HISTORY XI.

A Serpigo on the Forehead, seeming inconsiderable, but creating an uncommon Difficulty to conquer; wherein the Effect of the Uñction too hastily repeated.



Gentleman having a small Pustule broke out above his Eyebrow, and in Company with the Surgeon belonging to his Family, desir'd a Patch, who accordingly applied a Bit of common Plaister upon black Silk, promising to cure the same for a Bottle of Wine; not suspecting the latent Fire from whence this little Spark was kindled: But after several Days, finding the same still spread, he was conscious he had been too rash in making his Prognostick that it would be well in a Week's time. Yet being in Honour thus engaged, used his utmost Endeavours to get the Malady healed up, sometimes with *Diapompholigos*, at others, *Ung. Tutiae, Desiccata. Rub.* and among the rest, my *Cerate*: Notwithstanding all which, the malign Humour encreased still under all of them, growing callous and crusty about the Edges, with a *Slough* in the midst, shewing plainly its *serpiginous* Nature: So that he was obliged to use a *Digestive* with the *Præcipit. rub.* by which, when he had cleansed the Ulcer, softened the Edges, and brought it in a manner to skin over, in one Night's time it would crack, and by the next Day he found the Work to begin afresh; inso-much, that perceiving now there was no relying

ing upon *Topicks*, he gave him *Calomel* between whiles, purging it off again; but it looked as if his Body had been too much used to that Remedy for long time past, to be affected much thereby; the *Serpigo* altho' healing with an ill-favour'd puckering of the Skin, running still higher, till it had reached the upper Part of the Forehead on the other Side, fresh *Sloughs* still arising as often as the old ones were digested out.

After some Months thus spent to no Purpose, another Gentleman of the same Profession was call'd in, who viewing the *Herpes*, and seeing the obstinate Condition of the same, proposed to subdue it by giving *Turpeth. Mineral.* once a Week, for three or four times, which was accordingly administer'd, till his Chaps began to be affected thereby.

Had this Method been pursued, so as to have raised a *Ptyalismus*, it had probably answered Expectation: But his Affairs, it seems, at least Inclinations yet a while, oppos'd the same, and rendered it as ineffectual as all they had done before; for though the Ulceration sometimes dried up, and seemed likely so to remain, yet the Foundation not being good, the Superstructure was presently demolished, and the same, contracted to the Compass of a Spangle one Day, would, as already intimated, spread by the next to that of a Sixpence, with indurated Edges, and *Sordes* in the middle, again engender'd.

At the Year's end, or thereabouts, he came in Company with his Surgeon to my House, where I had a Summary of all their Proceedings, and the Disease standing thus singly by it self, without any other concomitant Symptom, at least apparent. It not being thought proper to ask Questions, I was at a stand, whether to impute

pute the Source thereof to some *scorbutic, strumous, or venereal Dyscrasy*. However, it was plain, that without correcting the Juices, we should never be able to answer his Expectation.

In order to this, I prescribed him an Electuary of the *crude Antimony* and *Æthiops Min.* made up with the *Cons. Fumar.* which was calculated for all three, with a Decoction of the *Rad. Sarsap. Lopath. Acut. &c.* much after the same manner as directed in a preceding History. But his Stomach also, which was very puny, quite pallied with his former Medicines and an irregular Way of Living, would not retain either to much Purpose, being subject to vomit up all his Liquors, of what kind soever, so soon as he lay down in his Bed. I then prescribed the *Cinnabar of Antimony* and *Gum. Guaiac.* to be taken with a Decoction of the *Woods* only, in the following Form, having beforehand ordered a *medicated bitter Wine* for strengthening his Stomach.

℞ *Gum. Guajac. pp. Cinnabar. Antimon. pp. ana zii. Syr. Balsam. Tolut. q. s. m. f. Pil. Medioc. quarum quatuor capiat mane matutino & totidem (ob vespertinam Vomitionem) v^{ta} Pom. superbibendo Haustulum Decocti seq.*

℞ *Scob. lign. Guaj. ac Cort. ejusd. ana ʒß. Sarsaparil. raspat. ʒi. Ras. lign. Saffas. ʒß. Liquirit. zii. Santal. rub. & citr. ana ʒi. infunde in aq. f. ferventis ℥iv. per xii. horas, postea Coq. ad Medias, sub fixem addendo Sem. Coriandr. p. ij. & frigesacta coletur ad Usus.*

At the same time that this Method was set down, I ordered that he should keep his Forehead over the Smoke of the *artificial Cinnabar* once a Day, for half a dozen Times, enclos'd as usual within a Blanket, for Ulcers in the Throat; so that the *Effluvia* might strike up against the

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Part,

Part, at such Distance, that the Heat might not incommode him. When he had prosecuted this for a few Days, the *Ulcer* grew milder and softer round the Edges, and soon skin'd over; but continued not long before it inflam'd afresh, and broke out still higher up: After which, but not without great Importunity, he concluded on being salivated; and accordingly prepared his Business for the same. I propos'd the *Unction* as the most effectual; but some Person of his Acquaintance having miscarried that Way, under the Inspection too of a Man of Eminence in Practice, it was opposed, and we began by giving small Doses of *Calomel* twice, and sometimes only once a Day: Yet in Opposition to all our Endeavours for obviating thereof, his Bowels were so feeble, that as often as he took it, however guarded, it ran through him, and by many Stools attended with Griping, brought him so low, that he was forced to keep in Bed for several Days, and we to give over, after we had spent the better half of the Time allotted for his Confinement, without any Progress or Advance in the Way intended: And I found it was to little Purpose to go on thus, with a Person I was now informed, had been quacking privately for several Years past, and harrassing his Body with *mercurial* Medicines, to get rid of a Distemper frequently contracted, and which, by so doing, he had endeavoured to conceal.

When we had therefore desisted for some Days, and that he was a little recruited, I told him plainly I knew of no Means so like to answer, as what I had at first proposed; and though I would not pretend to ensure his Life, nor yet the Success, yet I doubted not but by a gradual Proceeding, and careful Oversight, (which I promised

mised him) he would get well through, and receive his Cure. Accordingly, at about three Weeks end from our Attempt with the *Calomel*, I ordered the Surgeon to rub in about an eighth Part of my usual Composition ($\zeta i.$ of *Argent. viv.* to $\zeta iii.$ of *Axung.*) from the Ankles up the Legs and Thighs, and that only each other Day, for three or four times, that by this leisurely Way of blending the mercurial Globules with the *Lympha*, we might dispose them to take the ready Road to the *Fauces*, and miss the *Intestines*. In the Interval, to support his Spirits, he drank of a Julap, impregnated with *Coral*, the *Decoct. Album cum Aq. Cinnamom.* Chicken-Water boiled with Rice, for his Drink : He had also a Mixture *ex Conf. Fracast. f. m.* upon occasion, to take two or three Spoonfuls after every loose Stool; and as soon as ever he felt any griping, a Grain of *Laudanum*, in a small Pill, with a Drop of the *Ol. Cinnamom.* likewise mull'd Wine, and a Sack Clyster to be injected *cum Ovi Vitello* & $\zeta \beta$. *Theriacæ Andr.*

When the one half of the Composition had been thus expended, without any Alteration, unless sometimes a Stool or two in a Day, he began to grumble that the Spitting would not rise: Upon which I advised the remainder should be used once every Day, in the same Proportion, which was executed accordingly, with no farther Alteration. So that his Discontents encreasing, when I came to visit him, he told me he could not reconcile how the greasing of his Legs should make his Mouth sore, notwithstanding one of his Acquaintance had been very lately overset thereby; that he was tired with this dilatory Way of proceeding (speaking with some Warmth) that if we used an hundred Pound

Weight, and bathed it in from Head to Foot, he did now believe it would avail no more than rubbing (as he express'd it) his Backside with a Brickbat; that he had already spent almost five Weeks to no Purpose, and would wait only three or four Days longer, when if his Mouth was not sorer, he would go out about his Business. I endeavoured to convince him, that what I had done was for his Safety; and tho' we took up the more Time, it would be his Advantage at long run: Nor did I doubt its answering then, since it had not run off by Stools as formerly, begging him to be easy, and not to censure us for not running him precipitately into any Danger. But it seemed there had been some officious Pretender, who, in our Absence, had insinuated that he could have fluxed him in one half of the Time.

The *Ulcer* lay all this while very quiet, appearing, tho' very slowly, to be again upon *Cicatrising*. I then gave Instructions to the Surgeon to make up another Pot, and dividing it as before into eight Parts, each Night to bestow one of them upon both Legs and Arms: But before the Night came on, he was taken with Vomiting, which forwarded the now approaching *Salivation*, and by the next Day his Chaps grew very sore on the inside, and much swelled on the outside. Nevertheless, at his earnest Persuasion, and for fear I suppose the Flux would not hold long, he goes to work not only in the Morning, but also the same Evening; thus using four Parts, the one half of the last prepared Quantity; and calling two Days after to know the Success of my last Order, I found him so tied down, that I could not but with Difficulty inspect his Mouth, the Putrefaction appearing therein excessive, and the

the Stench accordingly. He sat drivelling in an easy Chair, with his Pot under him, but could not speak so as to be readily understood.

I was somewhat startled at their inadvertent Way of proceeding, and the very sudden encrease of the *Ptyalism*, reproving the Surgeon for moving thus rashly, after he found it coming on. As well as he could speak, he took it upon himself, and said, that if he died, he would have no one blamed unless himself. I did what I could to relieve him, throwing in *emollient* and *deterfive Injections* against his Throat and inside of his Cheeks, with a Syringe; diluting well with thin Liquors; I likewise ordered *Clysters* if he had no Stool that Evening, and a *Vesicatory* to be in readiness, should the Fluxion still encrease, to the endangering Suffocation: In the mean while endeavouring to support his Spirits, with suitable Cordials and Chicken Broth, which he found difficult to get down; the back part of the *Fauces* being lin'd with *Sloughs* from the Arch or Roof, far down as we could see, his Tongue also in like Condition; so that I was forced to visit him daily, perceiving we were like to have a troublesome piece of Work: He was not indeed without Danger of being throttled, as they say, by the Glutinousness of his Phlegm or Viscosity of the *Saliva*, which kept him constantly upright in his Chair, not daring to go into Bed. The Surgeon, to retrieve him, spared no Attendance, coming to him three or four times in a Day, to look after his Mouth, and see it cleansed with the Syringe: And in all probability, if Nature had not found a Way of relieving herself, by several loose Stools, carrying off some Part of this hasty Secretion downwards, by this unadvised Enterprize, and the Patient's Impatience,

ence, his Life had been hazarded. For here was, I am satisfied, no occasion for the four last Anointings, had he waited only twenty four Hours longer the Effect of the former, which was then appearing, when he thus precipitately pursued the same. He was now, he said, no longer an Unbeliever, that a sore Mouth might be occasioned by greasing the outside, and truly he had one of the worst I have seen; his Tongue was eaten into by the corrosive Salts, through its whole Substance almost on one side, close adjoining to the *Ranula* on the same, the backward Parts in like Condition, with the whole Palate, and all the extreme Parts of the *Fauces* appeared in a manner as if a Paste, formed of the *Sublimate* (like the *Minium Troches*) had been laid on, and by the Aspect thereof, I was somewhat doubtful, whether or no, upon the Separation, the *Os Palati* would not lie bare, and by the said Havock the *Sloughs* were like to make upon the *Uvula* and *Tonsillæ*, especially that on the left Side, some considerable Detriment would not ensue to his swallowing, as well as to his Speech, as others have received from the Disease itself, when seizing on these Parts.

To prevent all I could the increase of the Putrefaction, I ordered a Mixture with the *Mel. Ros. Ung. Egypt.* and *Tinct. Myrr.* made somewhat stronger than usual, or as directed in other of these Cases, some of which being heated in a Spoon, an armed Probe was dip'd therein, and the Parts touched therewith often in a Day. A *Gargarism* was likewise prepared *ex Decocto ulmi Bat.* only in the stead of the Syrups, adding the *Mel. Rosar.* and moderately acidulating the same with a few Drops of the *Spir. Vitriol.*

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For our farther Security, his flannel Dress of *Shirt, Trousers, Stockings*, customarily worn upon these Occasions, were all removed, and other fresh, but well aired, put on in their stead, lest some Particles of the Mercury, lodging in the same, should still enter the Pores, and heighten the Disorder.

At three Weeks end from the last Unction, the *Sloughs* began to loosen, though they came not off before the Month was expired: Nor did his Spitting decline till forty Days, at the close of which, instead of the *Guajac*. I ordered the *China* Drink, with Milk, to be prosecuted, that might temper and soften his Blood, and secure him from falling into a *Hætic*, which he seemed inclined to, partly from Temperament, at least a Habit broke by ill Conduct and much Medicine; and partly from the large Quantity of nutritious Juice drained off in the long continued Course of Spitting, and took my Leave, having viewed the *Cicatrix* on the Forehead, and perceived the same, upon removal of the Plaister, (which I advised him to throw off) perfectly firm, and as seemly as could be expected from such like Ulcers.

How the Surgeon came off about his Contract for the Bottle of Wine, I know not, but am informed, that his swallowing is not so readily performed as before, nor his Speech so perfect, though otherwise he enjoys a sound State.

This Instance may both caution the young Surgeon how he engages in a Business seemingly light and trivial, and making such thereof upon first Sight, without weighing Circumstances, and taking some little Time to deliberate, before he forms a Judgment, or makes a *Prognostick*; as well as against the over-hasty proceeding, either

with the *Calomel*, but much more the *Uction*, in raising a *Salivation*.



HISTORY XII.

A rare Case of an Infant infected.



Poor Woman brought her Child about two Years of Age, with a virulent Running and Excoriations all round the *Pudenda*. Being somewhat amazed at the Spectacle, upon farther Enquiry, I had some Cause to suspect a villanous Attempt had been made, to compress, though not to perforate those Parts, with an infected *Penis*. I directed for the poor Infant a Lotion of *Troch. alb. Rhas. in Aqu. Plantag.* about \mathfrak{v} ii. to \mathfrak{v} iii. to dab the fretted Parts; whilst I ordered, every other Night, \mathfrak{gr} . iii. of *Calomelanos* with a little Sugar, in thick Milk, the next Morning purging her with \mathfrak{z} i. of the *Syr. de Rhabarb.* When after half a dozen times proceeding after this manner, the Running slackened, and grew better coloured; so that leaving off the *Calomel*, I purged her only twice a Week with \mathfrak{v} i. of the *Pulv. Rhei*, in \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{ss}. of the same Syrup, till it quite disappeared, and the Ulcerations were all healed. The *Calomel* usually puked her once or twice, and then together with the Syrup, next Day, purged her four or five Times; the other only worked downwards three or four Times. Nevertheless, such was the Influence

fluence of the venereal Poison, upon the tender Body of the Child, that in about a Month after a new Symptom arose, viz. a *Thymus*, or a fungous Excrescence of that Shape, betwixt the *Anus* and *Pudendum*, stretching it self on the Side towards the Buttock. Upon which I sprinkled some of the *Præcipit. rub.* but that not answering, I touched it lightly with the *Butyrum Antimon.* and the Slough after being digested off, dried up the Root with a Pledgit express'd from a small Solution of *Sublimate*, suited to its Age and the Sense of the Part; during which, the Child was again purged with *Calomelanos* three or four times, at as many Days distance; and afterwards kept strictly for some Time to a *Sarsaparilla* Decoction, from which, it hath remained well.



HISTORY XIII.

The Disease mistaken for a Fluor albus, with Verrucæ and Chancres attending.



Sober and virtuous Gentlewoman, being long diseased, as she thought, with a *Fluor albus*, attended with great Pain and Smart at the Times of her making Water, as also Excoriation about her secret Parts; having tried the utmost of her Midwife's Skill, such as the Isinglass-Decoctions, Archangel-Flowers, with Pills of Turpentine, Bole-Armeny, and the like; yet

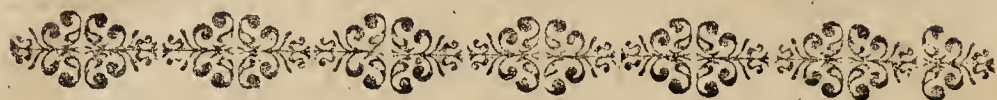
yet growing worse and forer, was prevailed on to admit me a Sight of her Condition: Where, upon Inspection I found many hard Warts on the outside of the *Labia Pudend.* with several *Chancres* on the inside; one of them being seated just before the *Meatus Urinarius*, which gave her exquisite Pain, at the Time of rendering her Urine; which together with the other Flux from the *Ulcuscula* round about, furnished so large a Quantity of an ill-coloured Matter, as made them take it for the Woman's Disease aforesaid.

Her Husband, who was now at Sea, we could get no Account of, but by his Character and Course of Life, there was much Reason to suspect he had given her the Distemper; and by hers, that she had it no where else. However, having acquainted her Relations with the State of her Circumstances, in that respect, I was desired to take care of her.

I began her Cure by giving her gr. xii. of *Calomel* in a Bolus over Night, purging her next Morning with an Infusion of the *Rad. Rhei*, *Fol. Senæ*, *Tamarind.* as formerly directed; and repeating both, as often as her weak and tender Constitution would allow. Of the *Verrucæ* some I touched with the *Butyr. Antimon.* others, which were yet harder, with the *Lap. Infernalis*, and others again with the *Lunar Caustick*. On the *Chancres* I strew'd a little of the *Præcip. rub.* as I could come at them, which having somewhat digested, and disposed the Sloughs to a Separation, I touched with a *Lac. Merc. sublim.* stronger or weaker, as I found she could bear the Smart; which however proving very painful, when I had purged her sufficiently, I set her over a Seat as usual, and fumed them with *Cinnabar* once a Day;

Day; by which they were soon dried and cicatrized. But at the end of five Days (which is an Accident I do not often meet withal) she complained that her Mouth was very sore, and which I am satisfied was owing chiefly to the Fumigation; she having taken no *Calomel* for some time before. Upon which Complaint I had Thoughts of purging her again, and that Way carrying off the mercurial Particles gotten into her Blood; till finding upon farther Enquiry, that she was broke out in other Parts of her Body, especially about her Head, I altered my Design, and encouraged it rather, persuading her to go on, and giving her ʒss. of *Calomel* every Night for three or four Times, by which the Soreness of her Chaps encreasing, with several Sloughs about the Edges of her Tongue, I desisted, and carefully attended her Spitting, which proceeded orderly for seventeen or eighteen Days. After which she was gently purged, and dieted as usual; her sweating being intermitted in regard of the Lowness of her Spirits, and the *hysterick Paroxysms* to which she was subject. The Running still continuing, though in small Quantity, and otherwise also of good Condition, I directed ʒi. of the *Bals. Capiv.* in an Electuary, which happening to purge her more than I expected, I added a little of the *Pulv. Coral. rub. cum Ter. Japon.* thereby freeing her entirely from the Gleet, and dismissed her well, at least of the Distemper I was employed to cure. When for the recruiting of her Flesh, as well as securing her from a hectic Indisposition, I sent her to *Kensington*, (where she had a Relation) to drink the Asses Milk; also Milk with a *China* Decoction for her common Drink: Which Method having followed for five or six Weeks, she returned

turned hearty, and every Way improved, as to her Health, otherways.



HISTORY XIV.

Excrescences of all Sorts about the Anus and Pudend. Muliebre.



Poor, but honest Woman, sent for me, and begged that I would do somewhat that might ease her of her Pain, which was now grown intolerable, both Night and Day; nor could she either sit or lye along by reason of her Disease; I found her leaning over a Pillow on the back of a Chair, where she slumbered sometimes a few Minutes, and being tired, was forced to lye a-cross the Bed, upon her Face, with her Feet upon the Ground. Ordering her Clothes to be lifted up, as she was in this Posture, I perceived all round the *Anus*, and thence up towards the *Nates*, the Skin thick set with Excrescences of several Shapes; and turning forwards, the *Labia Pudend.* covered over with *chancrous* Ulcers, as well as the Thighs, for two or three Inches down the Inside, as above upon the *Pubes*.

Having thus surveyed the Work, and finding it almost endless to proceed with *Escharoticks*, I had Thoughts of applying the actual Cautery, and that Way to have made short Work, and level'd the several *Fungi*; but the poor Creature
being

being terrified at the Proposal, I told her, I would first try a more gentle Method, which was that of my *Cinnabarine Suffitus*.

I understood she had been under several Courses of Quack Remedies, and having laid out all she had (or was able to borrow) among these People, at last was dismiss'd as incurable; the Case being now represented, by a Person I should have thought must have known better, as a Cancer. I ask'd her, how long it was since she had a Running, with Scalding or Smart in her Urine? She replied, that she never had any other than the Whites, which were attended formerly with great Smart when she made Water. Whereupon, discovering her Ignorance of her Distemper, taking my Opportunity, I charg'd it home upon her Husband, who at first denied it; but at last confess'd, he had been ill some time, and was then under a Quack's Hand for his Cure. When taking no farther Regard to him, upon Examination, I could not find the poor Woman had any other Symptom of the *Lues*, than the *Stillicidium*, and these Excrescences; nay, I had Reason to believe, the former was chiefly, if not solely, supplied from the *Chancres* on the inside: So that I undertook her Cure, purely as an Act of Charity; and ordering her to put a Heater in the Fire next Day, and to borrow a Close-stool Case (as fit as any thing for the Purpose,) I came at the Hour I had appointed, and threw on zi. of the *Cinnab. Fact.* placing her Body (with her Clothes up) naked, immediately over, on a soft Pad. She complained exceedingly upon sitting down the first Time, but the next somewhat less; and being minded to see the Effect of the Medicine thus applied, I neither directed Liniment, nor Lotion the whole Time.

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The fifth Day the *Fungi* began to shrivel up and dry, the Gleet not wetting now a Clout in a Day, though before she used half a Dozen in that Time. In short, by thus daily proceeding, at the Week's End she was perfectly easy; the *Chancres* drying up, and the Excrescences also two or three Days after, throwing off in a dry Scab, and leaving the Skin as smooth as ever; nor did I give her, either before or after, one Grain of internal Medicine.

Thus, in about a Fortnight, was this miserable Woman freed from those very painful and troublesome Symptoms; to be relieved of which, she had made away with all she had, and was reduced to the utmost Extremity; growing still worse thro' the Ignorance, and farther indigent by the Avarice of her empirical Undertakers.



Verrucæ of the Præputium and Papulæ on the Glans Penis.

A Young Man having formerly been clap'd, but got his Cure, (as he believed at least) soon after married, and about two Months after that, advis'd with me about some Warts upon the *Prepuce*, with little Pieces of Flesh sprouting out of the *Glans* in several Places, which gave him some Trouble in his Embraces. He said, he was well satisfied in his Wife's Honesty, nor did he find himself to be otherwise out of Order, desiring only to be freed of them: In Compliance wherewith I immediately began to rub down the *Verrucæ*, which had been of the longer standing, and confirmed, with the *Lapis Infernalis*, till I had made an *Eschar* upon each;
at

at the same Time turning back the *Prepuce*, before the Fluxion came on, I snip'd off those Excrescences upon the *Glans* with my Scissars, permitting them to bleed freely; then touching the Roots of them with the end of my Probe, dip'd in a sublimate Solution, but very mild: I laid over small thin Pledgits of dry Lint, covered with Bole, and returned the *Prepuce*. These last, he said, had all sprouted the Week before, rising from a small Peduncle, some of them near half an Inch in Height, some shaped like a little Leaf, with Jags, thin or flattish; others round like a Pepper Corn, with some as big as a large Pea, two of them upon one Stalk; all of them very soft, pappy, and of a benign or mild Disposition. Having thus dress'd up the *Glans*, and returned the *Præputium*, I applied a Digestive of *Basilic.* and *Liniment Arc. ana p. æ.* over the *Eschars*, and with a Slip of Cloth spread with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* rolled up the same.

Two or three Days after, the Sloughs coming away, I again touched the Bottom of each *Verruca* with the *Butyr. Antim.* and digested out the second Slough occasioned thereby, with a little *Precipitate* mixed in the said Digestive, drying up the Remains with a mild *Lac. sublimat.*

All this while the *Prepuce* being tumefied by Reason of the *escharotick* and *cathæretick* Remedies, would not give Way; so that I could not come to take a View of the *Glans* in a Week's time; when the Fluxion going off, and the Duplication relaxing, I slip'd back the same, and taking off the dry Pledgit, found all smooth, none of the *Fungi* offering to repullulate. I then laid down another broad but thin Pledgit, wet in a Solution of the *Calx viva*, and gave him a

Vial of the same, to repeat, if there should be Occasion, with some of the Cerate for the outside. But the Week following he came and told me, he found no Occasion for the Use of either, shewing me at the same time, both *Glans* and *Prepuce*, as fair and smooth as at any time before in his whole Life. I told him, I thought it requisite he should take a little Physick for his former Distemper; but he was deaf to that Advice, nor did I understand afterwards that he found Cause for his so doing; neither himself nor his Wife making any Complaints after, that I have heard of, and if they had, I believe I should.



HISTORY XV.

A Pox attended with Stillicidium, Chancre, Bubo, Scarpigines, Ulcers on the Tonsils, with Mortification of the Uvula.



Gentleman that for some Years past had led but a loose Life, finding some pressing Symptoms, whereby he was now disabled from following his accustomed Liberties, advised with me. He had then a *Stillicidium*, with a *Chancre* upon the *Glans*, that was very painful; a *Bubo* likewise, tending to suppurate, in one of his Groins, with Scabs upon the Scalp, and other *serpiginous* Eruptions on his Body; of all which he was desirous to be cured, but unwilling.

ling to take Medicines. I told him plainly his best Way would be to salivate; otherwise he might probably be obliged to take a great many, and perhaps too (considering his Condition) ineffectually. I began however with the Symptoms, sprinkling the *Chancre* with the *Præcipit. rub.* and laying over a thin Pledgit of *Diapompholigos*. His Running was overlooked, intending a Spitting, which would be a Means of subduing the Virulency; besides there was no room for purging, because the *Bubo* was too far advanced, to admit of Resolution: Wherefore, laying on a Plaister of *Diachylon cum Gummis*, he took his usual Method as to eating and drinking, for about a Week; when the Matter coming forward in the Tumour, I applied a Caustick, and discharged the same; dressing the *Eschar* after with Lenients, which being cast off, I filled up the Ulcer with the *Præcip. rub.* in order to deterge, with the Digestive over; sometimes also mixing the said *Præcipit.* therewith. During this the *Chancre* grew still sordid and more callous, as well as the Edges of the Ulcer in the Groin fretful and *phagedenick*; upon which, without farther Delay, I prevailed for his Confinement, providing him a very careful Nurse, (who was used to attend my Patients at these times) and a suitable Lodging not far remote, that I might more readily visit him; ordering presently a couple of Boles to his Apothecary, each containing *gr. xv.* of *Calomel* with the *Conf. Pa-*
cast. to be repeated Night and Morning; next Day the same, so again the third and fourth: By which time, although he had two, and sometimes three Stools in a Night and Day, he found his Gums, Tongue, and inside of his Cheeks, beginning to be very sore; during which, on

the Account of his *Diarrhœa*, he was kept strictly to the *Decoct. C. C. C.* sometimes a little burnt Claret with zi. of the *Conf. Fracast. f. m.* and by that Time he had taken ziii. of the *Calomel* his Mouth was much ulcerated, and his Tongue swelled; so that we left off, and he spit plentifully, but was very restless and uneasy, by Reason of his sore Chaps.

In about a Fortnight the *Chancre* grew well disposed, the Ulcer also in his Groin was contracted to one half of its former Compass; the Lips subsiding, and beginning to cicatrize from the Edges, and by the time he got through his Course, at the end of five or six and twenty Days, he not only was cleared of these, but in a Manner his Running also, which was presently after healed with a little of the balsamick Remedy. But notwithstanding all imaginable Care, with a flannel Muffler, to secure these Parts from the cold Air, when his Salivation was at the height, or a little before, the Glands were so filled and distended by the Inflammation; his Tongue also so exceedingly tumefied, that his Mouth was by no means able to contain it: For the Tip thereof hung out beyond his Teeth and Lips, more than an Inch, several Days; his Jaws were also lock'd, that we were forced to roll up a Rag, and tie it round, thrusting one in at each Corner of his Mouth. Being reduced to this Extremity, he was all that time unable to speak, writing his Mind on a Paper, or making Signs of his Wants by his Fingers, pointing to his Nurse. What farther added to his Difficulty, was the Viscosity of the *Lympha*, at some times, which endangered his being almost strangled therewith; and indeed if he had not had a very careful Woman always at his Elbow,

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well

well acquainted with the Work, constantly injecting his deterfive Gargarisms, and sometimes forcing open his Jaws with her Fingers, pulling away a roapy viscid Phlegm, he had gone nigh to have sunk under it. His Posture was that of sitting in his Chair, both Night and Day, whilst he laboured under these Difficulties, with his Head inclined upon a Pillow before him, upon a Table, where he sometimes took a Nap; having all along a good strong Pulse, and otherwise hearty, getting down also (but with great Difficulty) three Pints or two Quarts of his Chicken Broth in twenty four Hours, and sometimes also a few Spoonfuls of a cordial Julap.

I was very desirous he should have his Cure, and unwilling therefore (if I could help it) to take off the Flux, till it had farther spent itself. However, for fear of the worst, I directed an emollient Clyster to be thrown up daily, when it was at the height, which gave him a Stool, and sometimes two, and gradually revulsed the Humours from his Throat, till the Salivation declining, his Tongue retracting as formerly, and his Mouth being healed, he was purged, sweated, and dieted, and returned to his own House in a perfect State of Health for the Time, or well recovered from his Disease, which had certainly remained, if his Folly in pursuit of the same Pleasures had not prevented.

For the same Person some few Years after, having run himself under the like Predicament, and sought elsewhere for Relief, as I suppose, but was disappointed; began to complain of a sore Throat, for which he asked my Advice. And being satisfied of his Way of Living, I gave him my Opinion, that there was somewhat more than a common Catarrh, or Cold, that he

pretended of late to have contracted ; however, I told him, he might bleed first in the Arm, and after under the Tongue. I directed likewise an *Epispastick* betwixt the *Scapulas*, with a restringent Gargarism, *ex Tinctura Ros. in Aq. Chalybiata cum Vino rubro extracta, ac Spir. Vitrioli moderatè acidulata*, in regard of a very great Relaxation there was of the *Uvula* ; which latter he used a little while, but would not blister. I would then also have directed a *Calomel Bolus*, to be purged off again : But being acquainted with the Remedy, he fell into a Passion, and ask'd me, if I intended to flux him, which he told me he would sooner die than undergo again : But he was sure (whatever there might be then) there was now no need thereof. Upon which, leaving me, he applied to another, till after several Months, still growing worse, he consulted an Apothecary (his Acquaintance) that carried him to Dr. C——, who inspecting the relaxed *Uvula*, told him, it must be cut off. Thence they went to Mr. *Blundell* ; but he suspecting some venereal Taint, took him aside, and ask'd him, if he had never been clap'd, or to that purpose ; which he strenuously denied. In few Days after this the said *Uvula* began to mortify at the Tip of it ; wherefore he again applied to the same Physician, who ordered that it should presently be excised, or that otherwise his Life might be endangered. In his return from the Doctor, being much affrighted, he vouchsafed me another Visit ; asking my Thoughts peremptorily, whether or no I could cure him without cutting or spitting ? I told him I thought I could, and as for the first, it was not practicable in his present Condition ; nor would it avail without Respect had to the Cause, which I was confident
was

was venereal: For the Base or upper Part was now seized, and eaten half way through; there being farthermore a sordid Ulcer upon the Angle of one of the *Tonsils* thereto adjoining. I told him farther, he must lose no Time, or I would not pretend to do him that Service, nor save those Parts which were now in so great Danger of being eaten away, and spoiling his Voice. He said, he would begin that Evening, and accordingly, on his Promise to keep his Chamber for ten Days Time, I met his Apothecary that Night, and immediately ordered a *Vesicatory* for his Neck, with a Bolus in which were gr. xv. of *Calomel*, to be taken presently going to Bed, and ℥iii. of *Decoct. Senæ Gereon.* with ℥i. of *Syr. de Spin. Cerv.* in a Draught, next Morning; as also the following *Suffitus*, to be got in readiness against next Day.

℞ *Cinnab. fact.* ℥ß. *Thuris* ℥ii. *Benz.* ℥i. m. f. *Pulvis, pro quatuor Chartis.*

Likewise to dress the Ulcers, and the mortified *Uvula*, which was now encreased almost half Way up, swelled and thick (instead of being lank and flabby, as it ought for the Operation) this following Mixture.

℞ *Mel. Ros.* ℥i. *Tinct. Myrr. Flor. Ung. Ægyptiac. ana* ℥i. *Misce.*

Lastly, This Decoction to be used as a Gargarism.

℞ *Plantag. cum toto* Mj. *Fol. Fragar. Equiset. Aquileg. Summit. Rubi, ana* Mß. *Hord. gallic.* ℥ß. *Coq. in Aq. Font. q. s. ad tbi. addenda Colaturæ Mellis Ros. Syr. de Rub. Idæis ana* ℥i. *Misce.*

Next Day his Blister had made a very plentiful Discharge, his Bole and Draught also sufficiently purged him; but yet the *Sordes* was en-

creased in the Ulcers, as well as the Mortification on the *Uvula*: Wherefore without farther Delay, that Evening he was fumed according to the Method laid down, as also the next Morning and Evening of that Day; but without any great Alteration, unless a Stand seemingly put to the Malignity; which somewhat discouraged him, because I had promised him sensible Relief by three or four Days smoking, and to cure him in a Week or ten Days. His Friend also whispered (as the Patient himself told me afterwards) that he would be hanged if I performed my Promise; wherefore I strait ordered ʒi. of the *Cinnabar* to be burnt only by itself, on the Heater, the Gums being left out, whilst I stood by to see the Management thereof, as I did for two or three times following. And when the third Dram had been thus spent or consumed, the Mortification separated, the Sloughs still remaining in the Ulcer, on the upper Part of the same, as also on the *Tonsil*, which I found was deeper than I expected; I then directed the Mixture following, with an armed Probe dip'd therein, warm, to touch these Parts, taking diligent heed that none of it slip'd down the Throat.

R. Mel. Ros. ʒi. Mercur. Sublimat. Corros. ʒi. Misce exactissime pro usu.

When the Sloughs were loosened, and (before the eighth Dram was expended) cast all off, together with the Mortification, as he was using his Gargarism; the Ulcers now appearing fresh and clean, and by the ten Days end, filled up and compleatly cicatrized, with the remainder of the *Gargareon* or *Uvula* contracted to its natural State; so that he began now again to swallow, as well as ever, which he had not done, but

but with great Pain and Difficulty, for more than four Months past; his Complaint being only of a Soreness of his Gums and Cheeks, which indeed were somewhat full, and much inflamed, although he spit but little; for which I prescribed the *Decoct. Ulmi* of Dr. Bate, to wash his Mouth, also a thin Mucilage of the *Sem. Cydon. in aq. Plantag. extr.* whereof he held a Spoonful betwixt whiles therein, and spit it out again; by which he soon grew easy, and got down Stairs, as he had been at the Week's end, much contrary to my Advice and Persuasion. Being resolutely bent upon a Journey into the Country, there was no prevailing with him to take a Diet-drink I intended him; nor indeed scarce a Purge, above once or twice: Wherefore I told him directly, that what I had now done, I could not warrant would more than palliate, and keep his Distemper under for the present; and that unless he would strictly observe a Method, which should not confine him otherwise than to a regular Way of Living, it was a Chance but that he would relapse; desiring his Friends that were then by to observe the Issue, and the Caution I gave him. He told us, he would be tied to no Method, nor did he think there needed any; for as his Throat was well he had no other Illness that required it. His Relations however prevailed, that he would take some Medicines along with him, which I prescribed in the manner following.

R. Gum. Guaiac. Cinnab. Antimon. ana zii. Terebinth. ven. q. s. m. f. Pil. x. ad zi. quarum capiat iv. Mane atque Vesperi, b. s. quotidie.

As to any Prescript for a Diet, he would not hear of it; nor indeed was he like to be the better by the other: For although he carried his

Pills along with him, yet at six Weeks end, or thereabouts, he brought them all back again, unless a Dose or two; yet found himself in good Health, and would not therefore be persuaded, upon his Return, to take either them, or any thing else, that might have secured him, or confirmed his Cure: So that, in about three Months after his Fumigation, he began again to complain, although of the other *Tonsil*; which his Apothecary inspecting, found ulcerated, and so very tender, that he could not swallow but with great Difficulty. Upon which I was again sent for, and coming to see him, he said, he was very sorry he had not been governed by my former Advice; for he found my Predictions were come to pass, and he could only blame his own Obstinacy and Indiscretion. Having examined this new Disturbance, I immediately ordered he should be let Blood; there being great Inflammation on all the back part of the *Fauces*, and for the Ulcer on the *Tonsil*, the sublimate Mixture before mentioned; also the Gargarism as at first, with *gr. xii.* of *Calomelanos*, in a Bolus (which Medicine always worked doggedly with him, making him exceeding sick, and which therefore he was very averse to the taking, if he knew it was prescribed) over Night, and a purging Draught for the next Morning; which we repeated three or four Times, at so many Days distance. In the Intervals, and for a Month after, he was kept strictly to the *Æthiops Min. ℥ii.* in a Dose each Night and Morning, which pleas'd him the rather, for that it gave him no Disturbance, drinking after each Dose, as well as at other times in the Day, a strong Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, *China*, &c. by the Prosecution of which Remedies, for the Space aforesaid, this new Complaint

plaint was taken off, and he since that Time has continued in good Health, making no other afterwards.

HISTORY XVI.

An Ulcer on the Tonfil with Caries on the Os Palati.

A Person who had formerly rode in the Guards, and made several Campaigns, where he led none of the strictest Lives, having discharged himself of his military Employment, married, and betook himself to another Occupation: when, after several Years had past, he was often complaining of a sore Throat, for which he was as frequently let Blood, blistered and purged till the Disease returning with greater Severity, he was recommended by his Apothecary to me for Advice. His Complaint being not only of his *Tonfils*, which were much inflamed, and one of them ulcerated; but also of a little Sore in the Roof of his Mouth, or *Os Palati*; telling me farther, that when he smoked, he observed the Fume, some part of it, to come out at his Nostrils; the like of his Liquors, if he drank hastily; and that he was sure it was not by the backward Part behind the *Uvula*, because it had served him so of late, when his swallowing was very well, and his Throat gave him no Disturbance.

Upon

Upon examining the Palate, I perceived a small Hole, which let in the end of my Probe quite through; nor could I find the Bone therein, or he remember the coming away of any part thereof, or Soreness extraordinary upon the Place till now of late. The Flesh I found was spongy round about this Orifice; but how far the Bone was gone, was hard to say, the Perforation being no larger than to admit the end of a small Probe, as I have already taken Notice.

I gave him my Opinion however, that it was venereal, which he could scarcely believe; for that he had been married above ten Years, to a very modest Woman, by whom he had Children: That neither she nor they had ever been diseased in all that Time, wherein he was sure he had never once gone astray: And farther, (which seemed still more strange) that when formerly he had kept Company, which he ingenuously own'd he had done, and lain with several Women; yet he never remembered to have had one *Clap*, only at some times a little fretting (which is usual) upon the Neck of the *Glans*, which healed of itself, or with a little Pomatum, or Tallow melted by the Candle; and for which he was very certain he had never taken one Grain of Physick; so that he rather believed it (what had been told him) to be the Evil. But were it so, or not, he said he would put himself under my Hands for Cure, which I began (his Body being just prepared by bleeding, lenient purging, and blistering) immediately by the Fumigation, intending afterwards to salivate: But the *Cinnabar* saved me that Labour, as it fell out; for after four or five Times smoking of his Throat therewith, his Chaps began to swell as kindly as I could wish; the inside of his Cheeks and Tongue be-
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ing quickly after floughed, and he spit very plentifully; which I continued (by forbearing the *Suffitus*, and giving about gr. xv. of *Calomelanos* between whiles, for three or four times) for more than twenty Days. During which, he made use of anodyne Gargarisms, prepared *ex Decoct. Hord. & Liquirit. cum Foliis Fragariæ & Aquilegiæ*. The Ulcer in the Palate being touch'd likewise two or three times a Day, *cum Melle Ros. & Tinct. Myrrhæ*, and upon declension of the Flux, deterged and cicatrized thereby also. When the *Sordes* with the *Fungus* being now removed, there was left a Perforation big enough to admit the end of my Finger; which Vacuity (being impossible to be supplied with Flesh or Callus) when the Tenderness of the Edges was worn off, was filled up with a Bit of Sponge fastened to a silver Plate, and fitted to the Cavity, making a handsome Arch as before: So that he could now both smoke and drink without the least Disturbance. Being pleas'd with this Artifice, he caused another to be made, that he might shift them, as he did daily, in order to keep his Mouth sweet and clean; being put under the wonted Regimen of Sweating, Diet, &c. as customary with others, at the close of his Salivation; and never afterwards making any Complaint of these Parts, at least for seven Years, when he was taken off by a malignant Fever.

I have recited this Case, as somewhat the more remarkable, for that there never was any other Symptom (unless a fleeting *Cephalæa*, for the most part nocturnal, which confirmed me in a Belief of its being venereal) from the first to the last; the *Os Palati* also insensibly mouldering away, the Compass of a Groat or Six-pence, without

without making any Discovery, till it was perceived by the Passage of Smoke through the Nostril: Nor had he ever done any thing, or taken any Physick, for the Distemper, in ten Years, unless bleeding and blistering, as common for a sore Throat.



HISTORY XVII.

Gummi, Nodes, Ozæna, phagedenick Ulcers in the Groins, with Caries on the Tibia's.



Young Gentleman having been long diseased with various Symptoms of a *second Infection* or *Lues* confirmed; at length, after several unsuccessful Attempts for his Cure, under as many several Pretenders to the same, being rendered unable to go or stand, or indeed to lye in his Bed a Nights, was by his Friends lodged in my Neighbourhood, in order to the same, by my Directions.

He was indeed brought very low, and had been harrass'd with so much Physick, that he loathed the Sight of a Medicine; wherefore I resolved to attempt a Salivation by *Unction*, he having often been in a spitting Course, by taking *Calomelanos*.

He had violent Night Pains upon his Arms and Legs; with *Gummi* on one of the former, and a *Node* upon each *Tibia*, where there seemed
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by the external Inflammation, and some small Fluctuation, to be *Cariosity* underneath. There was also an *Ozæna*, discharging a crusty Matter very fetid from the right Nostril; on the outside whereof it appeared a little inflamed, and felt tender, by his Complaint upon a light Pressure; so that I was fearful the Bone was there likewise cariated. Farthermore a painful *phagedenick* Ulcer, with callous Lips, upon each Groin, the Result of *Bubo's* suppurated, and open'd above a Year before: A Case, considering especially his emaciated Habit, very doubtful. However, having promised no more than to assist him in what I could, I began with the laying open both the *Tibia's* by Caustick; and discharging next Day a bloody stinking *Sanies*, pressing thro' the perforated *Eschar* with the End of a Probe, I perceived (what I expected) the *Periosteum* gone, and the Bones rugged: Wherefore hastening off the *Eschars* with Lenients, I covered the rotten Flesh with the *Præcipit. rub.* and about a quarter Part of the *Pulv. Aluminis*, called (for what Reason I cannot say) *Angelicus*; which by the next Day had made a very thick Slough, and raising the same up with the end of my Spatula, I sprinkled on more, till in few Days I had laid the rotten Bones in view: One of which being more superficial, I rugin'd, and dressed up with a Pledgit express'd from the hot Tincture of *Myrrh*; distending the Edges, and filling up the Ulcer with dry Dossils rolled up hard, to keep off a *Fungus*, and the Bone in sight. The other which was much deeper (having provided a *Canula* suited to the Part) I touched lightly once in a Day or two with an actual Cautery; dressing up as before, and by drying up the Humidity, disposed the same for Desquamation. To
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the *Gummi* I applied the *Empl. de Ranis*; and as to the *Ozæna*, having cleared the Nostril of the Scabs, with a little *Decoct. Hord. and Mel. Ros.* frequently thrown up with a Syringe, together with a small Tent which lay in all Night, being armed with my *Cerat. de Lap. Calam.* I directed a sublimate Solution, as I have before laid down for the Ulcers of the *Tonsillæ*, with a little of the *Tinct. Myrrhæ* to correct the Putrefaction, which was put up with an armed Probe, two or three times a Day; injecting also betwixt whiles a Lotion prepared, *ex Decocto Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. cum Hord. gallic.* adding some *Mel. Ros.* to the strained Decoction. The Ulcers in *Inguinibus* were dressed daily with the *Unguentum Mixtum*, or *Basilicon* and *Lini-ment. Arcæi*, well loaded with *Precipitate*; which both digested and (sprinkling after some of the latter as there seem'd Occasion) served also to deterge them.

When I had thus proceeded for some Time, and the Shin Bone was tending to exfoliate, I immediately (having got all Things ready) began to anoint him with my own Composition of ʒi. of *Hydrargyrum* to ʒiii. of *Axungia*, divided into six Parts; ordering one of them to be rub'd in about the Calves of his Legs, upwards, upon the *Tibia's*, above the Ulcers, and round the Joints of his Knees, then to his Thighs; which being all covered with his Yarn-hose and Flannel-drawers, the remainder of the same Part was finished about his Arms and Shoulders; directing him all the Time, with his own Hands, to bathe the same well in before the Fire, which was repeated the next Night, and the two following: When after the fourth anointing, he began to complain of Gripes, which I endeavoured

voured to take off, first with a Morfel of the *Conf. Fracast. f. m.* repeated two or three times, at two Hours distance; but this proving ineffectual, and a *Dysentery* with bloody Stools beginning to appear, I directed ℥ss. of the *Decoct. C. C. C.* (which he had ready, and drank of for his common Drink) with ʒss. of the said *Confect. cum Ovi Vitello*, to be presently thrown up as a Clyster. This eased him for some Time, and gave a check to the Flux; so that on the sixth Day, the fifth Part was rubbed in as before, which again brought on the bloody Stools and Gripes; for which I now ordered two Spoonfuls of the *Infusio Confectionis Fracast.* (as it has been prescribed in the Beginning of this Treatise, to remove this Accident) after every Stool, and besides the Clysters (which were now made with an Infusion of the *Fol. Ros. rub. Flor. Balaustr. cum eadem Confectione & Vitel. Ovi*) ten Drops of *Laud. liquid. Cydon.* in a small Draught of burnt Claret, which, being twice repeated the same Day, took off the Complaint.

The next Day his Chaps also began to swell, and his Mouth to stink, of which till now he had taken but little Notice; so that waiting another, the Day following the last Part of the Uction was consumed, without any Return of the Stools: When the Sloughs on his Cheeks and Tongue began to spread, and he likewise to flaver, though I perceived not sufficient, to eradicate (as I feared) so stubborn a Pox; nor durst I venture him with the *Turpeth. Min.* by Reason of his great Weakness. Wherefore, the Salvation being now up, that I might continue it, so as to answer Expectation, instead of more Anointing (which I was likewise fearful of) I gave him every second Night ʒi. of the *Calomel* for

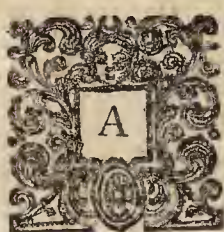
for four or five times, with the *Diascord. s. m.* renewing also the *Emplastr. cum duplic. Merc.* which covered great part of the Arm, from the *Cubit* towards the *Axilla*; from which Time he spit almost two Quarts in twenty four Hours, beside what he drivel'd upon the Clothes a Nights. His Spirits were supported all the while with his mull'd Wine, (which I prefer at these times to any cordial or distill'd Waters) also good Broths; and before the Flux declin'd, his Pains remitted; the *Gummi* was resolved; the *Ozæna*, which before was foul and fetid, became well deterged, sweet and clean; breathing now thereby as well as through the other Nostril: The Redness and Tenderness also wore off on the outside; nor could I find that there had been any Exfoliation from within. The Week after, before his spitting was quite ceased, the Ulcers in his Groins were incarn'd, and ready to skin over, the callous Edges resolving perfectly and falling in; being quickly after closed by the Help alone of my *Cerate*. One of the Ulcers of the *Tibia* was likewise contracted into a small Compass, and well condition'd, quickly after also healing; though it was a Month longer before the other was desquam'd, or scaled: About which Time, having been only once purged, and kept a few Days to his Diet, he grew *Anasarcous*; whereupon I gave him a Decoction only of the *Guajac.* with an Infusion of the Bitters, twice a Day. I would then again have purged him with some *Hydragogue*: But considering this Dropsy was owing to the over-lax and colliquative State of his Blood, put into Fusion by the Mercury, and consequently rather indicating, corroborating and strengthening Remedies, I was fearful of *Catharticks*, much more of *Sudorificks*: Yet I sometimes

times adventured to give him the *Tinct. Sacra*, which warms and strengthens at the same Time that it carries off the serous Humour. But we were soon obliged to desist also from this, and all other hot and spirituous Medicines, by Reason of a *Hæmorrhage* from the Lungs, which with a Fit of Coughing, returned once in two or three Days; wherefore neglecting his *Dropsy*, and calling in Dr. C—— (who was related to him) it was concluded, that there was nothing to depend on but the Asses Milk, with *Conf. Ros.* and the testaceous Powders, together with the Assistance of the Country Air, it being the Spring Time; when at that Instant, hiring a Chair, he was conveyed two or three Miles from the Town's End, where he pursued this Method with great Advantage; his Blood being hereby softened, and his Cough moderated. So that his Bleeding returning less frequently, and when it did, in much less Quantity, he got so much Strength as to walk about the Garden, and at length to get on Horseback; during which his Dropsy continued at a stand, for which we now adventured to give him, ʒß. ʒii. and ʒi. of the *Pulv. Rad. Rhei* once, and sometimes twice a Week, thereby gradually emptying his Thighs and Legs. His *Scrotum* also being much tumefied, was by a proper discutient *Fotus*, and the help of a Bag-Truss to support it, quickly reduced, and by the Continuance of his moderate Exercise for some Time after, in the Country Air, entirely, with his other *anasarcous* Swellings, dispers'd. His Appetite, Complexion, and Flesh recruited, and he returned strong and lusty at the end of two Months, or ten Weeks Time, to his Father's House in Town.



HISTORY XVIII.

Ulcers on the Os Palati, Uvula, and Tonsillæ, in the last Stage of a pocky Heetick.



Person several Years advanced beyond his *Meridian*, and for many of those last past, a great Friend to the Bottle, I had observed for some Months in a drooping Condition, pining away daily with a Cough, and spitting a large Quantity of putrid Phlegm, so hoarse at length in his Voice, as scarcely to be understood, and the Tone thereof altered by some Disorder on the back Part of the *Fauces*; particularly the *Uvula*, as I suspected, as I did likewise the Cause of the same: But not being consulted, I had no Business to offer my Service; the Suspicion was farther heighten'd by one of the *Alæ Nasi* I observed pinched in, with a crusty Scab appearing at the Entrance.

He had consulted an eminent Physician, who believing it a lost Case, and taking it for a common *pulmonary Phthisis*, recommended him to the Country Air, and therein the Use of *Asses Milk*, with the *Testacea*, also a *pectoral Linctus* for his Cough: But daily growing weaker he was brought Home, as his Friends thought, to dye in a few Days; when I was desired to visit him.

him. Coming into his Chamber, I had him set upright in his Bed, where he appeared a very frightful Object; and holding a Candle in one Hand, whilst with the end of a Spoon in my other I depress'd the Base of the Tongue; I found the *Uvula* gone, with the greater Part of both *Amygdalæ*, the whole Palate, and behind on the Muscles of the *Pharynx*, as far downwards as could be seen, over-run with *depascent Ulcers*, covered with *Sordes*; and it was with much Difficulty, holding my Ear to his Mouth, that I could understand one Word in three, though straining himself with his utmost Effort to pronounce them. I then applied to his Relations, enquiring how he got down his Nourishment; who told me, that his Liquor, here of late especially, though given by Spoonfuls, returned instantly by the Passage of the Nostrils; and that any other Aliment, as Chicken Broth, with Bread, or Panada, could find no Admittance to his Stomach; for that the Muscles inservient to the Swallow, being prey'd upon by the virulent Humours, tied down, as it were, and withal so tender, that they were unable to perform their Office; insomuch, that in like manner with those labouring under a *Cancer* of these Parts, he was in real Danger of being famished, thro' want of Conveyance of Sustenance to the same.

This was indeed the real Case of this unhappy Man, who, as I understood by his Friends, had not, for many Days past, been able to let down his Nourishment of any kind.

Having ordered them to retire, I sat down close by his Bed-side, and told him my Thoughts of his Condition: Upon which he owned, that about fifteen or sixteen Years before, he had a

Gonorrhœa, and believing himself well cured, like other careless People, not thinking a Poison of that kind could be so long latent, especially in a free Way of living, and drinking hard almost all that Time, he had no Thought of the same giving rise to his present Sickness.

I could give very little Encouragement; nor was there indeed room for any thing unless my *Fumigation*, which I told him he might experiment in small Quantity, and at such Distance as he could hold out. Accordingly, without farther delay, I returned to him the same Evening, and burnt under his open Mouth, (the Curtains only of his Bed being drawn round him, for he could not bear to be closer surrounded) a Scruple; next Morning half a Dram, which he sustained beyond Expectation; and after the fourth Time of its use, perceiving such wonderful Relief, as to the Ease of all Parts of his Throat, his Nurse and he went on, sometimes every Day, at others once in two Days, till they had thus spent an Ounce of the Medicine, which had not the least Tendency to make him sicker; but in little more than a Fortnight, had so entirely overcome the malign, rebellious Ulcers, that the Parts which before we began, appeared Worm-eaten, full of putrid Holes, and rotten *Sloughs*, lay now all smooth, deterged, soft, mild, and skinning over; and the miserable Man, who just before could not let down one Drop of Broth or Gruel of any sort, by that Time a Month was expired, devoured a large Chicken at a Meal; his Drink also, taking heed in swallowing leisurely, passing, with very little rising up to the Passage through the Nose.

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Though I am fully satisfied the *Fume* did all in this surprising Recovery, yet I directed the Parts twice a Day to be touched with the Mixture of *Mel. Ros.* and the *Flos Unguent. Ægypt.* and that he should use a vulnerary Decoction, *ex Fol. Plantag. Equiset. Fragar. Sanicul. in Aq. Hord.* sweetened with the said *Mel.* in form of a *Gargarism* between whiles; and being thus remarkably recovered, I purged him once a Week with *Calomel*, given over Night, and *Manna* dissolv'd in Whey next Morning, repeated three or four times; likewise a *Sarsa Drink* was prescribed to be taken with Milk for some Weeks. He is now strong and lusty as ever in his Life, and setting aside the Impediment of his Speech, as free of any Complaint; the *Ozæna* healing also with the other Ulcers, by the help of the *Fume*, without any Application, unless throwing up at some times a little of the Liquor he used as a *Gargarism*.

As I never intended this for an eradivative Cure of an Infection, thus confirmed by length of Time; so when his Strength was fit for the Enterprize, I proposed, and indeed importuned him to undergo a *Salivation*, which might secure the same: But his Affairs, on the one Hand, not favouring such recess from Business; and a strong Persuasion, on the other, that he did not stand in need thereof, were the Reasons why it was not put in Practice. For the Reputation of this Remedy, it is now several Years past, the Cure standing good, and we have no other Way that I know of, to reconcile the same, than by supposing the whole of the Venom, separated from the Bosom of the Blood, lodged as a *local Ferment*, upon the Parts of the *Fauces*, subdued

by the mineral Steams affecting the same in their flight upwards; or the Subtily of the said *Effluvia* to be such, as that entering also deeper, and getting into the Blood, they are moreover sufficient to destroy all other Parts of the said Poison, lurking therein; and this either perceptibly in the *Ptyalism* sometimes raised thereby, or *Diarrhœa* consequent also at some others, or imperceptibly to our Senses, by some peculiarity of Texture, altering and vanquishing the *Semini* of this Distemper.

The only Reason I had, even to hope for Success with this Patient, was, that the same being overlooked as well by himself as his Physician, not a Grain of the *Antidote* had been exhibited; for had the Disease held out formerly against a *mercurial Battery*, in a long continued *Siege*, reduced to these Straits, yet not surrendered, I should have much questioned the Force of my *cinnabarine Bombs*, thus lighted and thrown off, which though perhaps blowing up the *Outworks*, might not so certainly have reached the Enemy retired into the *Citadel*; if it be allowable I should take a Term from *Mars* in the Concerns of *Venus*.



HISTORY XIX.

An Ulcer behind the Uvula, with a Node upon the Tibia, in another hectic Patient.



F some Affinity with the former is this following, by which the notable Effects of the *Fumigation* will appear farther manifest.

A Gentleman from the *East-Indies*, very crazy his whole Voyage home, was brought so very low when he came ashore, that he was scarce able to walk without Support: His Complaint was of a stubborn Head-ach, with a feverish Indisposition, a Soreness in swallowing, and a continual dripping of a serous Humour on the *Glottis*, or upper part of the Windpipe, which put him upon a perpetual spitting, as if he had taken some mercurial Preparation, insomuch that he could not lye down upon his Pillow, for fear of strangling from the same.

This Discharge, together with his Pain, had rendered him so feeble, that he took almost wholly to sitting upright in his Bed; and under this Predicament, his Apothecary persuaded him to take my Advice, beforehand giving me a Hint, that he had some Reason to suspect the Case complicated with a *venereal* Taint, not so much from the Symptoms above-recited, as a farther Complaint of a little Tenderness on one of the *Tibia's*, where a small Rising appeared.

A Practical Dissertation

Upon examining his *Fauces*, I could perceive only a Relaxation of the *Uvula*, with the *salival* Ducts wide open, as customary in some *Gatarrhs*, and with some *hypochondriacal* as well as *hysterical* Persons, who without any Excretion, are almost perpetually spitting. His Head-ach was the principal Grievance; for which, and the serous Defluxion before observed, I ordered a *Vesicatory inter Scapulas*; to temper the Heat of his Blood, inclined to that of a *Hectic*, an Almond Milk or *Emulsion cum Sem. Papav. alb.* and to restrain the Rheum in some measure, falling down upon the *Larynx*, or by thickening the same, to fit it the better for Discharge, he took four or five Grains of the *Pil. è Styrace*, drinking thereon as many Spoonfuls of a Pearl Julap, at other times a Paregorick with $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. or sometimes \mathfrak{zvi} . of the *Syr. de Meconio*. Farthermore, in regard to an approaching *Phthisis*, which was much to be feared, a Morsel of an Electuary *ex Cons. Ros. & fruct. Cynosbat. cum Pulvere Coral. rub. ac Specie Diatrag. fr.* incorporated *cum Syr. Capil. Ven.* drinking therewith a *Sarsa* Decoction, rendered palatable to his weak Stomach, by the Addition of the *Aq. Cinnamom. ten.* and *Syr. Bals. Tolut. ana* $\mathfrak{z}i$. *ad* $\mathfrak{h}ii$. *Decocti-onis*; but finding him sinking, we changed these for the Asses Milk and absorbent Powders, the last Refuge. From whence, perceiving no great Amendment, a Consultation was resolved on, and those two worthy Practitioners Dr. C—w, and Dr. W—ds—th were the Physicians appointed to meet me, who enquiring into all Circumstances, were of Opinion we should prosecute our present Method; but at a second Meeting some few Days after, complaining his Throat was much sorer, and that he swallowed with greater

greater Difficulty, examining the same Parts, and turning the *Uvula* on one side with the Surgeon's Probe, there appeared a large and *sordid Ulcer*, which by reason of the fulness of the *Almonds* over the said Part, had been obscur'd or lay concealed before. When the Physicians had taken a View thereof, we withdrew to consult, and considering the weak Condition he was in, concluded him a very unfit Subject, at least for the present, to undergo a *Salivation*; and therefore that we could only palliate, which was much to be feared would not answer, the *Ulcer* seeming to spread and grow still more corrosive, as appeared by the Difficulty to get down his Nourishment daily encreasing. At this Visit we viewed also the rising on the *Tibia*, the Rudiments of a *Node*, but now very little painful, sprouting up thereon; from all which, tho' it was plain to us what his Disease was, yet were we at a Loss how to give a Check to the same, under his infirm State or low Condition: I proposed my *Fume* as the only Remedy, to which I found these Gentlemen were Strangers; but Dr. C——w assuring his worthy Colleague, that he knew I would not propose any thing by way of Experiment, and of which I had not perfect Knowledge, they readily gave Way to have it tried, appointing some few Days after to meet again: In the mean time I gave Directions to the Surgeon to provide an Ounce of the *factitious Cinnabar*, weighing out 3ß. in a Paper, which I strewed my self upon the Heater, and shewed the Method of using it.

The Patient held out well under its Operation, giving Air by opening the Blanket for half a Minute between whiles, and suffered the daily Repetition thereof till our coming again all three
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to visit him, the Parts, as Occasion required, being touched with the *Mel. Ros.* and *Tinct. Myr.* a common *Gargarism* of the *Decoct. Hord. cum eodem Melle* was also made use of, to wash the same, before and after he took his Chicken Broth or Panada.

Coming to him at the Time appointed, the Doctors both looked into his Throat, found the Ulcer perfectly clean, contracted, and in a manner healed up, the Patient easy, and swallowing with little or no Trouble; at which they were surpriz'd, and candidly acknowledged they knew of no Method, that would have thus answered; for that the smallest Dose of *Calomelanos*, which was what they only could confide in, would have been apt to ruffle him, and might have caused such Evacuation, as at this Time he was unable to undergo, much more the Repetition thereof, which might have been required without answering such Success: Whereas the *Suffitus*, bating the five or six Minutes it was burning, had created him no manner of Disturbance.

Finding him thus remarkably recovered, they took their Leaves, and left me to prosecute the Cure, advising him to continue his Asses Milk, and *Sarsa Diet-drink*, so soon as the *Fumigation*, which in two or three Days after, was laid aside: His Throat being perfectly healed, and in ten more his Strength so recruited also, that he walked about his Chamber, and quickly after got out of Doors, appearing hale and well.

At our last meeting, it was taken under Deliberation, whether he should not undergo the *Unction*, by way of eliminating the Reliques of the pocky *Virus*, so soon as he had Strength sufficient for the Enterprize, in respect particularly of that rising on the *Tibia*, which was yet in a manner

manner vanished under the mercurial Emplaster he wore thereon, in which we were a little divided, but joined Issue that it might be delayed till some farther Indication shewed the Necessity thereof. Accordingly, after three or four Months, when we had a much better Season, he grew again infirm, and though fanciful enough, and *hypochondriacal*, yet by his thin Visage it appear'd, as well as by the *Node* again rising (tho' his Throat remain'd perfectly well) and growing somewhat painful, with his Head-ach returning, also a Tenderness on the upper part of his Nose, that the Alarm was not groundless: So that a Lodging and Nurse were immediately hired, and we proceeded with the *Unction* as usual, till his Chaps swelled, and he spit, tho' not so plentifully as some others, without any survenient ill Symptom, for above three Weeks, and the after *Regimen* being duly observed for as long Time, we once more dismiss'd him cured.

That which farther justified the Necessity of this last proceeding, and perhaps might farther evidence the Influence of the first, I mean the *Fume*, was this, that after he had been abroad some Weeks about his Affairs, upon blowing of his Nose, a small *lamella* from the Bone on one Side was discharged, as without any manner of preceding Pain or Inflammation, so likewise without any subsequent or farther Mischief. Upon the Advice however of which, communicated to me by the Apothecary, unto whom he shew'd the Fragment, I prescribed a Liquid *Errhine ex Decocto Summit. Centaur. & Rad. Gent.* adding a small Quantity of the *Tinct. Myr. & Mel. Ros.* but am not certain whether or no he used it, tho' I am that at the Writing hereof, he is fat and lusty, now about twelve Months since his *Salivation*.

HISTORY



HISTORY XX.

*An Ulcer in the Throat, Ozæna with Caries,
and rotten Cranium.*



Viſtualler who had been diſſerſe times my Patient, upon as many Infections, and three times ſalivated in about five Years, for ſeveral Symptoms of a *profound One*: Having been likewise in both Hospitals, and run the common *Gauntlet*, but miſſed his Cure, (or at leaſt returning after to his former Courſe of Life, and ſo again relapſing into the old Diſeaſe) implored my Care of him.

His Noſe was a little ſunk already, at the Place of ſetting on the Cartilage, with the Bones thereof; the *Tonſillæ* alſo as well as the *Uvula* almoſt conſumed, the Ulcers having formerly been cicatrized, but lately broke out again. He had alſo ſome time paſt *Nodes* with *Caries* on the Shin-Bones, which were exfoliated and healed up.

But his freſh Complaint was chiefly of his Head; where on ſeveral Places, particularly the *Os Frontis* and left *Bregma*, ſeveral others appeared, moſt of them full of Matter, and one of them having burſt itſelf, the *Cranium* was felt porous underneath, the Compaſs of a Half-Crown.

I began with fuming his Throat, by the *Cinnabar*, as formerly directed; which ſoon ſtopped
the

the farther Progress of the Erosion, and by the Help only of a little *Mel. Rosarum*, disposed those Parts again to cicatrize. I then opened the *Nodes* with a *Caustick* of *Lapis Infernalis*, intending the *Eschars* large enough to bring in Sight the whole Compass of the rotten Bone; next Day I cut them out, stopped the bleeding Edges with dry Lint, and sprinkled the *Sordes* at the Bottom, with the *Præcipit. rub.* in order to digest the same. Thus, in few Days, making clear Way to the said Bones; where in one Place I found them loose, and was surprized, through the Edge upon the Side thereof, to see the Oscillation of the Membrane that covers the Brain, I mean that of the *Dura Mater*; a manifest Indication that the *Caries* had gotten through both *Tables*, and yet no Symptom either of the said *Meninx*, or of the Brain itself, thereby affected; unless the preceding *Cephalæa*, usually concomitant before, but now ceased.

Tracing the Compass of this Bone, I found it extending from the upper Part of the Front, to the *Coronal* Suture on one Side: But having thus laid them all in view, some of which were whiter and porous, where the *Caries* was deepest; others blacker or of a dusky brown, being more superficial; these last I rasped and dress'd up dry, the other with Pledgits press'd out of a *Tinct. Myrr. ac Euphorb. in Spir. Vin. rect. extr.* keeping down the *Hypersarcosis* about the Edges, with a touch of the *Butyrum Antimonii*, sometimes strowing round the *Præcipit. cum Alumine ust.* After which, having lifted up the larger Piece, so soon as I found it loosened on all Sides, and incarnated the Membrane, which I dressed only with a little of the *Liniment. Arcæi, & Mel. Ros.* fitting the rest also for Exfoliation, which
were

were like to scale, and which I endeavoured to hasten, especially where the *Caries* was deepest, with a touch of the hot Iron, every Day or two: I then, I say, began to let him rub in the mercurial Ointment (which Work he had been used to) every Night and Morning, till he had spent about ℥vii. of my own Composition, in which there was ℥iβ. of the crude *Mercury*; which yet neither ran through him, nor made him much complain of his Chaps; wherefore knowing him to be well seasoned (who had been so often before *powdered*) I made up a double Quantity, of which I had used the whole, before he began to spit a Quart a Day. I then (being shy of going on with the Unction) gave him a Bole with gr. xii. of the *Turpeth. Min.* (as well acquainted with him) which vomited him only three times, yet answered the End; for the next Day his Chaps swell'd, and his Mouth grew much forer, the Sloughs encreasing: Yet notwithstanding, finding him very hearty, and being willing (now he was under it) to secure him from a Relapse; I repeated the *Turpeth.* the next Day, by which his spitting soon advanced to three Pints, two Quarts, and at last to three Quarts in twenty four Hours. When we permitted it to wear off and decline, which it did about the Month's End, or nearer that of five Weeks; by which Time, two of the Bones were cast off, and the Ulcers just upon cicatrizing; two others not moving till some Time after, which, together with the Piece I had extracted, he used to carry about with him in a Box for a Show; rather glorying in his Shame, than endeavouring to conceal his Folly.

After this, when the *Callus* was now confirm'd upon the Membrane, having confounded his Substance,

Substance, and disobliged all his Friends, by his extravagant Course of Life; being pretty well tired with *Venus's Wars*, he entered those of *Mars*; where not long after (as I understood by one of them) he was killed in an Engagement.



HISTORY XXI.

A new Way of Cure for Nodes, with Caries on the Shin Bones.



Gentlewoman, an off-cast Mistress to a Person of Condition, having shifted her Lodgings, sent her Friend (with whom of late Years she had taken up, and who had some Knowledge of me upon the like Occasion) to desire a Visit from me: When I came, I found her mask'd, but was admitted to inspect her Groins, on each of which she had a very sordid Ulcer, although her principal Grievance was upon her Legs; through the Pains of which, she had not been able to lie in her Bed a Night for some Months past. There had been, I perceived, a *Node* upon each *Tibia*, for which she told me she had been advised to have an Issue made upon the Place: Accordingly, I perceived a *Caustick* was laid on, through which, the *Eschars* being pierced, the Surgeon (or rather, I think, some Empirick) had thrust down a couple of Peas, from whence, she said, her Pains had been somewhat moderated.

moderated. When I had turned them out, which were difficult to come at, I passed a Probe through the rotten Flesh, and discovered both *Tibia's* eaten deep with a *Caries*: Upon which, I told her, there was a Necessity to make Way down to the same, in order to their scaling; and endeavoured to convince her of the Impossibility of her Cure otherwise: After which, in order to the same, I proposed a Salivation. But she had, I found, been terrified by some Stories of the burning Irons, and had therefore listened to this new Method of curing her by the Issues, by which the Undertaker had persuaded her the Bones would come away as they loosen'd. I replied, the Rottenness would be much more like to spread farther, under such Management; and as to the hot Iron (if there was found Occasion) the Parts round about being well defended, there was little or no Pain to be apprehended thence. She then enquired, which Way I proposed to raise the Salivation? And I answered her, by the outward Application: For her Friend had informed me, that she had been at that Work more than once the other Way; and I had good Reason to think so confirmed a Disease as hers was, would not yield to that Method, if it were again repeated.

During this Interview, there was a Stranger by, who I understood afterwards, pretended to the Cure of this Distemper; and who I concluded also had made the *Fontanels*. I then told her farther, it was pity she should lose the present Opportunity in making Way to the Bones; the *Eschars* upon each being near upon, if not full out, as big as a Crown Piece, made seemingly with the *Calx Viv.* and *Lixivium Capitale*. The
Ulcers

Ulcers in her Groins had been dress'd only with *Basilicon*, which had increased the *Sordes*, for want of a Deterfive. This was what passed between us at this Visit; she said she would consider of it farther, and in a Day or two send for me again; her Friend at the same Time satisfying me for my Trouble, and I heard no more of them till three Months after, when I was sent for in great haste to her; and entering the Chamber, perceived by the Smell, what they had been doing. I found her lying half Way out of Bed, with her Head over the Bedstead, where she had been vomiting; her Tongue out of her Mouth, her Face and Head much swelled, her Forehead covered with a cold Sweat, a formicating low Pulse, with *Subsultus Tendinum*, and *Spasms* upon her Jaws; so that though she attempted two or three times, she could not utter one Word. Thus being just strangled by the over-hasty Advance of the Salivation, she deceased in two Hours after: Nor could I get Intelligence either from her Friend or Nurse, to whose Management she had been committed, though I believed to that of the same Person who had before laid on the *Caustick*.





HISTORY XXII.

An Ulcer in the Throat, with Chancres and Phagedena in the Groin.

Youth, the only Child of an indulgent Mother, long indisposed with some Symptoms of this Disease, which he had concealed from her, and committing himself to the Care of a young Surgeon, his Acquaintance, till he was brought very low, was at last persuaded to have me consulted; when in private (his Mother being absent) enquiring into his Condition, I found he had several large *Chancres* on the *Glans*, with others on the *Prepuce*; together with a corrosive Ulcer in one of his Groins, from a *Bubo* opened about six Weeks before; all which he had concealed from her, as also the true Cause of his Illness; she being only acquainted with his sore Throat: Upon examining which, (although his snuffling Speech shewed what the Matter was beforehand) I discern'd the *Uvula* to be eaten almost off, and the *Tonsils* also in a fair Way of being devoured by the sordid Ulcers which had seized them; so that with great Reason apprehending his Case desperate, on the Account of his very weak and infirm Constitution (being already far advanced in a pocky Hectick, attended with a troublesome Cough and *Diarrhœa*)

rhæa) I declin'd meddling unless in Consultation; whereupon Dr. C—— and Dr. P—— were both call'd in; where I first propos'd my Fume for his Throat, which after some Deliberation (and the deserved Character I had given it upon my own constant Experience thereof) was complied with: After which, it was concluded he should try the Asses Milk, with a restraining Electuary, *ex Conf. Ros. rub. Coral. rub. pp. Ter. Japon. pp. cum Syr. de Ros. sic.* between whiles, and the *Testacea cum Saccharo Rosarum* at the same Time with the Milk, to prevent its running downwards: Also before he entered upon the Milk-diet, the following Bolus was prescribed to be taken that Evening, and so for three or four successively, in regard to his Flux or Looseness.

R. Pulv. Rad. Rhei parumper tosti ʒß. Ter. Japon. Coral. rub. pp. ana gr. v. Conf. Fracast. s. m. ʒß. Ol. Cinnamom. gut. i. Syr. de Meconio q. s. Misce. And if grip'd, gr. ʒ. of *Laudan.* was to be added in the second.

His Drink was to be the *Decoct. C. C. C.* or else a Tincture of red Rose Leaves made in a fourth Part red Wine to three of Spring Water, a little sweetened with white Sugar; by which the *Diarrhæa* being check'd, he entered upon his Milk with the Powders and Electuary as above prescribed, which seemed to agree well, and which were ordered therefore to be continued for three Weeks or a Month, to see if we could take off his Heat, help his Cough and *Hæmoptoe*, and repair his decay'd Habit, before we adventured upon a Salivation: However, the next Day I began to fume his Throat, burning only ʒß. of the *Cinnabar* at a Time, as he could bear the Smoke, once a Day; which by that Time

we had consumed ℥ss. (so remarkable a Force has this Remedy over those Affects) the Virulency being thereby subdued, the Ulceration was disposed for healing, the Sloughs casting off in a few Days after, by only touching them with a little *Mel. Rosarum*, and a small Quantity of the *Mel. Ægyptiac.* added thereto; together with the Decoction as we formerly observed, to be used as a Gargarism in the like Cases.

In the mean Time the *Chancres* on the *Penis*, and the Ulcer in *Inguine* would not digest, nor give Way to the *Precipitate*, but rather spread and grew still more depascent: So that not daring to administer the *Turpethum Min.* to give a check by the Way of Revulsion, for fear of stirring up his bleeding: We met a second Time, and enquiring into his Condition, there arose a new Complaint; great Pain upon one of his Shins, where (on the turning down of his Stocking) there appeared a well grown Node, but without Inflammation: Yet his Throat so well, notwithstanding the farther Progress of the Disease otherwise, that he could drink his Liquors without the same forcing through the Passage of the Nostril, as they had lately done, the Tone of his Voice being in like manner improved: At this Consultation it was resolved (laying his Milk aside for a little Time) to try him with ℥ss. of *Calomel*, (not being certain that he had taken any mercurial Medicine before) with as much of the *Pulv. Rhei*, in the *Diascord.* over Night, and to let it purge it self off, which it did gently enough; and was therefore repeated every other Night, for some few Days. But it happened that he had been too much us'd to this Preparation, to expect any Benefit thereby; nor did the Disease at all give Way thereto, seeming rather

rather to increase, with the Addition of a *Node*, arising on the other Shin: Wherefore, at a third Meeting, it was thought adviseable to delay no longer, but rather put it to the Risque by a gentle spitting, than expose him to perish by the Disease. As he never had been salivated, there was the greater Hopes, although the Weakness of his Body was such, as rendered the Enterprize very uncertain, and indeed dangerous: We all of us agreed upon the Uñction, which required still the greater Diligence, Judgment, and Precaution. The Office of constantly attending falling to my share, when I had got all Things ready, I began with my own Compound of ʒi. to ʒiii. rubbing in about an eighth at a Time, and that only upon his Arms and Legs, every Evening for four times. When the Humours taking downwards by the Glandules of the Guts, we immediately ordered Clysters to be thrown up, *ex Decoct. C. C. C. cum Conf. Fracast. & Ovor. Vitel.* as we have often before mention'd, giving him *Laudan.* also in his burnt Wine as Necessity urged; which put a stop to the *Diarrhœa*, and we went on for twice more, or till we had expended about ʒvi. of the Quicksilver, when he complained of his Mouth, and began to spit about ʒiiss. in a Day soon after; to keep up which (if we could not arrive higher) I then ordered a couple of mercurial Plaisters to be laid all down his Shins, and half Way round his Legs; and by thus gradually going on, in a Fortnight's Time from first setting out, we got it up to a Quart a Day, besides what he flaver'd in the Night. About which Time the Ulcer in his Groin was well mundified, and in good Forwardness for healing; but the *Chancres* in the *Glans* still painful and corrosive: Wherefore wrapping him up warm,

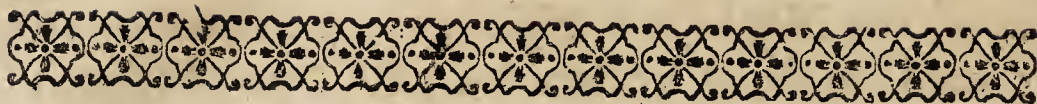
A Practical Dissertation

I threw on zi. of *Cinnabar* on the Heater, and set him on the Stool, with the *Penis* hanging over the Smoke, on the inside; by which, taking his Dressings from his Groins also, and exposing them what he could at the same Time to the Fume; after four times thus proceeding, I made all easy, and dried up his Sores in both Places. His Salivation was kept up in this manner, for twenty Days, by which Time the *Nodes* on his Shins softened, and almost disappeared. It was indeed a very careful piece of Work, his *Diarrhœa* so often returning upon us, by Reason of the colliquative State of his Blood: Which we were as often forced to bridle with an Opiate; yet hereby the *Lympha* being somewhat thickened, he had sometimes much Trouble (especially after a Nap) to get it up. He was likewise subject to fainting, and thereby farther in danger of sinking under it. However, with much Difficulty I got him thorough, even beyond the Expectation of all that had seen him: When finding his Mouth well, and his Sores healed, after I had once purged him with a little Manna in a Draught of his pectoral Decoction, and was directing that of the *Sarsaparilla*, he grew obstinate and self-will'd; neither submitting to proper Diet, or indeed any Regimen that was convenient for him to have observed: Eating presently all the relishing and seasoned Foods he fancied, and drinking spirituous and other strong Liquors, instead of returning to his Asses Milk and China Decoction, which I had recommended: Whereby his Hectick returning with a *Marasmus*, his Cough also increased upon him, which was so violent one Evening after a *Crapula* from too much Wine and eating

eating plentifully of Sausages, that in the middle of the Night, a Vessel breaking in his Lungs, he bled to death before I could come to him; nor truly had it availed any thing if I had been by: For the Flux was so impetuous from the pulmonary Artery, that he was choak'd in a Minute's Time.

The like Accident befel a young Gentlewoman, who had not been long married before her Distemper, (given by an ill Husband) being at first mistaken, or overlooked, had run her into a pocky Hectick, with Ulcers in her Throat; which after I had palliated with the Fumigation, and advised to the Milk Diet, till her Heat was somewhat moderated, she was persuaded presently to be laid down in a Salivation: But before it was at the height, though she was already much swelled by the Medicines the Empirick had exhibited, (which by the Roughness of the Operation, as well as their Description, I took to be the *Turpeth. Min.*) during her vomiting therewith, a Vein broke, and I was called only Time enough to see her expiring.





HISTORY XXIII.

Ulcers on the Palate, with Caries of the Bone, and a double Perforation, complicate with a secondary and symptomatical Phthisis.



Gentleman about forty Years of Age, (several of them a married Man) and the Parent of two healthy Children, at least so to Appearance: From a Misfortune in his younger Days, the same Venom lurking in his Blood, at length discovered itself in a most violent tormenting Head-ach, which soon after was accompanied with an Inflammation, and an Ulceration on the Roof of his Mouth, an *Ozæna* also, or fetid Ulcer in the Nostril. He had been under the Care of a noted *Anatomist*, but it seemed by his Management a very indifferent Practitioner (whence by the Way, that no Person may be led aside by Names, I will only stay here while I inform them, that though every *Surgeon* ought to be a good *Anatomist*, yet he may be a most expert *Anatomist*, who understands, whatever he may pretend to that Way, little or nothing of *Surgery*) hence the Symptoms still encreasing, he went to one of more Eminence herein, as well as Merit, who presently caus'd him to be anointed, and laid down in a Salivation, to stop the farther Progress of the Malignity. When at the decline of the spitting, which was neither so kindly, nor so copious

copious as his Case required, thro' some untoward Disposition in the *Lymph* for this particular *Putrefaction* and *Colliquation*, together with the Negligence of a Nurse employed to attend him, as he told me, a new Defluxion falling down upon the Wind-pipe, excited a troublesome Cough and *Catarrh*, which ran him quickly into a hectic Fever, and he grew emaciated like a Skeleton, his Head-ach likewise returning, insomuch that he despaired of Cure.

During the *Ptyalismus*, the *Os Palati* was discovered bare and *carious*, when quickly after, a large Fragment cast off, leaving a Perforation as big as the top of one's little Finger, quite thro' to the Nostril; out of which, upon drinking, however leisurely or carefully, his Liquors gushed forth.

In this miserable Condition he applied himself to another Surgeon of his Acquaintance for help, not so much in Expectation of being made well, as to be reliev'd under the Difficulty of getting down his liquid Nourishment; and if possible to help his Voice, the Air taking the Way by the open Passage of the Palate, and sounding through the Nose, as in those who have lost the *Uvula* often happens, who contrived for him an adhesive Plaster, *ex Diapalma, Sarcocol. Sang. Drac. ac tantillo Terebinth.* which being shaped to the Arch, stopp'd up the Perforation, and intercepted his said Liquors, in the time of drinking, as well as the Air in that of speaking, but which was still to be renewed afresh after each Meal.

Thus they went on for many Weeks, the poor Patient expecting nothing but Death, till his Surgeon persuaded him to take my Opinion, who was accordingly sent for, and inspecting his Mouth,

Mouth, I found an Inflammation still backwarder on the Roof or Arch than the Hole they had covered, near half an Inch, through the spongy Flesh whereof I entered a *Probe*, and felt more of the same Bone *cariated*; with which I acquainted the Surgeon, but perceiving the miserable Condition he was in, with an *Hæmoptoe* attending a violent Cough, which occasion'd his throwing up all his Nourishment, his *Hætic* having reduced him to a skinful of Bones, with a couple of Sticks instead of Legs, to support the rest of the *Skeleton*: I saw plainly there was no room for any *mercurial* Medicine, given at least in the common Way, with a View either of Spitting or other Evacuation. However, in respect to the great Complaint of his Head, as well Pain as Giddiness, I gave him gr. xv. of the *Cinnabar* of *Antimony*, with a like Quantity of the *Pulv. e Chel. Canc. C.* made up with *Conf. Alkerm.* over Night, drinking a small Pearl Julap therewith. I likewise propos'd my *Fume* to smoke his Throat, once in a Day or two, as they found he could dispencc therewith, in small Quantity; the Palate to be touched with the *Tinct. Myr.* a little softened by the *Mel. Ros.*

After he had been fumed three or four times, his Cough interrupting, we were obliged to desist; yet by those few it had been experiment-ed, we found it had such Prevalency over the Malignity, that presently after, those tender Parts, which just before gave him great Uneasiness, from the spreading of the Ulceration, were perfectly mundified, the Inflammation dispersed, and another Piece of the Bone, as now lately observed, growing loose, soon after separating, was extracted, when there remained a double Passage to stop up.

In

In respect to his Cough and *Heetick*, I now prescribed for him a balsamick Electuary, *ex Conf. Rosar. Pulv. Haly. Coral. rub. cum Syr. de Symphito.* A *Linctus* also *ex Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Capil. ven. & Saccharo cand. alb.* And as his Breath would allow, to take off the Irritation, sometimes a Spoonful of the *Syr. Papav. alb.* lying down to rest; likewise the Asses Milk Morning and Afternoon, with a Morsel of the Electuary above prescribed; and for his common Drink, a *China* Decoction with a third part Milk; or when tired with this, a *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. Eryng. condit. ac tantillo Laet. Vaccin.*

With these Prescriptions I sent him to *Kensington*, where he continued for two Months, and upon his Return made me a Visit, very much restored in Flesh, his Head-ach worn off, his Nostril healed, which as well as the hastening away the *carious* Bone, was, I am satisfied, much promoted by the use (however short) of the *Suffitus*: His Cough had left him, his Appetite much amended, and a wonderful change every Way, as was apparent in his Countenance. His Errand to me was chiefly now for Advice about the Plate I told him of, (for he had hitherto used only his sticking Plaister) with a Sponge to fill up the Perforations, in the Way of an *artificial* *Palate*.



HISTORY XXIV.

A Pox, with Nodes and rotten Skull, arising from a neglected Chancre with Phimosi.



Poor young Fellow, who for long Time past had been afflicted with a *Gonorrhœa* so called, at least a Discharge of purulent Matter from some part of the *Penis*, was dismiss'd by his Surgeon (a Man of some Note in his Profession) as cured; but the same Humour still discharging, and staining very much his Linnen, he returned to the Person who before had him in Hand, and who finding that neither by his Purging, Vomiting, nor yet by the Use of terebinthinate or restraining Medicines, he could effect his Purpose, lays him down in a Salivation: Under which he had like to have sunk, (as his Mother informed me afterwards) by reason of his peculiar Temper, or *ἰδιουγενεσία* to that Way of Secretion; a Dysentery all the time attending. However, he did flaver for three Weeks, notwithstanding the *Stillicidium* continued; when he was again told by his Surgeon, that it signified nothing, being an Effect only of Weakness, which would wear off in Time.

After three Months, he came in Company with his Mother to my House, when (she retiring

tiring for a Moment) I examined the *Penis*, and perceived the Matter making Way between the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, which I understood had been always exceeding strait, and not from the *Meatus*: At the same Time passing a Probe all round, I found there was no Adhesion, but coming down on one side of the *Frænum*, I observed him to complain a little; feeling also strictly on the outside of the same Place, I plainly apprehended a *Chancre* underneath.

I admired indeed, that a Person of some Eminency in the Art, should have overlooked a Case of this Nature, which from the first Undertaking (there being no likelihood of coming at it otherwise, nor yet of healing by Injection) ought to have been laid in Sight, by snipping up the *Prepuce*; and by neglect of which, notwithstanding his Salivation, the Poison had now spread, and he began to complain of a most violent nocturnal Head-ach, being thereby reduced together with his constant physicking to little more than a Skeleton.

Upon the Mother's Intercession, and the poor Man's Intreaty, I was prevailed on to assist him; and immediately ordered the *Prepuce* to be divided, which was done by another Surgeon, and the Cause of all the Mischief discovered; the *Chancre* being now in Sight was sprinkled over with *Præcipit. rub.* and the Wound dress'd up with Restrictives to stay the Hemorrhage, the Lips being kept back with the Bandage for the easier coming at the Part: But whilst the same was digesting, the *Chancre* being confirmed would not give Way to the Powder, so that we were forced to rub it down with the *Lunar Causstick*, and the *Eschar* a few Days after sloughing off, the Basis was again sprinkled over with the
Præcipit.

Præcipit. and sometimes also touched with the *Butyr. Antim.* But the Lips of the Wound continuing indigested, fretful, and corrosive, I ordered *gr. ix.* of the *Turpeth. Min.* which scarce moved him, he had been so used to that and some other mercurial Preparations. The next Day I gave him *gr. xii.* with as much *Calomel* in a Bolus, intending to repeat the same, in order to a gentle Ptyalism; but it now ran downwards at once, with Dysentery, Gripes, and bloody Stools, in spite of all our Endeavours by corroborating Clysters, restraining Electuaries, Anodynes, Opiates, or whatever else we could do to prevent it: So that we were forced to give over. However, by the help of this dysenterick Flux, and a little flavering that ensued, a Check was given to the Malignity, I then placed him upon the Stool, and fumed both the Wound and *Chancre*, with the *Cinnabar*, which dried up the latter, and healed also the former; but with pendulous Lips, as will generally happen after this Operation, unless Circumcision be used at the same Time.

After this I prescrib'd an alterative Pill of the *Cinnab. Antimonii, Gum. Guaj. &c.* with a Decoction of the *Sarsap. and China*, the *Sanctum* or *Guaj.* being left out, because of his thin, hot, and dry Constitution. When finding himself somewhat better, his Head-ach also remitting, though not entirely gone, he went into the Country, where he kept to a Milk Diet, with Milk warm from the Cow, and Conserve of Roses; Milk also and Barley-Water, as we usually prescribe for other hectical Patients. But returned two or three Months after with little more Flesh than when he left the Town, and with this farther Complaint, of a small puffy Swelling

Swelling on the upper Part of his Forehead, which I found to be a *Node*, and from the great Pain he had felt underneath, suspected a rotten *Cranium*, which proved so upon being laid open. He was not directly (as I before observed) under my Care, but upon my Advice recommended to a Surgeon living near him, who whilst he was attending this, another Tumour arose just by, threatening the same Event; so that the *Caries*, which was about the Compass of a Shilling, being fitted to exfoliate, and some Part already cast off, I was desired to visit him, and importuned by the Surgeon to salivate him once more; which I was not against, only fearful of his mis-carrying or dying under it, being so very weak: Nor could I give him that Attendance (lying at a Distance from me) as his Case might require. But the Surgeon and Apothecary being both ready to serve the poor Man in what they could, and having provided against the Accidents usually attending, I now directed the Ointment after the Manner as in the foregoing Observation, to be used only once in two Days: Yet such was the Weakness of the *Viscera*, or the Propensity rather of the Humours to be that Way secreted, that in Opposition to all Endeavours, by that Time they had wasted one half of the Composition, in this gradual Way too of proceeding, it ran downwards, and he could be brought to spit but very little: So that they were obliged to give over, and recruit him as soon as they could, lest otherwise he should have sunk under their Hands. And hereby also, the Humours having been put upon a Colliquation, and some Part of them emptied out of the Blood, altho' in the Way not intended; yet was the Ulcer upon his Forehead now firmly cicatrized, the remaining

maining Part of the *Caries* insensibly mouldering off, as did the other *Node* resolve: Whereupon he was now directed to take the *Mineral Æthiops* with a Decoction of *Sarsap. China, Saffas. Ras. C. C. & Eboris*, which he drank with Milk. Notwithstanding all which, some Remains of the venereal Venom still lurking in his Blood, for want of having been more timely subdued, his Distemper revived, and there appeared a large *Node* upon each *Tibia*; which together with his old Complaint of his Head, now gave him so great Disturbance, especially a Nights, that he was forced constantly to have recourse to his *Diacodium* when he went to Bed.

There seems upon each Leg to be forming an *Exostosis*, which are at present covered over with mercurial Plaisters: What the Event will certainly be I cannot say, tho' it is much to be doubted he will at length drop under a Hectick; out of which it has not been but with much Difficulty, and regular Living, chiefly upon a Milk Diet, that he has been kept for some Years past. His Friends being tired out, and a good Woman undone by an Expence too great for her Ability, he may still indeed be said to subsist, tho' it be very miserably.

This History is set down as a Caution to the young Surgeon, that he by no Means overlook these kind of latent or concealed *Chancres*: For if this had been early brought in View, or artfully provided for, 'tis more than probable the Infection had not thus polluted the Juices of the Blood, and given rise to those troublesome as well as dangerous Symptoms ensuing after.



HISTORY XXV.

Exostosis of the Os Humeri.



Shop-keeper, long afflicted with great Pain in one of his Arms, and having passed through various Courses of Physick ineffectually, came along with his Apothecary to ask my Opinion. Upon taking off his Clothes, and turning up his Shirt Sleeve, I felt a large *Exostosis* surrounding the *Os Humeri*, and reaching from two or three Finger's Breadth above the Cubit, to as many below the *Axilla*; for which he said he had undergone all sorts of anointing (unless mercurial, the principal one, at least his Chaps were never affected thereby) *Fomentations*, *Cataplasms* and *Plaisters*. He had then one of the latter upon the Part, which was *de Ranis cum Mercurio*, given him by a Friend as a great Secret.

Upon farther Enquiry I found his Pain was chiefly troublesome a Nights; so that he had not gone to Bed otherwise than lying down with his Clothes on, for a Twelve-month past. I made no doubt of its being venereal, altho' he strenuously denied it; yet I was told after (by another Person who had him formerly under Cure) that he had a Running about seven Years before. But this Grievance was not, as he said, of above sixteen Months Continuance, being contracted by lying on the Ground all Night in Drink.

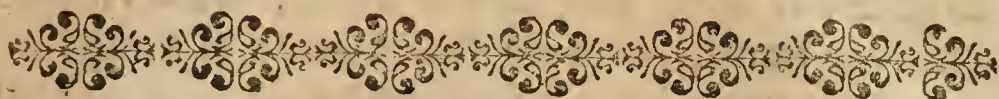
I propos'd a Salivation, as the likeliest Relief, but he would not hear of it. He had been last under the Prescriptions of Dr. C—— who vomited him twice a Week, I suppose with the *Turpeth. Min.* (though it never made his Mouth sore) in order to make a Revulsion. But the Medicine working roughly, and he not finding present Benefit, threw off the Method, as he had done divers others before, still listening after every new Remedy he could hear of. I order'd him the *Æthiops* with a Decoction of the Woods, sweating him twice a Week with the *Cinnab. Antimon.* drinking after it a large Draught of the same Decoction, as hot as he could suffer it; and taking Care more especially (by hot Bricks wrapt up in Flannel, and laid close upon each side) to promote the Perspiration of that Member, applying afterwards a *cinnabarine* Emplaster. This Course we prosecuted near three Weeks (a long time for a Person accustomed to change his Physician as often as his Shirts) when I cut a Hole in the Middle of the Plaister, as big as a Crown Piece, and laid on an *Epispastick* of the same Compass, which I directed the Apothecary to keep open as a perpetual Blister; and which discharging great Quantity of a sharp ichorous Humour, gave him Ease for the present, the Limb growing also less in Compass. At the same time he took *Calomel* once in four Nights, which was kept under by Lenients given betwixt whiles, to carry it off by Stool. Yet finding his Gums therewith somewhat disordered, and suspecting I intended to put him into a Flux, he grew uneasy, and would pursue my Advice no farther. But soon after he met with a new Undertaker to his Mind, who could vouch heartily, promising to make him a sound Man in a Month's Time,

Time, or to be hanged up at his Door for a Cheat. This Fellow accordingly (with his Wife and Child) was taken into the House, that he might wholly apply to the Work, and be ready at hand, (his Method as he insinuated so requiring.) He began by sweating his Arm in a Bundle of Rushes (as the Servants told me) put into a Machine well enough contrived for that Purpose, and receiving the Steam of a Decoction of several Herbs, placed underneath upon a Pan of Coals entering the Perforations in the Box, thro' the Rushes inclosing the Arm, which he repeated twice a Day for a Fortnight, spending each time an Hour about the Work: And indeed 'twas apparent, with that Success, that the Swelling or Fullness seemed entirely gone. However new Complaints arising upon his other Arm and both his Legs, the Empirick, notwithstanding his Weakness by his Sweats, which had brought him so low, that he could not stand without being supported; accompanied farthermore with a catarrhus Cough, colliquative Loosness, and other Appearances of a secondary or symptomatical Consumption of the Lungs; overlooking these, I say, or without any Provision for what was like to happen, he goes to rubbing some mercurial Ointment about his Limbs, and down the Spine; which soon turned his *Diarrhœa* into a *Dysentery*, and his Cough encreasing, an *Hæmoptoe* ensued. But before this, the Quack had taken the Advantage of his curing the Arm, and received twenty Guineas (the one half of what the Patient had promised him, when he was made a sound Man) and after finding him in some Danger (tho' he still promised him a Cure) took his Opportunity to move off, leaving his Wife and Child to follow.

Under these Straits I was again sent for, and lifting up the Shirt Sleeve on the lame Arm, found the *Exostosis* perfectly dissolved, the Bone itself, which before was as much as I could do to grasp, being now of its natural Dimensions, altho' there was nothing left but dry Membranes and the Skin to cover it.

The poor Wretch looking up, told me, as well as he could speak, (which was very inwardly and hoarse) that his new Doctor had cured him after the manner of the Horse that was taught to live without his Provender, but died just upon the Atchievement; which he now found to be his Case. Howbeit, he was desirous to know, if any thing could be done to save his Life: I told him plainly, that I could do him no Service, nor would I flatter him; for I believed he could not hold out two Days longer, though he lived to see but one, for he died the next. The Doctor was indeed so civil, as not to come for his other twenty Guineas; nor could the Widow ever hear of him, to retrieve those (she intended if she could) which he had carried away with him, besides some other Moveables he had as little Right to, I do not mean his Wife and Child.





HISTORY XXVI.

Verrucæ, Chancres, Nodes, Gummata, Ozæ-
næ, with Caries, Ulcers in the Throat,
and rotten Skull.



Man and his Wife, at that Time just come from *Flanders*, where they had been to buy up Lace, and other Goods they traded in thither, and so back again to *London*; upon this last Return, found themselves so diseased as to be incapable of another Trip, as they call it, to the other side of the Water; and lodging in my Neighbourhood, their Landlady persuaded them to send for me: Where I found the Wife with a couple of *Nodes* upon her Head, from whence she had undergone, as she said, very severe Pains, a *Gummi* on one side of her Neck, another upon her Arm, several *chancreous* Ulcers, and *Verrucæ* on the *Pudend.* also a sordid Ulcer on one of the *Tonsillæ*, at the Angle of the *Uvula*, which it had likewise seized on, and somewhat altered her Speech, rendering her swallowing difficult, some Part of her Drink being ready to come through the Nostril. The Husband's Case was still more apparent, without telling his Tale, for the *Septum Nasi* being eaten through, by a corrosive Ulcer within, had given Way, and the Part above sunk somewhat down; there being likewise an Ulceration opposite externally, which

he kept covered with a Patch; he had moreover, a large *Node* upon one of his Shins, with violent nocturnal Pains, both on his Arms and Legs.

Having agreed upon Preliminaries, and got all Things ready; I concluded to salivate them both by Unction, the Man having twice before been fluxed with *Calomel*; the first time here, the second at *Ghent*: Yet still relapsed, or living at large, had again contracted the Distemper: The Woman also once at *London*, to as little Purpose.

I began however with the Fumigation, having first rubbed down the *Verrucæ* on the outside of the Woman's *Pudenda*, with the caustick Stone; setting her over the Stool one Day, and the next also smoking her Throat with the same, and some Days one after the other, the same Day: Which being followed so close, I expected might have made her a little sore about her Mouth, and disposed her for Spitting perhaps sooner than I intended; but it never in the least affected her that Way, tho' I had consumed almost a double Quantity of the *Cinnabar*; only subduing (as I chiefly designed) the Virulency of both the Ulcers, and disposing them for healing afterwards: Those above, with a Touch of the *Mel. Ros.* and a Solution of a few Grains of Sublimate therein; and those below with the *Lac Sublimat.* At the same time I fumed the Man's Nostril, that I might check or put a stop to the Erosion there; throwing up some *Mel Ros.* and the *Mel Ægyptiac.* together with a little *Tinct. Myrrh.* mixed with a small Quantity of the *Decoct. Plantag. Equiset. &c.* formerly observed for such-like Purposes; and putting up a Tent made soft and easy, dipped in the said *Mel* and *Tincture* by themselves, every Night upon his lying down to rest.

On

On the Outside was laid a thin Pledgit of *Ung. Tutia*, mixed up with a little *Præcip. rub.* to keep down the luxuriant Flesh; covering his *Node* also with the *Empl. ex Cinnab.* of Dr. Harvy.

After which, I laid open those upon the Wife's Head, which contained Matter; and underneath, the *Cranium* felt porous like a Honey-Comb: Having cleared away the loose Flesh with the *Pulv. Angelicus*, made weaker than in common, that it might create to her the less Pain, and got the Bone in sight, I dressed the same with a Pledgit, express'd from the *Tinctura Euphorbii*, and between whiles to hasten the Desiccation, clap'd down through a *Cannula*, an actual Caution, by which I hoped the sooner to dispose the *Caries* to scale off. But lying fast, and both resolving to make but one Trouble of their Confinement, after thus waiting more than a Month, I began to anoint them as usual, the Man twice a Day, the Woman only once, for the first three Days; afterwards the Husband once a Day, the Wife each other Day; for three times more, who began to flaver after the fifth Unction, without any troublesome Accident supervening: So that I had no occasion to use the whole Ounce of Quicksilver in the Composition: But the Husband was not so forward at the Fortnight's end, or almost three Weeks, after the Expence of a double Proportion; and indeed I found it necessary to vomit him with the *Turpeth. Min.* to bring it up (to which Medicine I perceiv'd he was no Stranger) for twice, and that in full Doses; by which time his Chaps were very sore, tho' his Spitting was much retarded and kept down by a Loosness, which put us often under a Necessity of giving Restrictants, and sometimes Opiates. By reason of all which, the Woman

getting the Start, was up again by the time his Flux was at the height; which was continued upon each of them, near a Month, at the close whereof, I perceived the *Node* resolved upon the Man's *Tibia*, and some small Shivers of Bone had cast off inwardly from the Nostril. After which I tried to keep out the same by a *Canula* contrived for that End, whilst the Ulcer was just skinning over on the Outside: But the Support being gone, and little Expectation of Callus to supply its Place; after it had been continued for some time, he threw it out as troublesome, and suffered its falling a little lower than it was (before the *Caries* separated) at the beginning of his Cure. The *Chancres* in the Woman's *Pudenda* were dried up, as likewise the Ulceration in her Throat, before she entered upon her Spitting; the *Gummi* resolved under the same, but the *Caries* in the *Cranium* being quite through the upper *Table* in both Places, did not exfoliate till some Weeks after she was got about. Being both well purged, sweated and dieted, they were dismiss'd their Confinement; and their Cures stood firm, as I was two Years after informed by the Wife, who had made since that Time several turns to *Holland*, and where she told me (coming purposely to visit me) she had lately left her Husband fat and lusty.



HISTORY XXVII.

Exostoses on the Tibia's.



Youth from *Guinea*, brought as a Servant by the Captain of a Ship, had not been long ashore, before he began to complain miserably of his Legs, which appeared somewhat knotty, all the Way up his Shins, to the Joint of his Knees, keeping him awake the forepart of the Night, till towards Morning, when his Pains remitted; so that it was plain the Grievance was seated in the *Periosteum*, or rather in the Bones themselves, as in the *Exostosis* is observable. His Master said it was a Disease common among the Natives of that Country, which they called the *Yaws*; seizing them often very young, or which he believed rather they brought with them into the World; that as they grew up, it was usual to sweat them many Days after each other, with certain Decoctions of their own Plants, prepared for that End, especially those who had Strength to undergo this Management; and that he had pick'd out this Boy, as the cleanest limb'd and healthiest of a great many he had his Choice of. Being desired to take Care of him, I applied a cinnabarine Plaister along each of the *Tibias*, and after some time of using the *Gum. Guajac.* with the *Cinnab. Antimon.* also giving *Calomel* between whiles, and purging it off again, with little Benefit; at best, perceiving I was this Way only like to palliate; after I had tried the *Æthiops* some time also with as little

the Advantage, I ordered his Plaisters to be thrown off, and $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. of Quicksilver (blended with *Terebinth*, and so mixed up with $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$. or $\mathfrak{z}\text{iii}$. of *Axungia*) to be rubbed into his Legs and Arms only, at four several times, every other Night; putting him presently after each anointing into a warm Bed, and disposing him to a breathing Sweat with a Draught of hot Mace Ale, covering him close up for that Purpose. When after the third Unction, the Medicine took readily to the Glandules about the *Fauces*, without any Looseness (for which I had given Directions) or other Accident whatever; so that soon after the fourth anointing, he flavered freely, and which we kept up with a little *Calomel*, given once or twice, as it seemed to decline, for two or three and twenty Days. All which Time he was allowed to drink plentifully of what Liquors he liked best, as Posset-drink, thin Gruel, small Beer with a Toast, and sometimes a little Wine boiled up with a half Quantity of Spring Water, as a Cordial. After this he was well purged, sweated, and drank his Diet-drink: His Pains being now entirely taken off, altho' his Shin-bones appeared still nodous or uneven. But the next Spring, which was about six Months afterwards, he began again to complain, not only of his Legs, but of his Arms also: Whereupon the Captain being going abroad, was prevailed on by his Wife (to whom the Lad was made a Present) to take him along with him, and leave him in his own Country: Which the poor Boy never lived to see, as dying in the Voyage.

Spina of the lower Mandible.

A Case of somewhat the like Nature, was presented from a Counsellor of the *T—le*, who having contracted for a Black to wait on him; before he paid his Money, sent him with another of his Servants to have my Opinion of a Swelling upon one side of his Face, which they said was only owing to the Tooth-ach: Upon inspecting the Inside of his Mouth, I discovered Matter (pressing my Finger on the Outside) to arise out of the Socket of one of his backward Teeth, which seemed very rotten, and by extracting which, I sent Word to the Master, I believed the Swelling would sink on the Outside, as is common with *Abscesses* from rotten Teeth: But to my own Discredit, I found it otherwise, for after the drawing out of that, and another that was cariated just by, I found it to be a true *Spina* or *Exostosis*, affecting that whole side of the lower *Mandible*, and passing its Matter from a little below the *Condyl*, thro' the *Alveoli* of the *Dentes Molares*, or grinding Teeth on the same Side; encreasing daily in its Tumefaction: He had also, as I heard after, a *Gummi* upon his Arm, with another on the Small of his Leg. So that I perceived it was to little Purpose for me to spend more Time about him, especially in the Chirurgery; and his Master thinking he had already paid too much Money for him, what became of him afterwards I never heard; being (I suppose on this very Account) no farther concerned in the Family, nor to this Day satisfied for the Trouble I had with him. This I have purposely set down, as a Caution to the younger Practitioners more especially,
that

that they make no Prognostick too hastily without due Inspection of the Case, and more mature Deliberation than was taken in this.



HISTORY XXVIII.

An Ozæna, Cephalæa, with Nodes, and a rotten Cranium.



Gentleman of a very sober Life, and otherwise good Habit of Body, from an ill-cured *Clap*, about a dozen Years before, though in that Time he had married two Wives, neither of them in the least tainted, as I could understand, complained of a stubborn Head-ach; for which he had taken diverse Medicines from his Apothecary; had been *purged, let Blood*, as well by the *Lancet* as *Cupping, blister'd* also, but without Relief, the Cause of his Illness not being suspected. Applying to me, I observed a little Rising on the upper part of his Forehead, about the bigness of a small Nut, which gave me the first Suspicion of his Distemper. I likewise took Notice of a stuffing in his Nostril, that somewhat altered the Tone of his Voice, and he blew out, as he told me, a large crusty Scab like Substance, every Morning, which had been formed in the Night, like a hollow Plug, taking Shape from the inside of the Part, one of which he shewed me, which would again regenerate by the Evening: Whence I concluded there was a foul *Ulcer* within, and that his Case was *Vener-
real*.

real. Taking an Opportunity, I put the Question to him, and he own'd, as abovemention'd, his former Mishap; but being well for so many Years, he (as many others have been) was difficultly reconciled to a Belief, that this Complaint could proceed thence, and that it was rather an *Ague*, as some of his Friends perswaded him, in his Head, returning so constantly a-Nights; under this Apprehension he had taken a large Quantity of the *Bark*.

As I could not recede from my former Declaration, I would not propose to do him any Service unless by *Salivation*: But his Concerns in Merchandising being very great, would by no means at present allow his getting out of the Way: So that to palliate for a while, he took sometimes a Dose of *Calomelanos*, purging it off again the next, or the Day following. His Head being shaved, was bathed with a Solution *ex ʒʒ. Camphoræ in ʒi. Laud. liquid.* and the *Node* covered with a *mercurial* Emplaster, under which in few Days it seemed lost; but the Head-ach still continuing, I applied upon the whole Scalp an *Epispastick*, and ordered it should lie there for a Week or ten Days: During the Discharge, which was considerable, his Pains remitted much, and he got his Rest, complaining of little more than the Smart or Soreness of the Vesications.

For his Nostril I likewise prescribed a Decoction *ex Summit. Centaur. Hyperic. ana Mʒ. in aq. Hord. ℥ʒ. ad ʒiv. Colaturæ cui fuere addita ʒi. Mel Rosar. ʒʒ. Tinct. Myrr. ʒ Aloes in Vino albo Extract.* to be thrown up in the Way of Injection, with a Snout Syringe; by the Use whereof, the Ulcer was *digested, deterged*, and better dispos'd for healing, which I was in hopes to complete after, by my *Cinnabar-Fumigation*.

But

But the Blister drying up, the Head-ach returned with as great Violence as before, having taken away his Appetite, and brought him very low, being forced out of his Bed a-Nights, or obliged, notwithstanding his recourse to *Opiates*, to sit up the greater part therein, or till towards the Morning, when he got some Sleep; the *Node* at some times rising and again disappearing, so that there was great reason to fear the *Cranium* in Danger to be fouled, and by a longer Delay, the Case rendered still more formidable, if not fatal, by a *Consumption* thence arising.

Upon this Alarm, he immediately prepared as for a Journey, by way of Recovery of his Health at *Bath*; and was lodged in his Apothecary's House, where I attended him, and began by anointing his Legs and Arms, once a Day, towards Night; after which he was put into his warm Bed, with a Sup or two of burnt Claret, between Flannel Sheets, the Weather being cold, his *Cap*, *Muffler*, and *Shirt* also of the same, provided and put on, together with his *Drawers* and *Woollen Hose*.

After the third Unction, he complained of Gripes, to which a *Diarrhœa* ensued for two or three Days, which hindred the Advance of the *Salivation*, and put us by the farther Proceeding, till this Symptom was removed by a Mixture of the *Conf. Fracast.* the *Decoctum alb.* with a few Drops of the *Laud. liq. Cydon.* in his mull'd Wine, as the Exigence of the Case required. His Chaps nevertheless began to grow sore and wheal'd, with the *Glandules* turgid, and the Parts about excoriated.

The third Night after our last Unction, we expended one half of the remainder of our usual Composition; preceding to which, a Clyster
had

had been thrown up *ex Ziv. Decocti albi* ʒβ. *Theriacæ ac Ovi Vitello*, and putting him to Bed, a Drachm of the *Confectio*, as a Bolus, taken inwardly, to secure the running downwards of the Mercury: And the next Night the rest, from whence the Day following, the *Sloughs* encreased, and the Looseness moderated, he began to spit in few Days after, the Quantity amounting to three Pints in a Night and Day; to which it was kept up for about twenty, when his Complaint of his Head ceasing, his *Node* smooth and flat, and his Nostril discharging only the common *Mucus*, he grew restless and impatient on the Account of his Affairs, and contrary to all Persuasion to have it carried higher or longer continued, without sweating, purging, or Diet, resolved on his return home in a cold Winter Evening, pretending he would finish what remained, unobserved there. How this after *Regimen* was prosecuted, I know not, it being no ways thought proper that I should visit him, lest the Family, but particularly his Wife, should entertain some Jealousy of what they had hitherto been kept entirely ignorant. But after three Months, I was informed by the Apothecary, that the *Cephalæa* was returned, as also the crusty Matter from the Nostril, the *Septum* seeming to give Way, by the upper part sinking at the setting on of the *Cartilage* to the Bones.

These Complaints encreasing, and his Pains harrassing him now as well by Day as in the Nights, about a Year after the *Salivation*, he consulted that worthy Physician Dr. C——w, at whose House I met him by Appointment, where it was agreed between us, that as nothing but a *mercurial* Remedy was likely to be of Service, so nothing more probable for the same Purpose, than
the

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the *crude Mercury* in the *Unction*: The *Calomelanos*, however suited to some slight Infections, being deemed insufficient by the best Practitioners, to eradicate this Disease confirmed by length of Time. However, it was necessary it should be carried to a greater height, and continued longer: In the mean while till the same was enterpriz'd, no Medicine related to that Tribe was to be administer'd.

He was very unwilling to hearken to this Sentence, by reason of his former Disappointment, and therefore defer'd it till the *Node* again appearing, and growing almost distracted with his Pains, with the Fear of his Nose falling, drove him to a Compliance; and we began the second *Unction* in his own House, the Disease being given out for a *cancerous Humour* on the Head.

This, as the former, with due Precaution, was used once a Day for twice, and then each other, till his Mouth again appeared well flought, and the same more deeply fixed, his Looseness being little troublesome to us, and consequently the spitting sooner up, which continued plentiful for near a Month, when it began to decline; about which Time we were in great Danger of his sinking, through his excessive Weakness, under a *Syncope* or *Deliquium*, when the Physician before consulted, was called in, and perceiving the great Languor of his Spirits, advis'd the supporting them with proper *Cordials*, and *Volatiles* upon the return of the *Paroxysms*, if any more should fall out, together with good Broths, and a little Wine mixed with his *Panada*.

I was very much concerned to see his Nostrils still foul, and that *sloughy Mucus*, however neither so dry or crusty, nor yet so often as before, discharged, and therefore that we might accomplish

plish the Work, was willing to have it carried as high as his Strength would admit, and to have a Witness thereof before it drop'd. His Head-ach it's true was gone, and the *Node* again quite level'd, yet a thickness of the Membrane was perceptible under the Skin.

Coming out of his *Salivation*, and a little recruited, he was *sweated*, *purged gently*, and *dieted*; a *Sarsa Decoction* also with *Milk*, likewise *Asses Milk*, in regard of his thin Habit, to soften and temper his Blood, and secure him from growing *hectical*, were prescribed, and regularly pursued for several Weeks: And his Nostril was now fumed with the *Cinnabar*, in hopes of disposing the stubborn Ulcer within (which still continued an ill favoured *Mucus*) to dry up: But fancying after once or twice using, that his Head was disordered thereby, he would not suffer it to be repeated, as it ought, so that notwithstanding all our Endeavours, so obstinately riveted was this Infection, that after six Months, all which Time it seemed as it were smothered, the Snake revived, the former Symptoms returned, and the little Flesh he had gathered in this Interval of Ease and Quiet from the old Disturbance, was quickly lost again, by the return of broken Nights, recourse to *Opiates*, together with a lost or puny Stomach, the effect thereof, with this farther remarkable Operation of the said *Opiate*, promoting so vast a Secretion by the *Glandules* of the Kidneys, as came up to a *Diabetes*, unless differing herein, that as the latter being *lymphatic*, is more ponderous, this as merely *serous*, was much lighter, as that is usually sweet to the Taste like Honey, this was rather insipid or tasteless, like fair Water, or that made by *hypochondriacal* and *hysterical* People under some Commotion or Disturbance

sturbance of Mind, Surprize or other Occurrence: A great Thirst likewise attended this, as in the other, so that drinking large Quantities of Liquors in the Night, when this Flooding always attended, the Discharge was not so disproportionate, as happens in the other Distemper. However, the poor Man was brought so low, between the Pain and the concomitant Accidents, as to be scarce able to keep up till some Hours before Night came on, the forepart of which was spent in his Complaints, and the Morning the only Time he could get a short Repose.

Being thus reduced, his Distemper all this while by good Management concealed from his Wife and Relations, some of them grew importunate with him to take farther Advice: And I who had not seen him for some Months before, was now desired to meet Dr. *P—b—e*, together with his Apothecary, who had constantly attended him: Where I gave an Account of all Proceedings that had fallen under my Cognizance, and the Apothecary of what had since appeared: After all which taken under Deliberation, considering his *hectical* State, and wretchedly shattered Constitution, the *absorbent* Powders or *Testacea*, with the *Asses Milk*, our old *Asylum*, must be still the Sanctuary or Refuge; humouring his Appetite with any light Food, particularly Shell-Fish he most coveted, having eat no Flesh for long Time; and his Stomach now beginning to loath his Milk, we concluded to substitute a *China* Decoction with the candy'd Eryngo, made as palatable as we could contrive it, instead thereof, with which he took Night and Morning a *Bole ex Conserva Ros. ʒi. Coral. rub. Margarit. ana gr. xv. cum q. s. Syr. Bal. Tolut.* for his *Profluvium*

fluvium Urinae; there was at the same Time prescribed an *Aq. Calcis*, medicated with the *Sarsa* and *China* to be drank in the Night Season: Likewise the *Bristol Waters*, and when loose, a *Decoctum Album* with a Solution of Gum Arabic, also a chalybiated or steel'd Water and red Wine, at his Meals: And if this Symptom continued, a Spoonful of the *Tinct. Ter. Japon.* might be admixed; his *Opiate*, without which he could not live, was still indulged him, though in a different Form.

With these Prescriptions, God knows very little available, we took leave, the Doctor being of Opinion we should not open the *Node*, however now improved in Bigness, with another appearing just above, especially considering his feeble State, and Inability at present to be ruffled by the Pain of an *Escharotic*; but to keep on the mercurial Plaister, saying, that if he recovered Strength enough for another *Uction*, it might probably resolve, as he had observed them in the Hospital, even altho' the Membrane or *Pericrane* was eaten through, and the Bone underneath also *carious*, as he had all imaginable Reason to believe from the *Foveæ* left behind, the *Cutis* adhering as after *Desquamation*.

Not satisfied with our Opinions, as perceiving by the Result, we were somewhat of Kin to *Job's Comforters*, at least leaving behind us a very doubtful *Prognostick*: Quickly after they called in that singular Practitioner, in this Distemper more particularly, Dr. Cr——n, who I understood had tried one or other of his *Specificks*, but perceiving a *Venice Glass* would not bear so smart a Stroke as a *Flint* one, undemolish'd, desisted: And was now willing to take in some other Person to consult with, especially one of those who

had been formerly concerned ; and my self, as it happened, notwithstanding our ill Success, continued still so much in the good Grace of the unhappy Sufferer, as to have the Preference.

There had some Months lapsed since my last Visit, and the Time I now met the Doctor, when I perceived the *Node* increased, and the Matter perceptibly fluctuating under the Scalp ; so that without Hesitation, the Surgeon being at Hand, we both immediately concluded upon the Application of a *Caustick*, and discharging the same, lest by its longer Continuance it should spread, as it seemed to threaten, by the Fulness above observed before ; especially, since there was now little Prospect from his exceeding Weakness of subduing the Malignity by any other Means.

We had not one Word of *Nostrums* or *Specificks*, and to do Justice to that Gentleman, setting them aside, I never met a more honourable Treatment from any Member of the College.

I ask'd him his Opinion of *Poterius's Antibetick*, which he much approved, being taken with some of the *Testacea* in the *Asses Milk*, or its *Succedaneum*, the *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. Eryngii condit. incoct.* or the *Sarsa Decoction cum tertia parte Lact. Vaccin.* His Opiate we advised if possible to be gradually lessened, and a *Cinnabar-Bolus* in the manner following at Night, with a few Spoonfuls of a *Pearl Julap*, or his *anodyne Haustus* instead thereof.

℞ Conf. Rosar. ʒi. Antibet. Poterii Margarit. pp. ana gr. xv. Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Bolus, matutino Mane sumendus. Superbibendo ʒss. Lact. Asinini.

℞ Cinnabar. Antimonii gr. xv. Conf. Fruct. Cynosb. ʒss. Syr. Capil. Ven. q. s. m. f. Bolus sumendus

sumendus h. s. cum Coch. tribus vel quatuor Julapii infrascripti, superhaustis.

℞ *Aq. Lact. Alex. Ceras. Nigr. ana ℥iii. Cinna-
mom. ten. Pæon. C. ana ℥i. Marg. pp. ℥i. Sacchar.
alb. parum. M.*

℞ *Aq. Flor. Paralys. Syr. de Meconio ana ℥i.
Aq. Pæon. C. ℥ii. Laud. liquid. Syden. gut. x.
m. f. Haustus in promptu quem capiat urgente in-
quietudine propter Capitis Dolorem.*

℞ *Hord. Gallic. Rad. Eryng. condit. ana ℥i. Coq.
in aq. f. q. s. pro Colatura ℥ii. cujus bibat cum tertia
parte Lactis vaccin. sæpius in Die, vel Noctu, ur-
gente siti, vice alterius potulenti. Or in Place of
this,*

℞ *Rad. Chinæ incis. ℥i. Rasur. Ebor. & C. C.
ana ℥ii. Coq. in aq. Hord. ut prius, sub finem adden-
do Eryngii condit. ℥i. & bibat Colaturæ eodem
modo, cum tantillo Lactis vaccin. admisto.*

Having left the foregoing Prescriptions, we ordered the Surgeon to give us Notice of the Separation of the *Eschar*, when we met again, and perceived the Skull rotten the Compass of an half Crown; which being likely to be a Work of Time, the Doctor took his Leave, the Surgeon desiring I might still continue my Attendance (more properly within my Province) as Occasion required, once in a Week or ten Days Time. The Bone lying now in View, and the *Fungus* kept down, was dress'd with a Pledgit expressed from the *Tinctura Myrrh.* and between whiles an actual *Cautery* past through a *Cannula*, to hasten *Exfoliation*, and dry the *Caries*; which Way of Dressing was pursued for several Weeks, I might say Months, without any Appearance of *Desquamation*. I was once by when the Surgeon passing up his Instrument several Inches, found a Communication with that superior pro-

tuberating Fulness formerly remarked, the Bone being discovered porous and rugged all the Way, as I was my self a Witness; examining the same, in some Parts letting in the end of the Probe down to the *Diploe*. Yet considering the feeble State of the Patient, whom we expected daily to sink under a *Hectick*, I dissuaded him from dilating, otherwise than by dry Dossils, thrust up to enlarge the *Sinus*: During this an unexpected turn of Affairs fell out; his Pains wearing off, his Appetite mended, and his Strength encreasing, he began to walk about; at which lucky Interval, being impatient at the slow Progress of the Bone exfoliating, and the Surgeon talking of making farther Way to the same, dreading more cutting, burning, or causticking, an obscure Foreigner, fam'd for a Wonder-working Plaister and a Wonder-working Pill to take away all Pains, was admitted, and continuing a Discharge on the back Part of the Head, in the Nature of the *perpetual Blister*, carried away the Credit of a Cure he had no manner of Right to: The Patient, as before observ'd, having weather'd the Point, the Venom in great Measure discharg'd by the Ulcer, and his hectical State mended, by the attemperating Method he had prosecuted thro' the whole Course of our Attendance. But what was somewhat remarkable, and justified the Observation of one of the former Physicians, was, that this very rotten *Cranium*, not only perceptibly so to the Instrument, but manifest or visible to the naked Eye, and that for a large Compass, at length covered over itself, and closed up without any scaling: The arched *Cutis* no longer admitting of the Dossils, now subsiding and adhering underneath, with a large *Fovea* or Dent remaining, where the *Node* had been opened, since

filled up with a Velvet Patch; all Parts in like manner, so far as the said Bone had been cariated, sticking fast to the Skin above, as usual, where the same has undergone an *Exfoliation*.

This History may teach us not to despair of the Recovery of a *venereal* Patient, how low soever almost he may be reduced by the Distemper, or how threatening the Symptoms: And that we do not too peremptorily assert the absolute Necessity of exfoliating foul Bones, attending their *Nodes*. For of all *Hæticks*, as I have remark'd in another Part of this Discourse, whether complicate with pocky *Atrophies*, or pining of the muscular Flesh, through their great Pains, or the *secondary* and *symptomatical* Consumption of the Lungs, by a Translation of Humour supplied from a morbid Blood, to the spongy Substance of the said Parts, the *venereal* Patient has the fairest Chance of an Escape, when treated with due Care, and suitable Judgment. A farther singular Instance of which I shall present you in the following.





HISTORY XXIX.

An obstinate Cephalæa, with Nodes and Gummi; Cariosity of the Bones of the Forehead, together with those of the Arm and Leg, in a young Gentlewoman newly married.



Beautiful young Lady, as I imagin'd considerably under twenty, within the Year after her Marriage, began to complain of great Pain in her Head, and at the same Time labouring under a feverish Intemperies, which seemed rather *Symptomatical*: Her Physician was consulted, who understanding there was somewhat *periodical* in the Complaint, suspecting an *anomalous Intermittent*, prescribed the *Bark*; having before-hand tried what Relief might accrue by bleeding and blistering between the Shoulders, but all without any Advantage.

After some Days they sent for me, and perceiving a *Serpigo* on the Eye-brow, I enquired more particularly into the Nature of her Head-ach, which I found to be *nocturnal*, or which returning with great Violence in the Night, had imposed on her former Physician. Upon farther Examination I perceived she had also a sore Throat, which being taken for a sort of critical *Aphthæ*, had been treated as such with common Gargles,
and

and seemed likely to heal, but which was in Truth a Symptom of the unsuspected Disease she laboured under.

Upon the whole, I made no Scruple to pronounce the same *Venereal*; yet in private to the young Spark her Spouse, who readily acknowledged he was clap'd some Months before he married, and was assured by the Person that had him under Cure, he was well, and might venture without any Hazard: He farther confess'd that in few Days after consummating his Nuptials, she complained of Heat and Sharpness in her Urine, and had a *Running* likewise, the former going for the *Gravel*, the latter for the *white Flux*.

The Case being thus put out of all Dispute, the Distemper was made known (unavoidably) to her Friends; a *Salivation* propos'd and enterpris'd, yet considering her tender Make, with the weak Condition she was brought under by her broken Nights, which had already introduced a *Hectick*, or *venereal Atrophy*, I was somewhat fearful of venturing the *crude Mercury*, with the feeble Texture of her Nerves, or *Ataxy* of Spirits, together with her infirm Bowels; and therefore began with small Doses of *Calomelanos*, repeated once a Day: Yet such (as often happens, and will in spight, as the Folks say, of all our Teeth) was the Repugnancy of the Remedy thereunto, that instead of mixing with the *Lymph*, and taking to the *salival* Glands, it no sooner entered the Blood, but was immediately thrown off, and that with excessive Gripings, by those of the *Intestines*, in a *Flux dysenterical*; so that we were obliged to forbear, and endeavour to recruit her with *Asses Milk*, and the *Absorbentia* or *Testacea*: But whilst we were thus employed in softening, attempe-

attemperating her Blood, and curing her *Hætic*, her Disease got Ground, and shewed itself more manifestly in the accumulated Symptoms of two very painful *Nodes* on each side of the Front, reaching as low as the upper Orbit of the Eye; a *Gummi* on the Arm below the Cubit, with a *Node* also on each *Tibia*; so that there was no longer palliating a Disease making such an Advance under the same.

I now proposed to her Friends the *Uction*, however more hazardous, yet practicable with due Caution, as the only Means by which we might hope to eradicate the Distemper, and having fortified her Bowels all we could with restraining Boles, *ex Conf. Fracast. ʒʒ. cum gr. ʒ. Extr. Thebaic. ac Ol. Cinnamom. gut. i.* Night and Morning; keeping her to the Rice Decoction, or that *de C. C. C.* for her Drink, with a few Drops of the *liquid. Laud.* (to which, on account of her Pains she had before frequent recourse) between whiles in a sup or two of burnt Claret, I began rubbing in about ʒii. of my Composition upon each Arm and Leg, once a Day for twice, and then each other, covering the *Nodes* with the *Emplast. Mercur.*

But notwithstanding this leisurely Way of proceeding, and now intermitting sometimes two or three Days with all our Armour of *Restringtons* and *Opiates*, to ward off the same, so soon as the Globules of the Quicksilver began to blend themselves with the Juices, the *Tormina* began, most cruelly harassing the poor young Gentlewoman, and running off with bloody Stools; which however carrying off some Part of the *venereal* Venom, a slight Truce was gained, her Pains remitting, and she returned to her *Milk Diet*, with a *Sarsa Decoction*.

Thus

Thus finding my self disappointed, and not knowing what other Method we could take, at least for the present, I discontinued my Attendance for some Time, in which Interval, when she had a little recovered her Strength, and continued free from her Gripes and bloody Flux, her Pain soon after returning with its former Severity; her own Father, who was a Country Practitioner, and used at Times, as his Business would permit, to overlook our Proceedings, suspecting very likely some Error might have been committed in the Management, attempted himself to raise the *Ptyalism*, but as ineffectually as formerly: Her *Viscera* not suffering the Medicine to lodge, or sublime to the *Fauces*; however excited by vomiting, but running still off by the Guts, with racking Pain and Stools, attended with a constant *Tenesmus*, and *Mucus* thereby discharging, notwithstanding his *vinous*, and other corroborating *Clysters* and *Opiates*, as before remarked; so that now languishing under the cruel Disease, and in a manner despairing of Relief, he thought fit to consult a certain Gentleman of the College, noted for a secret Way of curing the same, being the Person with whom I was concerned in the History foregoing, no Matter I think for the *Name*, and perhaps as little for the *Secret*, which he says is anedulcorated red *Præcipitate* of Mercury, of which, tho' in former Days he had Courage enough to give half a Dram for a Dose; yet finding what a tender Subject he had here to deal with, he would not exceed ʒss, or at most gr. xii.

I cannot say the Medicine was prescribed *more Medicorum*, because the Doctor brought it in his Pocket, but it was certainly taken to the greatest Nicety, in an exact half, neither more or less

less (for fear of a Miscarriage) of a poach'd Egg, as the Chicken Water prepared *S. A.* was given at the most punctual Distance of Time, and by the exactest Measure, to encourage the Operation.

The Effect after an Hour, or somewhat more, was this, that she grew very sick, vomited two or three times, and had as many Stools. When the Ruffle was a little over, she conceited her self better, her Pains going off, and a good Night succeeding the same; insomuch that the new Method began to be highly extoll'd, and this single Medicine had wrought Wonders: A great Outcry was made against *Salivation* in general, and particularly the *Uñction*, with surprizing Accounts given of the Efficacy of our *Nostrum*.

Encouraged by this seeming Alteration, it was concluded we should next Day give a second Dose, with the Addition of a few Grains, which in like Method and Manner, after the usual Time, produced extreme Sicknes, with repeated Retchings, and, as after the *Uñction*, or the Exhibition of *Calomel*, the *Tormina* seized presently on the *Intestines*; so now we had more cruel Tortions in the *Ventricle* or Stomach, which, as she expressed her self, was all on Fire. Upon this we were somewhat alarm'd, and as other Folks throw Oil thereinto, by no Means to put out, but encrease the Flame, so now the Doctor directed the said Remedy, and reasonably too, that this might be extinguished, by sheathing the caustic Salts of his surly Medicine, and defending the plucky Coat of the Stomach from being farther corroded by the same; which was several times repeated $\zeta i.$ or $\zeta ii.$ at a Time; and at length, though it was some Hours first, the *Orgasmus* was allayed, by the *Dotum* and its *Antidote*

dote taking together a turn downwards; the Remains of the Poison, which had not been thrown up in vomiting, now passing off in Stools.

Being thus rescued from the most imminent Danger, it was by no Means reckoned advisable to proceed farther in this Way, nor indeed could we, without the most apparent Risque of Life.

But that I may give you a farther *Specimen* of this learned Man's very singular Process on these Accounts, in the mean time the following *Epithem* was ordered to be rubbed in upon the *Nodes*, and other pained Parts, which being dried, (as it would be instantly) this Plaister likewise was appointed to be laid on.

℞ *Spir. Sal. Armon. Spir. Cochleariæ ana ℥i. Sal. Vol. C. C. Extr. Thebaici exquisite solut. ana ℥ii. M.*

℞ *Plumbi liquefacti, Mercur. crudi ana p. æ. f. Amalgama f. a. dein adde pulv. Rad. Bryon. ℥ii. Empl. de Minio cum tantillo Ol. Oliv. liquefact. q. s. ut ex omnibus f. Massa Emplastri Consistentiæ.*

Being thus foil'd with the grand *Arcanum*, rather than tread the beaten Path of Practice, we (tho' I was all this while, I cannot say so much in Consultation, as an Overseer of the new Method) took Sanctuary in another, which was a *Præcipitate* too, but of a different Colour, viz. a dirty white or grey, of the same corrosive *Sublimate*, which he calls his *Pulvis Wurtzii*, from its Author; this indeed is not altogether so great an *Arcanum*, although still delivered out by one of the Doctor's own Apothecaries, being no other than a *Sublimate* dissolved in fair Water, by the help of *Sal. Armoniac.* after precipitated with

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the

the *Ol. Tart. p. Deliq.* then washed, and kept dry for Use.

This Preparation you will find in Monsieur Lemery's *Course*. *Clossæus* has the same, only differing in the Quantity of the *Menstruum*, the common Water. One of its great Admirers gives it the following Encomium, *αὐτὸ καὶ κατὰ, Sed lenè operatur. Ptyalismum aliquando promovendo, in ægrotis Lue Venerea marcescentibus, & pene confectis, Gummis, Nodis, Exostosis, diris cruciatibus, ac doloribus nocturnis, serpiginibus & ulceribus phagedænicis, post repetitas inunctiones mercuriales frustra tentatas, nec non Elephantiasi ipso, multum prodest.*

Another of the Commentators on this last Author, in describing the Medicine gives this Character thereof. *Juvat plurimum in Lue Venerea, & Symptomatibus ejus, in Elephantiasi, Lepra, Psora, Pruritu, Scrofula, Impetigine, externe lavando partes cum aqua decantata, & exhibendo pulverem, sive Præcipitatum internè ana gr. vi. ad xii.*

Of like Nature with this is the *Præcipitate* of the *Aqua Phagedænica*, or the sublimate Solution in *Aqua Calcis*, but to go on with our Case, of this *Præcipitate* or *Pulvis Wurtzij*; we gave five Grains in a Bole with the *Cons. Cynosb.* for three or four times, every, and sometimes each other Morning, as her Strength would allow, which though not so doggedly, yet work'd both Ways, making her intolerably sick, and throwing her into Convulsions, insomuch that they thought her several times expiring.

Her Mouth was a little sore after these Experiments, as it had been formerly both by the *Calomel*, as also the *Uction*, but without producing any Spitting extraordinary. When perceiving

perceiving her no fit Subject, whatever others of a stronger Make may be, for farther proceeding with these uncertain and hazardous Remedies, we desisted, and left her once more to her *Sarsa Diet Drink*, and *Asses Milk*. All this while her *Nodes* still increasing, rather than subsiding, notwithstanding the *Topicks* used thereto, her Pains also by Fits returning as violent as ever, having seldom any Quiet, unless from an *Opiate*, her Friends had too freely indulged, unknown to us, through her excessive Lamentations.

After we had drop'd her, and that she had again recovered some little Appetite from the Discontinuance of Medicine, her Father, (as I was told) being moved with her Complaints, and finding her daily pining with a *Hæstick*, attempted once more by *Calomel*, in very small Doses, gradually to excite her Spitting; but as ineffectually as at first; her Stools immediately succeeding, and preventing such desired Expectation. So that under this *Dilemma*, having still a Veneration for *chymical Arcana*, and using himself such a Way of Practice, a Gentleman here in Town professing that Art, and who had supplied him with them, having heard of this unhappy Case, offered his Service with some easy *alterative* Remedies, but of powerful Efficacy (as generally all such People's are reported) to restore her.

This Person it seems, whether professing that Science or not I cannot say, was a great Admirer of the *Star's* dignifying most of his mineral Preparations with the Epithet of *Astrums*: Thus there was an *Astrum Veneris*, *Astrum Antimonii*, *Mercurii*, &c. The Property of all which, and twenty more, most speciously entitled, is to work, as their Author phrases it,

Quo

Quo natura verget, the usual Subterfuge of all *Empiricks*.

Which of these *Stars* was given to our Patient I am uncertain, but surely not the latter, unless his *Mercury* be of the *supercælestial* kind, and fetched out of some Mine in the *lunar Orb*, at least has received an Influence therefrom, to alter its customary Property. However, several of these were continued inoffensively enough, creating her no Uneasiness for many Weeks, or I think Months; and whether coming after the pocky *Virus*, might be in some Degree brought under, though not presently discernable, by the strong Revulsion, and evacuated by Vomit or Stool, which I rather think, or from some real Virtue in the last, to conquer the same, the Patient discernably grew better; and in some Time after, she who before was confined, through excessive Weakness, to her Bed, neither able to turn her self therein, appeared again abroad, took her Nourishment, and by the help of a *sedativum Archæi*, (alias an *Opiate*) another of the *Adepts* Phrases, had better Nights than formerly; her Pains much lessened, and the *Nodes*, though not resolving all together, yet less in Magnitude, and not so painful; insomuch that very great hopes were entertained of her Cure; her *Sarsa* Drink was still approved, which she drank with some *Guttæ Archæum renovantes*, a sort of *Tinctura Metallorum*.

But alas! notwithstanding these noble Titles, the fine crystal or flint Glasses, the beautiful Tinctures, and the Aid as well of the greater as lesser Luminaries, the *Sun* and *Stars*, by that Time three lunar Faces more were past, the lurking Venom shewed it self anew, and I was again consulted; when I perceived the *Nodes* above
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the *Orbitæ Oculorum* much enlarged, lying high, almost of the bigness of a small Hen's Egg, with a perceptible Fluctuation of Matter therein; that likewise on the outside of the *Ulna* so exceeding painful, that she could not bear the Impression, however gentle, of my Finger. Those on the Shins, more particularly one of them, much risen also, and more painful than ever. I was now too well acquainted with the Subject and the Operation of *Mercurials* upon the same, to think in any wise thereof: And therefore telling her Father these *Nodes* should be all opened, and the Bones, which I doubted not were *carious* underneath, *exfoliated*; I persuaded him first of all to take the Opinion of Mr. *Palmer*, whom I met next Day, and we concluded that a *Caustick* should forthwith be applied upon them all, in order to the *desquaming* as aforesaid; and after that, no more *Mercurials* to be given, but the *Milk Diet* pursued till farther Directions, and Nature left in the mean Time to her self.

Accordingly two or three Days after, the *Escharotic* was laid on those above the Brows, and a crude Matter, as usual, when the *Eschars* were pierced, discharged: The Bone in each, for a considerable Compass being discovered rotten, which together with the rest since opened also, and in like Condition, have been dressed by her Father, and several Fragments from those on the Front already thrown off. Since these *Nodes* have been opened, her Pains have again ceased, and her Appetite mended; what the Issue may be, is uncertain: Though I think truly, after all the Severity she has undergone, so far as I can take the State of her Case, she being at this present under Cure, seems more likely to overcome, than to be overcome of this formidable Disease.

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I have been more particular in reciting of this Case, that I might apprise my Reader how little Regard is to be had to *Nostrums*; how hazardous some of them may prove to weak Patients, and how trifling or insignificant many others of them are found to be. In a Word, when we see our selves disappointed by the common Method of Practice, which through some *Idiosyncrasy's* in Nature (who if she will not lead must not be drove) will oftentimes fall out, we shall scarcely effect any great Matters by the out of the Way Preparations of these Pretenders to *Secrets*, which so long as countenanced by some of good *Fortune*, *Learning*, and *Art*, no Wonder, as I have formerly noticed, that such as are destitute of all three, Men of *broken Estates* in some former mechanick Employments, *grossly Ignorant*, but *vilely Impudent*, should take Refuge more particularly in this Part of Practice, and boast of some *Arcanum*, with which to cure the same.

As *Mercury* seems to be the only *antisypilic* Remedy, at least with which we are yet possess'd or know of; so doubtless the Preparations thereof, may be one preferable to another; and if one will as effectually root out the *venereal* Poison by any manner of Evacuation, sensible or insensible, with more Ease and Safety, we should doubtless give that the Preference; and finding that the common Preparation of this Mineral, called *dulcify'd* or *sweet Mercury*, or being still farther sublim'd and divested of its Salts, *Calomelanos*, is the safest and surest of these Preparations, in the slighter Pollutions of the Blood from this Distemper; or when got into the Bones, and rotting their outward *Laminae*, the *crude Quicksilver*, there is no Reason, as I have admonished

nished you in a former Preface, why you should fatigue your Patients by some other dogged Preparations thereof, by which I know some People have lost their Lives.

Were we indeed Masters of any Medicine, that would dispose the Humours to this particular *Putrefaction*, so necessary in these Cures, or colligate the glandulous Liquor, so as to run off together with the Poison, by the *salival Ducts*, and that with more Ease and less Prejudice to the *nervous System*, I should decry the Use of *Mercury* upon these Occasions, in any Form whatever: But since we are not in Possession of any such, and that these Gentlemens Remedies have the same Tendency to make the Chaps sore, if repeated or not purged off; nay often in spite of all their Endeavours to prevent it, a plentiful drivelling falling out, of which I have often been an Eye-Witness: I cannot see for what Reason they should be regarded more than others in the same Class; nor what Credit can be given to them, when they tell us, as I heard one of them my self, that the *Pox* is not to be subdued by a *Salivation*; nor is the *Unction* the true Way of Cure: With the like Confidence they may endeavour to persuade us, that a *Pleurisy* was never taken off by *bleeding*; an *Intermittent* put by with the *Cortex*; or a *Chlorosis* removed by the help of *Chalybiates*: But if they will be pleas'd to give us but one Instance of a Recovery of Moment, wrought by any of their *Nostrums*, without a *Ptyalism*, I will engage to produce a Score, who by the *Unction* having a *Salivation* rais'd upon them, assisted by the after *Regimen*, have from the most deplorable Circumstances (of which Number surely are some of the foregoing) been restored to a sound Health;

or if such *Regimen* be objected, as the Means of their Cure, I could produce some hundreds, where the same has been altogether neglected, and which, if we may believe our famous *Sydenham*, there is no need of, yet their Cures stood firm.



HISTORY XXX.

A Caries overspreading almost all the Skull.



N unfortunatè Tradesman, in his younger Days, meeting with a Mischance, and falling first of all into ill Hands, with a simple Running; the same being too hastily got out of Sight, and the Poison or venereal Venom into his Blood: Notwithstanding soon after he had the Advice of an able and experienced Surgeon, such was the Virulency of the Infection, or the great Unhappiness of his particular Temperament to be more than ordinarily impress'd by the same, that some time after he began to make Complaint of violent Pains of his Head; for which, the Cause (it being some Years since) being overlooked or not suspected, he was let Blood in the Neck, purged, blister'd, cupp'd, had a *Flammula sub Nucha*, and afterwards *Fontanels inter Scapulas*, besides his taking inwardly cephalick Prescriptions of all Sorts: Whence finding no Relief, upon a Consultation with Sir R. B. his Case being farther examined, he again took Mercurials, purging them off, at proper Distances,

Distances, with some light Advantage. But having no other Symptoms besides the *Cephalea*, he was hardly persuaded it could be Venereal; till the Pains seizing also his Shins and Shoulders, and keeping him awake in the Night, he complied, and was salivated by that Physician's Direction. Yet notwithstanding the most exact Conformity to the Rules prescribed, both in and out of his spitting Course, which was managed with some Difficulty to keep it up, the Truce held but a little while, before his Pains returned, particularly on the *Vertex* or Top of his Head; about which Time I was first consulted, and proposed an *Epispastick* all over the *Scalp*, which he wore as a Cap for a Fortnight. And during the Discharge of the sharp Serum all the time dripping down on each side of his Head, made no Complaint of his former Pain; yet upon healing the Vescications, which were kept open as long as we could, the same revived. Wherefore I applied a Caustick on the Top of the Head, at the joining of the *Sagittal* with the *Coronal Suture*; and cutting thro' the *Eschar*, forced in a good large Pea, continuing the same as a *Fontanel* with great Advantage, for near a Twelvemonth, prescribing *Calomelanos* sometimes, and keeping it under by Purgation. On the intermediate Days he took also a Bole of the *Cinnabaris Antimonii*; at other times the *Æthiops Min.* But discontinuing this Method some Months, his Pains returned; nor could he rest in the Night without an *Opiate*, which he took often unknown to me; having a Preparation thereof always by him, given by a Friend, which was, as I supposed, *Matthews's Pill*. His Issue had now been continued so long, that the sharp *Ichor* falling thereupon, had eroded the *Pericranium*,

nium, and laid the *Cranium* bare; so that I was forced to throw out the Pea, dressing up the Bone dry, and the *Caries* spreading still farther, I cut away the *fungous* and *callous* Lips of the Ulcer, and laid all in View, in order to exfoliate. About this Time the Pains of his Limbs returning with great Violence, so soon as ever he was warm in his Bed, and suspecting greater Mischief, I resolved to attempt a Salivation by Unction; and being prepared for Accidents, rubbed in a small Quantity of the same, with my own Hands, well armed with a Bladder tied about my Wrist, at first every second Day, in Consideration of his great Weakness; but after the third time, he began to be griped, and was troubled with a great many loose Stools, quickly ending in a *Dysentery*: So that they were forced to call me up: He had above thirty Stools, most of them bloody, and the last a bloody *Mucus* only. Coming to the Bed-side I found him fainting with cold Sweats, and in a manner expiring his last; his Eyes wide open, yet he could not speak so as to be heard. His Nurse told me she had injected a couple of Clysters in the Night, *ex Decocto albo cum Ovor. Vitellis & ꝑ. Theriac. Androm.* (always in Readiness) which forced soon away with his Stools. I immediately called for a Cup of his burnt Claret, and whilst that was getting ready, with warm Napkins caused him to be well rubbed; bathing his Temples and his upper Lip with the *Aq. Regin. Hung. & Spir. Lavend.* whilst another Servant held an open Vial of the *Spir. Sal. Armon. cum Calce viva destillat.* under his Nostrils, that quickly rous'd him, and brought him to his Senses. I then instilling twenty Drops of the *Laud. Liquid. Cydon.* into the burnt Wine (finding his Pulse return)

gave

gave it him to drink. At the same time I directed a Pint of red Wine to be set over the Fire, and made boiling hot, out of which (having lifted him up from the Bed-pan) flannel Cloths were wrung hot, and applied to his Fundament to take off his *Tenesmus*. I farther ordered them to quench a Heater several times in Spring Water, and (sending for them whilst I staid) directed to infuse therein boiling hot, the *Fol. Ros. rub. Mß. Flor. Balaust. p. j. Cort. Granat. ʒß.* taking ʒiv. of the strained Liquor, and adding half an Ounce of the *Diascord. sine Melle*, mix'd up with the Yolk of an Egg and a Gill of Sack; which was to be thrown up as a Clyster, or rather as a Fomentation for his Bowels. Lastly, I prescribed to his Apothecary, the *Infusio Conf. Fracast.* as it is set down in the Method for correcting this Accident, to be given two Spoonfuls after every loose Stool; and if his Gripes or Restlessness continued, ten Drops of the *Laudanum* in some more of his burnt Wine: Which were still farther to be repeated at a proper Distance, as the Urgency of his Complaint should happen to require: Only observing the Effect of one, before another Dose thereof should be given him. However, what I had now done took off the Grievance; and the last Clyster came not away till the Evening: Nor had we any more Stools for two or three Days. His Mouth also (which was more than I expected) began to be sore, and to smell strong, though he spit little as yet: So that after three Days I anointed him again over Night, and before Morning his Gripes disturbed him; but immediately giving him *gut. xv.* of his *Laudanum*, and injecting such another Clyster as the last, this Hurry wore presently off; and two Days after I a-

nointed him for the last Time, covering each *Tibia* with the *Emplast. de Ranis cum Mercurio*, the whole of what I had thus used amounting to little more than zvi. of the Mercury: Which, in like manner as the former, began to run through him the next Day, but was quickly again stop'd with an Opiate. The Sloughs now farther encreasing about his Cheeks and Tongue, he spit near a Quart a Day; being too weak for the *Turpeth. Min.* and I unwilling to use more of the Uction: However desirous of raising it so far as I could with Safety still a little higher, I adventured to give him gr. xv. of *Calomel* every other Night, for three or four Times, with $\mathfrak{ss.}$ of the *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* and $\text{gr. } \beta.$ of *Extr. Opii Thebaic.* but still he was subject to have two or three Stools in a Day, some of them intermixed with Blood; his Fainting also being apt to return after he came from the Stool. Wherefore taking care to keep his Spirits up with burnt Wine and good Broths; also his Sack Clysters and the Yolks of Eggs: Tho' it was with some Difficulty we got him thro', and upon finishing this Course, put him into another of Asses Milk with a China Decoction, in order to recruit him.

During all this, the *Caries* would not stir, nor offer to separate: The Ulcer indeed was not so constantly inspected during his exceeding Weakness, for fear of his taking cold by the frequent opening; but was now daily looked after, and dressed with a *Tinctura Myrrh. Aloes & Euphorb.* with some of the latter sprinkled thereon: When being pretty free from his Pains, yet much emaciated, I prescribed the famed *Antikectick* of *Poterius*, which he took for a considerable time, I cannot say with any sensible Relief, in any respect (any more than some others, with whom I had

I had tried it under the like Circumstances;) wherefore having instructed his Servant in the dressing of his rotten Skull, he removed into the Air, keeping strictly to the Milk Diet for about six Weeks or two Months; and returned as the cold Weather approached, with little or no Improvement.

There had been some small Fragments cast off from the *Cranium*, but the main Part lay hard and fast, appearing black as a Coal, having gone beyond the *Diploe*, by a Cleft discernable on the side thereof; and before the Spring following was far advanced, he began to make fresh Complaints upon other Parts of his Head, where soon after appeared other *nodous* Tumours: So that now despairing of his Cure, he threw off his Business, having a Competency to subsist his little Family, *viz.* his Wife and himself. Upon these new Appearances, I thought convenient more particularly to enquire into the State of her Health, who all this time was utterly ignorant of the Cause of his Illness; and though otherwise a poor infirm hysterical Woman, yet I perceived perfectly clear of any Symptom of the *Lues*: Nor was there much Likelihood, especially of late Years, she should be infected therewith; since he had been so constantly indisposed for about fifteen Years they had cohabited; *adeo ut nunquam ex multis Annis præteritis rem habuisset cum illa, ut mihi bonus Vir ac verè religiosus (utcunque olim infortunatus) sæpe juratus est.*

I now proposed a Consultation with Serjeant *Bernard*, who on a View of the Case, advised those *Nodes* should be laid open, in most of which there seemed Matter to fluctuate; and after disposing them if possible for Desquamation, to attempt another Salivation. And when I told him

him how narrowly he had escaped the last Year, he replied he might as well die under a Salivation as a pocky Heetick; otherwise we must continue the Milk and Diet-drink: But the poor miserable Patient was of the same Opinion, and very willing, when we thought it requisite, to undergo it, having been long time weary of a wretched Life. Yet for the present we kept him to the Diet aforesaid, till I had opened several of the *Nodes* with a *Caustick*; under each of the *Eschars* was found a *Cariosity*, there being six or seven, as I remember, of them in several Parts of the Head; as forwards, on the *Os Frontis*; sideways, on both the *Bregma's*; on the *Vertex*, a top; and the *Os Occipitis*, behind.

These being laid in View, his Pains again ceased, and his Strength was so recruited, that about three Months after, he resolved upon another Salivation, the Serjeant making him several Visits. It was enterprised with much the same Difficulty as formerly, the Gripes and *Dysentery* returning so soon as he had been thrice anointed, tho' with a smaller Quantity of the Mercury than before; nor could we get him to spit so much as then. The Flux going off, he was again purged and dieted, and I resolved to meddle with no more Mercurials: For after all we had done this Way, such was the hard Lot of this unhappy Man, (who often solemnly protested, he never had strayed more than once in his whole Life that Way) that we never could get the rotten *Cranium* to exfoliate. Wherefore, the Summer following he went again into the Country, about twenty Miles from *London*, taking along with him a Servant well instructed to dress him, and Medicines for that Purpose; and returned the Winter following much in the same State he went: Where after he had taken the best

best physical and chirurgic Advice he could have, in divers Consultations with Men eminent in both Professions, he paid me civilly for what I had already done, and contracted with me to dress him for fifty Pounds a Year, every Day at my House; and some time after growing feeble, and unable to come out, I attended for the same Stipend every other Day, at his: But after about a Year and a half more *Nodes* appearing, and finding his Expence too great for his Income, when I had also opened these, and fitted them for his Servant's Management, I agreed for forty to dress him twice a Week. During which he had two or three *epileptick Paroxysms*, some Matter, as I suspected, falling in, and offending the Membranes underneath; to prevent which for the future, so far as I could, I laid open several Sinuosities, and other Ulcers communicating, into one; dressing up as formerly to correct the Putrefaction, with the Tincture of *Myrrh*, *Aloes* and *Euphorb*. sprinkling in the Powders of the same between whiles.

A foul and most offensive Work, the Stench so insinuating all about me, into my very Clothes, (and yet I touched no Part but with an Instrument) that no body cared to come near me for an Hour after; nor into the Surgery, when he came to me (though the same was always fumed after he was gone) for longer Time, without great Offence. I once called in Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, at another time Mr. *Richard Blundell*, who thought himself as well able to encounter a Stink as another; but declared upon his coming out of the Chamber, that he had never met with the like, and that the Salary was too small for the Work.

This Gentleman being the last Person I attended as a chirurgic Patient, and having received a
large

large Sum of his Money, I was willing to serve after, in what I could; and (upon coming into the College) accordingly at his last quarterly Payment, when I took my Leave, promised, upon any fresh Emergency, to give him my Advice *gratis*: In the mean Time I had instructed his Barber, (who lived just by him, and for a small Gratuity had undertaken the Post) how to manage it. But upon my withdrawing, some of his Friends recommended another Person of the Profession, who it seemed (as I was told) had given more Encouragement than I ever pretended to, under whose Hands he nevertheless deceas'd, about a Quarter of a Year after.

Some Years before his Death he had *Nodes* upon each *Tibia*, which sometimes resolved under his Salivation; and were so kept under at all times, by the *Emplast. de Ranis cum Merc.* as to give him little or no Disturbance: But had the Scalp, (I mean what was left of it) been cleared away after his Decease, I verily believe, three Parts in four of his *Cranium* or Skull had been found *carious* or rotten; in most Places also through both *Tables*. So that considering how truly formidable this Disease appears at some times, and the deplorable Circumstances to which Mankind is thereby reduced, I think I cannot better shut up this Discourse, than in the Words of this miserable Man, who was wont to say, a little before I left him, that if the Compilers of our *English* Liturgy had known so much of this Disease as he had done, instead of that Petition in the *Litany*,

FROM PLAGUE, PESTILENCE, &c.
They would have inserted it,

FROM POX, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE,

— Deliver us.

REMARKS

REMARKS

UPON

Dr. *Willoughby's* Translation

OF

Monfieur *Chicoyneau's*

METHOD of CURE.

Which he Entitles,

*The Practice of SALIVATING shewn
to be of no Use or Efficacy in the Cure
of the VENEREAL DISEASE, but
greatly prejudicial thereto.*

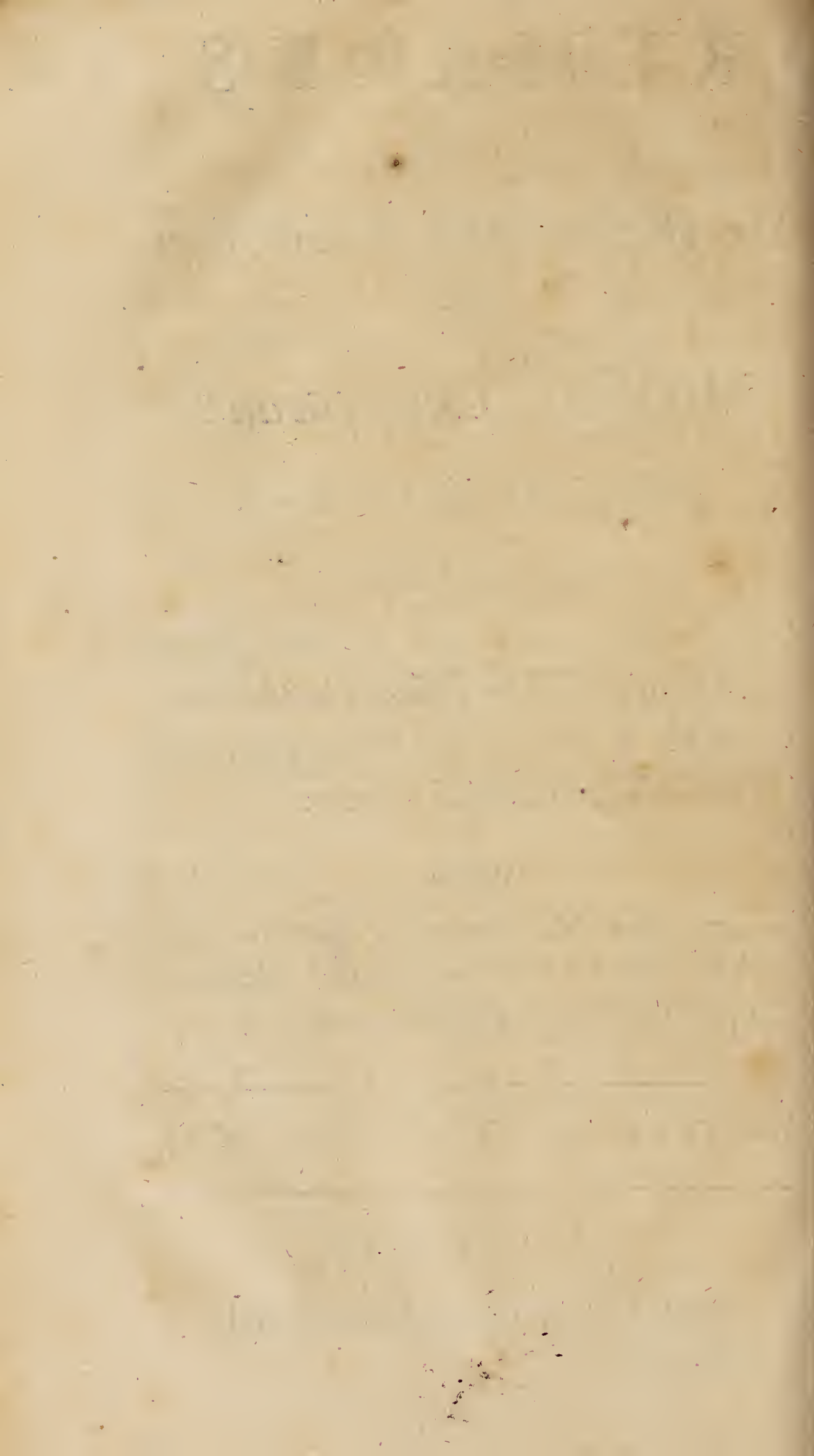
With a

Letter from Mr. *Samuel Palmer* to the
AUTHOR of the foresaid *Remarks*,
upon the Subject abovementioned.

By DANIEL TURNER, M. D.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXII.





REMARKS

UPON

Dr. *Willoughby's* TRANSLATION
OF

Monsieur CHICOYNEAU'S
METHOD of CURE.

WHOEVER will take the Trouble of perusing the following Account of the *Montpellier* Practice, will quickly see the great Uncertainty thereof, notwithstanding the vast *Encomiums*, by some late Profelytes to the same; and if we look into the antient Writers, we shall find that Monsieur *Chicoyneau* has no better Title to the Invention of these Frictions with the Quicksilver Ointment, than his Countryman *Belloste* to that of the Quicksilver Pill. Of this last I have taken notice among the general Remedies made use of for the Cure: And from Dr. *Freind's* History I find that *John Almenar*, by Birth a *Spaniard*, practised the first Way above two hundred Years past; taking his Hint, as
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our Author justly surmises, from the *Arabian Physicians*, who were so far from promoting the *Salivation*, that like the Gentlemen now practising at *Montpellier*, so soon as ever such Appearance happened, they diverted the Humours downwards all they could by purging Medicines. However upon strict Enquiry, and a multiplied Proof of the Inefficacy of either, to subdue the Disease in its last Stages, or to cure any stubborn Pox, where we are at last obliged to have our recourse to a *Salivation*, we need not envy either of them the Glory of each Invention.

But before we come to the Experiments themselves, it may be needful we take Notice of the Introduction, which we shall remark paragraphically as they stand before us.

To begin therefore,

Though mercurial *Salivation* be almost universally allowed the only Cure for a confirmed *Lues*; yet if *Reason*, *Facts*, and *Experience*, may prevail over *Custom*, *Authority*, and vulgar *Prejudice*, it will be found ineffectual, and pernicious therein.

Remark. *This I think so bold an Advance, that no Man who had not the utmost Assurance of Truth being on his Side, would have offered to the World, much less in Opposition to that Reason, those Facts, and that Experience he calls upon to umpire, as will be manifest, I doubt not, presently.*

To begin the Proof of this Assertion with what he calls his Matters of Fact.

1. If a Person free from a *venereal Taint* be salivated in the common Method, the *Saliva* he evacuates is as fetid, and its Quantity as large, as if he were infected: *Hypochondriacks* have afforded too many Instances hereof: 'Tis therefore a vulgar Prejudice to suppose that a copious

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Evacuation of a fetid *Saliva*, argues the Virulency of the venereal Infection; both the Quantity and ill Scent are otherwise satisfactorily accounted for. The Quantity proceeds from the vehement stimulating Motion of the weighty mercurial Particles admitted into the Blood; whereby the *Saliva* is rarified, its Secretion promoted, some of the Vessels it passes through are distended, burst and dilacerated, and consequently others are forcibly squeez'd, and obliged to give out their Contents. The ill Scent arises from the Stoppage of other *Secretions*, and a Retention of the Excrements. Part whereof the Blood, in its nimble and disordered Circulation, must necessarily take up and discharge where the Outlets are open. This is certainly more rational than to suppose the Infection, whose Scent remains utterly unknown, to be the Cause thereof.

Remark. *As to the Saliva evacuated, either in the sound or the diseased State, we have taken Notice in a former Preface to the practical Dissertation foregoing: But surely it may be made a Question, whether the Quicksilver, as merely such, acts otherwise than by its Pondus, as I have there also observed: The Stimulus being owing to the Spicula of the Salts, with which its Globules are surrounded in their passing the Juices of the Blood, much after the manner as when blended therewith, in the artificial Preparations of that Mineral: Whence they put on a caustick Quality, very evident in their Effects upon the Parts of the Mouth; and by whose Stimuli, the glandulous Liquor or Lymph is there secreted. The ill Scent of which is by no means owing to the Retention of Excrements of any kind, since very frequently through the whole Course of Salivation, we have more Stools than at another*

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Time, great Quantity also of Urine, and a free Perspiration. According to this Gentleman's Philosophy, we should conceive our Patients at these times under the State of a Miserere; but although their Mouths, it must be owned, stink worse than a Sir——e, yet, saving his Presence, it is quite different; arising solely from the Putrefaction of the Parts of the Mouth, a Consequence of the caustick Salts before observed, preying upon the same, and inducing that peculiar Rottenness therein, the Source and Original of that fetid Smell, which he might have observed to ensue upon Mortifications on the same Parts; where till the putrid Sloughs are digested off, and the Ulcers mundified, the Gleet, as the Surgeons call it, here running off, is imbued with the like offensive Stench, and the Mouths of those affected in this manner, emitting such like putrid Exhalations.

2. Common Experience assures us, that the Distemper, though palliated for a Season, often remains uncured, and breaks out more severely after a Salivation has been accidentally raised, by mercurial Preparations internally taken; which gives us a Suspicion at least that such an Evacuation is not the proper Cure in this Case: Nay, so far are the skilful Artists from promoting this Discharge, when it thus happens, that they endeavour by all Means to put a speedy Stop thereto; a considerable Argument surely, that they think Salivation either useless here or detrimental.

Remark. *If these are the undoubted and invincible Observations by which he would establish his new Method, I am afraid they will weigh little; and for the same Reason we must disclaim the Bark, because some Intermittents stand out against it: But common Experience as well in the first as*
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the last, proclaims the contrary to that which he asserts. What he says of the Distemper growing worse after accidental Salivation, I think cannot be imputed thereto, but to the Nature of the Disease, which possibly, though not yielding to this slight accidental Spitting, might have been subdued, had the same been carried on, or not been check'd after its Appearance. However, we don't pretend that Salivation is at all times infallible, nor I think, does he, the Way of Friction, as may be guessed by the following Experiments. If the greater Numbers, and the most deplorable Objects are holpen thereby, it is deservedly to be continued: Who these Artists are I can't imagine, unless himself and some few of his Countrymen, together with the honest, ingenious, discerning, &c. taken notice of in the Editor's Advertisement.

3. After the Use of a little mercurial Ointment, or before the Salivation rises to its intended Height, many Symptoms of the Distemper, as Ulcers, Chancres, Pains of the Limbs, &c. usually vanish: But if the Effects of Mercury be so great without salivating, why may not a proper Continuance of it in this manner compleat a Cure?

Remark. Here doubtless is a Solœcism, and the Author, I fear, is running himself into a Snare. First he says, the Symptoms vanish before the Salivation is at the height; and then talks of the Effects of the Remedy without salivating at all; but I think the Interrogatory may be fairly retorted, his Query standing thus in his first Words: If the Effects of Mercury are so great, even before the Salivation is at its intended Height; what might we not expect by prosecuting the said Method, when not only these Symptoms enumerated, but all others, the Attendants upon that Disease, notwithstanding all

our Author's invincible Arguments to prove the same useless and detrimental, are generally vanquished?

4. On the other Hand, the same Symptoms will sometimes remain after a profuse Salivation has been obtained; in which Case it is certain, that the venereal Taint is not all carried off with the Saliva.

Remark. *The Amount of all this is only that there are some Instances, which no body that I know of ever disputed; wherein, neither this, nor any other Method will avail, not even his own dear darling Frictions without Salivation; and we readily join Issue, that such as are not cured, have not received their Cure, whether they spit or not.*

5. When a Salivation proves ineffectual (here we have a tacit Consent that at some times it is effectual, though just before it was always detrimental and useless in this Distemper) the most judicious Practice orders the Patient, after the Recovery of his Strength, to apply the *mercurial Unguent* in small Quantities, at proper Intervals, so as to prevent a second Flux at the Mouth; and this with very good Success. The most experienced Physicians are therefore sensible, that *Salivation* not only sometimes fails to eradicate the *Lues*, but also that this grand Evacuation ought to be guarded against, in future Attempts to cure it.

Remark. *Here likewise, as before, we have hot and cold in the same Blast; Salivation cures, but it does not cure; or when Mercury does not cure by spitting, we must try what it will do without. We have already owned that at some times the Disease is too powerful for Salivation; but let the Doctor give us but one Instance of a profound Infection (of which none such appears among his forty Experiments) as Gummi, Nodes, Exostoses, or Cariosity,*

riosity, instead of Scabies, Chancres, or Serpignes, with uncertain Pains, whether Scorbutick or Rheumatick, as likely as Venereal, removed without a Salivation; I will engage to produce half a Score of that kind, for each single Example, restored to perfect Health thereby. Some of them, where his Frictions, as he has insinuated on the other Side, had been diverse Times undergone, the Patient growing still more diseased than before; and in Justice surely, he should have told us who his experienced Physicians were, as well as given us better Proofs than we can find here, to justify that Practice.

6. Salivation, because of the great Danger that attends it, is never practis'd upon very *an-tient* or worn out Persons, *Infants*, pregnant *Women*, *hectick*, highly *scrofulous*, or *scorbutick* Patients; but the Cure of these, when infected with the *Lues*, is happily committed to the prudent Use of mercurial Frictions, so as to prevent the least *salival* Flux. But if the *Lues* be thus curable in tender and shatter'd Constitutions, why not also in strong and robust Bodies!

Remark. We have here an Account of the Subjects not fit to undergo the Remedy; yet such as these we see his own Experiments are made upon. If it be answered, without a Design of salivating, it may be replied, that no Man using the Friction in this manner, can absolutely warrant the same shall not ensue; as you will see happened in his first Experiment, as also in several of the rest. Nor surely, I think, would any experienced Artist but himself, have rub'd a Quicksilver Ointment into the Body of a Man seventy Years of Age, whether with Intention of spitting or not. As for the Success with the stronger, where it will answer in the weaker, I think this is out of the Question; unless he believes any Man can be so silly, as to sup-

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pose what is safe and harmless to an Infant, should be hurtful to the Adult.

7. Persons of the largest Experience in *venereal* Cases, from duly reflecting upon their own Practice, have ingenuously acknowledged, that *Salivation* contributes nothing to the Cure of the *Lues*; and wished to perform it by a less hazardous, painful, and nauseous Means; declaring themselves willing to abandon the old Method, and make use of this, would the groundless Prejudice of their Patients allow them.

Remark. *This is the most jejune Argument of all; there being none certainly so prejudiced against an easy Cure, could the same be ascertained from Reason and Experience, especially so large: Nor have I heard yet of any one in his Senses, who desired his Surgeon to cut off his Arm or Leg, when he was well informed, that with much Ease and Safety, the same might be preserved by a long experienced Remedy. It is much he would not inform us of these Persons of large Experience, who have thus exposed themselves, to continue a dangerous and painful Method, merely in Compliance with the Prejudice of their Patients, and contrary to their own better Judgment, or Knowledge of an easier and safer Way. I am persuaded the City of London can furnish Gentlemen of as large Experience in these Cases, as any in France, not excepting Monsieur Chicoyneau himself, or those of the same Faculty in Montpellier: And notwithstanding his Editor's Suggestion, I know not one of the whole Number, but would readily come into any easier Method than that practised at present, which they should find upon Experience would answer their Expectation.*

8. Upon a careful Examination of the whole Matter, I was firmly persuaded, that the usual Method of *salivating* for the *Lues*, was not only
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insignificant, but prejudicial to the Cure. I therefore resolved to pursue a more gentle Means, and last Year made use of *mercurial Frictions*, at convenient Intervals to forty Patients, who notwithstanding the vulgar Prejudice, were many of them fearful lest a *Salivation* should rise upon them.

Remark. *It is, doubtless, the Duty of every honest Artist, to study the Ease and Security of his Patient; and therefore I am far from blaming our Author's Industry: But when he makes so bold a Step, as to tell us the Method of Salivating is insignificant, nay prejudicial, contrary to the Experience of so many Hundreds, yearly cured thereby, some of which had fruitlessly also undergone his Frictions; This, I say, is arraigning not only the Opinions, but the Senses of Mankind, and argues surely a want of that due Examination he pretends to, before the same was delivered. In his preceding Paragraph, it was the Patient's Prejudice oppos'd his Cure, without Spitting: But here of a sudden they become fearful of what they desire. So unhappy is our Author, for want surely of Examination, or somewhat like it; but if they did really fear that they should spit, their Fears, at least, of many of them, were not groundless; since notwithstanding the Doctor's different Intention, it so fell out, as we observed but now, and as you will find in several of his invincible Experiments we shall come to presently.*

It usually happens indeed, that those who have no Notion how *Mercury* acts upon the Body, observing venereal Patients to grow well after Salivation, presently attribute the Cure to this sensible Evacuation, whereof their Eyes are Witnesses. But as philosophical Reasoning would be thrown away upon these People, I refer them

to visible (*that is Ear-Witnesses*) Matters of Fact for Conviction.

Remark. *If the Doctor had not given us a little of his Philosophy before, about the Stimulus and stink of the Mouth, this might have pass'd well enough; but doubtless till we have some farther intelligible Explication of this Affair than he has laid down, the People will be apt to stick to their Eye Witnesses; and if they see a poor miserable Object, who had been greased several times to no purpose without spitting, recovered afterwards under a Salivation, they will, I say, be apt to think (maugre all the Doctor's flourish to the contrary) that such Salivation was the Means of his Cure.*

I must here farther observe, that Salivation is judged necessary by the Vulgar, to throw off the Quantity of Mercury receiv'd from the *Unction*: But our Eyes will tell us, this is also evacuated by Stool, by Urine, and common Perspiration; not here to mention, that the Cure is universally found to be best performed, when the Mercury is longest detained in the Body.

Remark. *As to this Matter, the Vulgar, I believe, think nothing of it; I mean the Remedy; nor dwell upon the manner of its Operation, it sufficing them to receive their Cure: But in regard to the Artist, it certainly behoves him to take Care his Patient is freed, as well from the said Remedy, having done its Office, as the Disease thereby to be encountered; lest a Palsy take Place of a Pox, which is too frequently the Case, or a Tremor that of an intense Pain. Whether this friendly Enemy pass off by Stool, Urine, Spitting, perceptible or imperceptible Transpiration, it may be indifferent for ought I know; yet surely no one can keep him very long an Inmate, whatever good Opinion this Gentleman has entertained of his being harmless,*
without

without suffering thereby in the most sensible Part too of his Tenement: Although from our Author we may surmise, that the *Mechanicks* occupy'd therein, contrary to what I have laid down in a former Preface, must have the halest and robustest Habits; and above all others, Longevity and a strong System of Nerves, must be entailed upon the Miners, who are so happy as to converse daily with this harmless Guest, and that too in puris Naturalibus.

Nor must I omit, that it seems more difficult to convince some *Physicians* than some *Patients*, that the Cure is not performed by evacuating the Infection along with the *Saliva*: However, the Question here is not, Whether the *Virus* be discharged with the *Saliva*, but whether a Salivation be necessary or superfluous, assisting or detrimental to the Cure? With me it is certain, where either a Salivation, or any other considerable Evacuation happens, the *Mercury* escapes before it has totally insinuated itself, and struck off the lurking Infection from the finer Vessels, or inmost Recesses of the Body; and hence I make no Question the Cure is often left unfinished by Salivation.

Remark. It is plain from the foregoing, that the Capacity of all *Physicians*, who think differently from himself, is called in Question; and that they are, at least as to this Subject, as ignorant as their *Patients*, in believing the *Venom* thrown off with the *Saliva*, without a Syllable of proving the Inconsistency thereof. But waving that perhaps too knotty a Task, the Question, as he says, is not whether the *Virus*, &c. which Question we have already resolved. As for the Time this Remedy requires to enter the inmost Recesses of the Body, whoever has seen the Method of injecting thereof, will

will easily be convinced, that the smallest Tube in the animal Structure, is instantly pervaded thereby, though perhaps not so suddenly as by the Syphon; yet considering the Velocity of the Motion of the Blood, now encreased, and the extreme Fineness of its *Moleculæ*, together with the Form thereof, which is spherical or globular, and so fitted to pass the Vessels of whatever Diameter, must easily reconcile how few Circulations will carry it into those Recesses: That in few Days they must blend themselves with the Fluids therein contained, as well as if whirling about for a whole Month: And that when once the Venom is so altered thereby, as to be fit for carrying off, by any proper excretory Ductus, together with it self, whether the same be done by Stool, as frequently falls out, by Sweat, or Urine, as I suppose more rarely, by Spitting, called Salivation, as most natural and common, the sooner it is eliminated, certainly the better; and the less stay after this Apparatus, or fitting it for such Expulsion, the less Danger to such Parts of the Fabrick, to which it is found so manifestly injurious.

And if the Mercury acts upon the venereal Virus, by vertue of its mechanick Properties, it must doubtless cause some Alteration in the Fluids of the Body, which Effect will be hindred by any large Evacuation, that, like *Phlebotomy*, or a strong Cathartick, only empties the Vessels.

Remark. That Mercury acts by its mechanic Properties, no one, I suppose, doubts; and that it causes some Alteration in the Fluids of the Body, is as indisputable: But what these mechanic Properties are, and in what the Alteration consists, he very discreetly overlooks, for fear possibly he might throw away his philosophical Reasoning upon us:
But

But doubtless he must be out in fancying the same hindered, after the Alteration induced by the Evacuation; in which, 'tis more than probable, consist the salutary Effects thereof. Is not the Practice alike in almost all our Alexipharmicks, viz. having subdued the Malignity, and fitted it for that end, to assist the Expulsion by the most suitable Outlets, if I may borrow one of the Doctor's own Phrases? Is not this the Voice of Nature? Do we not give Vomits in some, and after previous Preparation of the morbid Matter, Diaphoreticks in others, Diureticks again in others, with Catharticks after all, to carry off the Illuvies yet remaining, by the common Shoar of the Intestines? And all founded upon the Observation, that Nature several Ways oppress'd, endeavours diversely to acquit herself thereof; and under which Oppression she must still groan, if such Passages happen to be shut up, or Entrance denied for throwing off the same. It was, I make no doubt, by chance, as in many others, we hit upon this Discovery, as it has been already noted by an Antiquary; that from rubbing the Sores of these, and others the grieved Parts, with some Quicksilver Ointments, without the least View or Apprehension of a Ptyalism, but in order to destroy the Disease in the Skin, and observing the sore Mouths, attending, after which the Malady, by a sort of Enchantment, disappearing; not only Ulcers drying up, but the Pains ceasing, they after designedly tried the Experiment, by which to overcome the like, in a Way perhaps more cautiously, and by Degrees, methodically also, till it came to be practised in the Manner now a-Days with us. Evacuations by bleeding and purging have both their Use and Abuse, as well in smaller as the larger Quantity; none being too large, whilst the Patient is rather strengthened than weakened thereby; the Spirits, before oppress'd,

prejs'd, enliven'd, and the morbid Matter, offending either in Quantity or Quality, by Plethora or Cacochymia, is unloading. With almost, if not altogether, the same Reason, might this Author deny the Benefit or Advantage of that spontaneous Ptyalism, so truly critical in some Fevers; particularly the confluent Small-Pox of the Adult, as this of the Salivation raised by Mercury: The former being depuratory to the Blood, and deriving such Part of the variolous Matter by those of the Mouth, as cannot be discharged by the Glandules of the Skin: The latter, that of the venereal Poison, thus linked with itself, and freeing the Blood, as well thereof as of it self, by the same Passages.

9. Most of the forty Patients mentioned, went through a gentle Course of *Frictions*, in between eighteen and twenty five Days, the usual Term for actual Salivating in the common Method; but the Time that is spent to prepare for a *Salivation*, and the Time required for Recovery after it, are saved in our Method; which consequently lessens, as well the Expence and Duration, as the Uneasiness of a Cure.

Remark. *What Time they take up in France in this useless Preparation, I cannot say, though I have been told of one longer continued than the Salivation it self; which, our wiser English Artists, upon Experience, finding unnecessary, have many Years discarded: Though the Editor of this Treatise supposes this Neglect, the Reason why some have been disappointed, not considering the Idiosyncrasy, or Peculiarity of Temperament; whence all the Preparatives in the World, will not render some Bodies susceptible, of this particular Secretion, so natural to others: And therefore though bathing a few Days before with warm Water, may suit with some thin Habits; bleeding in the plethoric, and purging,*

purging, especially by Lenients, for over costive Bodies, together with the Abstinence I have already prescribed in the preceding Discourse; yet is the rest of the Apparatus a direct Amusement, a Cheat upon the Fancy of the Patient, and an unnecessary Procrastination of his intended Cure. Nor will the Method of Friction be less tedious, some having required a Month, then stop'd by Reason of sore Chaps, and to't again, as I have known it, and all to no purpose, unless by the Delay of spitting, the Symptoms encreasing, the Patient has been in Danger of being thus fool'd out of his Life. So that the Sum of all seems now reduced to this short Query, notwithstanding the Chicantry of Monsieur Chicoyneau; Whether a sore Mouth and slavering with a Cure, are not preferable to all this greasing and daubing without, however easy to be undergone, and entertaining a secret Enemy, which at unawares, may after undermine and ruin him, as certainly, though perhaps less sensibly, than his Disease?

We are now arrived at the Experience it self, (as he calls it) or his forty Patients; in which it must not be expected, that I shall recite every Paragraph at length, as I have done the preceding, but collate only the several Cases, and report the Success of each; when the Reader may judge of this Method, whether he can see any thing therein that is fit to be pursued, or for which we ought to lay aside our Practice of Salivation.

And first of the eight Patients with M. Barancy.

One of them was scorbutick, with swelled Gums, and stinking Breath; but having had a Gonorrhœa formerly, (which I find is sufficient to send any Man to the Grease-pot, whatever Complaints

plaints he may happen to make after) he was anointed five times in ten Days, and (no wonder, though contrary doubtless to the Operator's Intention) salivated from the twelfth to the twenty fifth, and was cured; (but of what no Man can tell, unless of his Salivation) for his Gums were still spongy, and the fungous Flesh afterwards taken off.

The second had a Pain in his Limbs; *but whether scorbutic, rheumatic, or venereal, seems uncertain: He too had formerly been in for't, and so was condemned to the Frictions; being anointed five times in fifteen Days, and so got rid of a Cough, without spitting too, which was the Cream of the Jest.*

The third, a lusty Girl, having a sore Nose, born with the Distemper; she had a Discharge of a purulent Serum from the *Pudendum*: (an odd Symptom of an hereditary Taint, she was anointed seven times, never spitting; got well of her Nose, but not of the ouzing from the *Pudendum*, till some Time after. She had also (which I had like to have forgot) a stubborn Ophthalmia removed at the same Time.

The fourth, this Girl's Mother, with Ulcers and venereal Pustules in her private Parts; also Pains in her Limbs; three Frictions raised a Salivation, and (doubtless thereby) in twenty five Days she was well.

The fifth, a Man of forty (though clap'd perhaps at twenty) having got some callous Ulcers on his Thighs, (of one kind or other) he was five times anointed in twelve Days, proper Care it seems being taken of his Ulcers, and towards the 30th Day the same were cicatrized. (Query, Whether by the proper Care or the Uction?) he did not spit through the whole Time.

N. B. Three out of these eight remained uncured; (*that is, half lacking one*) one a young Woman, *scrofulous* from her Infancy. The second, a Youth deaf after a malignant Fever, but suppos'd *venereal*; for that two Years before (*when he was neither a Child, nor yet a Man*) he had a *Gonorrhœa* and a *Bubo*. The third, an *Hypo*, (*cure him who can*) who had been sporting in former Days, salivated (*undesignedly*) yet without Relief.

The next are those with Monsieur Gondage, being eleven.

Two of which a Man and his Wife (*certainly a merry Couple*) had *venereal Pustules, Chancres*, and a *Gonorrhœa*, (*i. e. one between them*) cured also without spitting; *the Man all the Time as brisk as bottled Ale*. The third had an intermitting Fever, *exit Cortex, intrat Mercurius*. He had an *Herpes*, alias a Ring-Worm (*as our Folks call it*) on his Hand, and had formerly been slightly cured (*at least as a Postulate it must be granted*) of several *Gonorrhœa's*, being six times anointed in twenty Days: *And to the Praise of the Anointer may it be spoken, never spit one jot, but piss'd away the Ague and the Tet-ter together*.

The fourth had a Pain in his Head and Back, had been however formerly infected (*that was enough*) was anointed six times in twenty Days, and as the former, insensibly cured without spitting.

The fifth had a *Fistula in Ano* (*which you know is always pathognomonical of the Pox*) succeeding five *Gonorrhœa's*: After six Frictions without spitting too (*but probably a little help of Surgery*)

Surgery) the Ulcer healing up in fifteen Days after.

The sixth, after five Frictions, salivated, and was cured of a *Bubo*, with the help of a *Caustick*, and of his Pains also (*wonderful surely*) in twenty Days time.

The seventh had *Convulsions*, and was between whiles deprived of his Senses; (*though in the Days of Yore, seeking for Pleasure, he had met with a Clap*) four Frictions raised a *Salivation*, and his Fits left him.

N. B. Out of the eleven, the four remaining were little the better, (*I think 'twas well they were not much the worse*) the first being an *hysterical Lady*; the second an *hypochondriacal Gentleman*; the third *paralytick* in the Face, with Blood and *sanious Matter* flowing out at his Ears; the fourth ail'd somewhat or other (*but by the Description 'tis hard to find what*) having Pains and weak Nerves, also an *Hydrocele*. Query, *Whether either of these were fit Subjects for the mercurial Unction?* The last he owns, arising from Misapplication of *juvenile Strength*, rather than the *Lues* wholly. Two of these, it must be noted, *salivated*; the other two not.

The following are eight Patients with Monsieur Rameau.

The first of these was a Youth, (*though old enough to get a Clap*) with an Ulcer on the *Glans Penis*; once anointed, but desisted by Reason of a Fever coming upon the second Unction: Then prepared him, and used six Frictions in twelve Days; he salivated and grew well by the twentieth.

The second had a venereal Ulcer also on the same Part, with a *Caruncle* ; six Frictions were used; he salivated likewise, and was cured, the urinary Passage being after dilated, for the Removal of the *Caruncle*.

The third a Man of fifty, *scorbutic* and *scrofulous* ; fleshy Tubercles on his Toes, one of the great ones mortifying, and being cut off. Pains in the Soles of his Feet (*strange Diagnostics surely of this Disease*) he underwent six Frictions in twenty five Days (*which, I think, was enough to have overset him*) salivated, and the Event, *as our Author owns*, was better than could have been expected; for by the Care of his Surgeon (*not by the help of his Friction*) he was recovered.

The fourth of *rheumatic* and *ischiatric* Pains; but formerly, *and for the Honour of the dry Friction*, salivated without Advantage. After three Frictions he began again to spit, which was therefore stop'd ; yet notwithstanding (*very amazing!*) his Pains vanished.

The fifth had Pains in the Head, also an *Ozæna* formerly with *Chancres*, was anointed five times, salivated by the tenth Day, and continued spitting to the eighteenth, after which he grew well of his Complaint.

N. B. Three out of these eight remained uncured; (*a Miracle surely they had not been killed by so rash an Enterprize*) the one a Man of seventy, with a *Palsy* ; the second with a *Numbness* and *Weakness*, about sixty, *hypochondriacal*, and groundlessly (*as they say themselves*) complaining of some former ill-cured Infection; the third a Child *scrofulous* from his Nurse's Breast. The first spit, the second had a Loosness, and the last was thrown into a high Fever.

The ensuing three with Monsieur Sales.

The one a Man with Pustules and Pains, formerly salivated without Benefit; three Months after, six Frictions were used in eighteen Days, and got his Cure without spitting. The next the same Man's Wife, cured also in twenty Days, of an Ulcer in her Throat, and Pains, without Salivating.

N. B. One out of these three had an Ulcer in the urinary Passages, as he terms it: *Whether in the Kidneys or Bladder (for surely it was scarce in the Ureters) no Notice is taken, only it must be supposed to arise from a neglected Bubo and Gonorrhœa.* The Issue was this, that after seeming to grow sensibly better by the Frictions, and emollient Medicines taken by the Mouth, *he soon grew so sensibly worse, as to die in a little time after the Course was finish'd.*

Two more with Monsieur Holler.

The first, a Man labouring with an Ulcers *somewhere or other*, a Gonorrhœa and a Bubo, for the space of ten Years; also a Vertigo, and Lipothymia frequently returning (*two sure Symptoms*) likewise an inveterate Herpes; was anointed six times, at proper Intervals, for eighteen Days, during which he sweat gently, and was cured without salivating.

N. B. The second of these two was a scrofulous Boy, of seven Years of Age; *how he came by the Pox is not inserted*, only it was suspected, or conjectur'd, it might proceed thence *some how or other*; and therefore six Frictions being used, no Evacuation appear'd, nor was he, according
to

to their own Account, six Pins the better, his Tumour remaining as before.

One with Monsieur Trial.

He was clap'd ten Years before, but now seized with a Stagnation of the Blood, being senseless and unactive; (*two noted Symptoms also of the Lues*) he was anointed six Times, and cured without Salivation. *Whence we may infer, that as some People can't be cured, so others can't be killed.*

Six more are still behind.

The 1st. With Monsieur Peras, cured of Ulcers in the Throat, without spitting.

2. With Monsieur Giraud, cured of a Scabies with a gentle Salivation.

3. With Monsieur Germain, cured (*of we know not what*) by a free Salivation.

The three remaining with Monsieur Soulier, were made well of some common venereal Symptoms in twenty Days, by gentle spitting.

Thus having taken a Survey of the foregoing Experiments, I can't persuade my self, that ever any Man but Monsieur went about establishing a general Method of Practice, upon so precarious a Foundation: So ambiguous the Symptoms some of them, and others so directly contrary to Reason and Experience; not to mention the Uncertainty of the Issue, as to *salivating* or not *salivating*, after the Frictions.

According to his own reckoning, there are twenty seven cured out of thirty nine, one dying some Time after, though possibly not of the

D d 2

Frictions,

Frictions, but of an incurable Distemper; yet, by the Way, only ten without *Salivation*, sixteen being cured by spitting, at least did spit, some very freely too, others gently. Six of the remaining twelve were *partially* cured, (a new Phrase, I suppose, in *France* for *palliating*) six remained as they were; which, with the *partial* ones, makes twelve again; almost one third being frustrated in their Expectation.

But if we more narrowly scrutinise the Matter, to come at the real and *impartial* Truth, we shall find the Account stand thus, *viz.*

Twenty of the forty were uncertain as to the Disease being venereal or not; and that near upon the same Number, *i. e.* half did salivate; though perhaps less than in the common Way, where we encourage the same, at least do not endeavour to stop it. That five of the six last, particularly (the principal of the venereal Cases) obtained their Cure in all likelihood thereby. As to the Miscarriages we find three out of eight, four out of eleven; three more out of eight, and one out of two, besides one that out of three deceas'd: So that here are twelve, as above, missing their Aim out of his forty Patients. I wish some of them were not much worsted, as we say, by the rash Undertaking; nor among them all will you find one instance of a *profound* Infection.

The Conclusion of the Piece is made up of the same *Rhodomontade* with his Introduction; extolling this gentle harmless Method of insensibly wounding us, in the most tender Part, the *nervous System*; lodging an Enemy in our Bowels, or trusting to his getting out again any Way but that which Nature seems more peculiarly at this Time to indicate; I mean his running off together

together with a Flood of diseased *Lympha* (now melted down) by the Glands of the Mouth.

With respect to the use of this Remedy, whether intending Salivation or not, in the *hysteric*, *hypochondriacal*, or melancholy, in the *scrofulous*, in *antient People*, and above all, in those who are *paralytical*, I think the Doctor stands by himself: I am sure the Generality of Physicians will declare against it, as utterly pernicious and detrimental; so that from any of his Premises, I cannot for my own Part conclude this Method so valuable as he represents it; nor that *Salivation* should be discontinued in the Cure of the *Lues*; though I heartily agree, that all Physicians and Surgeons should communicate their Observations, not only on this, but any other, by which Mankind may be benefited, and Physick advanced; having long since borrowed for my own *Motto*, that of the most learned and illustrious Body in *Europe*, viz. *Nullius in Verba*; and sincerely wishing, be it on which Side it will, *ut magna est, sic Veritas prævaleat*.

I will now return to the *Editor* thereof, and although I overlook his Notes, by Way of Answer to his two Cases at the Conclusion, for Confirmation of this Practice, I shall present him with two others, falling lately under my own Inspection.

A young Gentleman from the other end of the Town, was brought to a Relation's in my Neighbourhood, for the Conveniency of my Attendance. After an Infection of two Years standing, he broke out with *Serpigines* in sundry Parts; he had also a sore Throat, and Head-ach; six Months before having undergone the *Frictions, à la Mode Montpellier* (his Cure being undertaken by a *Monsieur* of Note) for thirty Days, at com-

mon Intervals, till at length complaining of his Mouth, they forbore, suffering the Medicine to take its Course. Three Months after this, the Disease increasing, and appearing with new Symptoms, the like were again used, at a longer Distance, but to as little Purpose as the former. Some Weeks before he came to me, he had laboured with a *Diarrhœa*, which had brought him so low, that his Friends began to despond as to his Recovery. I found him with a *Node* upon each of the *Tibia's*, another on the right *Bregma*, with a large *Gummi* on the outside of the Arm, above the Cubit: In all which there was a manifest Fluctuation of Matter, collected underneath. On the upper Part of the *Uvula* was a sordid Ulcer, extending to the *Tonsil* on one Side: So that I perceived, considering his shattered Constitution, the Enterprize was somewhat hazardous; yet was not without hopes I might be able to serve him, which, contrary to those of his former Undertaker, were placed solely in the intended *Salivation*. In order whereto, whilst I was strengthning his Bowels against his Looseness, in the best manner I could, I began with fuming his Throat every Day, half a dozen times; which, without any Appearance of spitting, gave a Check to the spreading of the Ulceration upon those Parts, and in a few Days disposed them for healing. During this, I applied a *Caustick* upon each of the *Nodes*, and found the several Bones eaten into with *Caries*: Which having cleared, in order to their *exfoliating*, I lightly, betwixt whiles, clap'd down the *Cautery* on each *Tibia*, dressing the *Cranium* dry, and thereby keeping under the *Fungus*, the *Gummi* being covered with a mercurial Emplaster: And when I had spent a Month or five Weeks

Time

Time after this manner, the Bones lying thus in view, although the *Caries* not offering to separate, I anointed him every Day for thrice; when he began to complain of Gripes, grew hot and restless, so that I lay by for two Days: During which, he was somewhat easier in his Bowels, though he had several loose Stools, which ceasing, I renewed the Unction, on his Arms from the Wrist to the Shoulder, and on the Legs from the Ankles all around the Ulcers, and so up his Thighs. After the third Time of this Repetition, his Stools returned again, his Mouth notwithstanding began to stink, and his Chaps to swell, some *Sloughs* appearing to form themselves, and a few Days after (the *Diarrhœa* being taken off by Clysters, Restringtons, and gentle *Anodynes*) to encrease in all Parts, as well on the inside of his Cheeks, as round his Tongue, and he continued spitting freely for twenty eight Days, or thereabouts: During which, the cutaneous Eruptions dried off and disappeared, the *Gummi* also resolving, the Ulcers on the Legs contracting and lying easy; and whilst he was under his after *Regimen* of Diet, the one at about a Month, the other at six Weeks end, threw off a Scale: That on the *Cranium*, in spite of all Endeavours, drying up without, leaving behind a Dent therein, the *Cicatrix* sticking fast the Compass of a Shilling, which is now almost three Years past, the Patient continuing sound and in good Health.

An elderly Gentleman, long time severely afflicted with venereal Ulcers in diverse Parts of his Body, together with the *ὀσένοποι*, or nocturnal Dolours, from the Shoulders and Shins, had been, through excessive Weakness, confined to his Bed for some Months past, great Part of which

Time he suffered under a *dysenterick Flux*; which with the *Tormina* of the Bowels, had so exhausted him, as to leave but little more than the bony Compages, cloathed with the common Teguments; the Muscles being shrivel'd up from their Juices, thus drained off, his Throat was full of sordid Ulcers, by which he was rendered less able to get down his Nourishment.

In this Condition I found him, and, as may be imagined, could see little Expectation of Success, to attend any Method taken for his Relief. Enquiring what had been done, they told me, that a Gentleman, much famed for a singular Way of Practice, as well in the *first* as *second* Infection, had ordered his being greased several times, and so soon as ever his Chaps began to grow sore, desisted, choosing rather to purge off, than to suffer a *Ptyalismus*. In this manner they went on for some Months, the Ulcers still spreading, and the Looseness (in order to keep under a *Salivation*, rather encreased than suppress'd, by repeated Purgatives) had so enfeebled the Tone of his Bowels, and scoured off their Lining; that instead of being *excrementitious*, there appeared only *mucous* Dejections, and sometimes large Quantities of pure Blood: I was desired to serve him so far as I was able, and in order to *palliate*, began by fuming his Throat, as his weak Condition would allow; which in few Days made his Mouth tender, so easily would the Remedy, formerly applied, have taken Place, had it not been thus unaccountably kept under, and still turned downwards by the repeated purging, after the *Frictions*.

But although we got ground upon these Ulcers on the *Fauces*, yet was it not possible to remove the other Symptoms hereby, nor consider-

ing his exceeding Weakness, durst we go on farther at present: So that being rendered easier in his Throat, and better able to swallow his Food, our Endeavours were to recruit his Strength, to take off his Gripes, and check his Flux; for which end, I gave him a Dram of the *Conf. Fracast. s. m.* ʒss. of the *Rad. Rhei coram igne exsiccat.* ʒ pul. cum gut. i. *Ol. Cinnamomi chym. veri*, Morning and Afternoon, with a Draught of the *Decoct. Alb.* likewise a Julap when faint, well loaded with *testaceous Powders*; *Sack Clysters* with Yolks of Eggs, and sometimes the said Decoction with *Theriaca*, were thrown up daily; an *anodyne Haustus*, with a Grain of *Laudanum* at the Hour of Rest. After some few Days, this Complaint being moderated, he drank Goats Milk, with a Morsel of an Electuary *ex Conf. Rosar. Pulv. Coral. Spec. Diatrag. fr.* as commonly prescribed for other Hæcticks: And having prosecuted this Course for some Weeks, with Advantage, as to what was thence expected, I ordered a smaller Quantity than is common, of the mercurial Ointment, to be rub'd upon his Arms and Legs interchangeably, each other Day; proceeding in this easy and gentle manner, to obviate, if possible, the *Diarrhæa*: Yet nevertheless the same still returned upon us, so soon as the Mercury mixed with the Blood, and we were forced to lie by; being farther put to't, to retrieve him at some times, under the recurring *Syncope's* or Faintings. After several Essays made in this manner, supporting him with Cordial Medicines, and good Broths between, we at length got up a Salivation; the Loosness ceasing, and keeping up his Spitting between three Weeks and a Month, his Pains wore off, and his Ulcers healed. Upon the close whereof, we returned him

him to his Goats Milk twice a Day, and at other times a China Decoction with Milk; also the *Decoct. Hord. cum Rad. Eryng.* drank after the same manner, which he kept to orderly for many Weeks after, when he appeared again Abroad, who had been several times reported to be dead, and in much better plight also than he had been for twenty Years past, the greater Part of which he had spent under Courses of Physick, both at Home and Abroad, but till now, disappointed of his Cure; partly, perhaps, through his own Indiscretion formerly, as living too freely, and partly by that of the late Enterprize thereof; without sullyng the Character, I may apply to him the close of an old Song.

King's,
He was (and a brave one too) an old Soldier of the
and the King's old Soldier.

I could give another Instance of a Gentlewoman, strong and vigorous before, who on the Account of some *venereal* Symptoms, chiefly Pains in her Limbs; very lately underwent the *Frictions*, which without sensible Evacuation of any kind, have left her with such entire Resolution of the Nerves, and Loss of the *locomotive* Faculty, that she is no more in Condition to help her self than in her Infant-State; but for the greater Satisfaction of our Reader, I will here insert a Letter I received from Mr. *Samuel Palmer*, by Way of Answer to one I sent him; whence an Inference is easily drawn between his Calculation, and that of Monsieur *Chicoyneau's* forty Cases.

Mr. Palmer's Letter to the Author.

Sir,

I Have perus'd at your Request, Dr. *Willoughby's* Version of Monsieur *Chicoyneau's* Experiments of curing the *Lues Venerea* by *mercurial Frictions*, without *Salivation*.

The Original I read over two Years ago at the Desire of a Friend, whom I told, some of the Symptoms there related, were in themselves so trivial, that a few Doses of *Calomel* would have done as much, and that some other of his Cases did not appear to me to be *Venereal*.

It is my Opinion, the Method proposed by him will not answer the designed End, which I am the more confirm'd in, having known one very little differing from this, not many Years since practis'd in *England* without Success.

The following Case will in some measure demonstrate the Uncertainty of it.

About the latter end of *August*, or the beginning of *September*, 1721. I was desired to visit a Gentlewoman, just then arrived from *Montpellier*, where, in the Space of nine Months, she had gone through various Courses of *mercurial Frictions*, for breakings out on several parts of her Body. When I saw her, she had a *phagedenic Ulcer* spreading from one of her Eyebrows to the Lid.

Two others of the same kind upon her Head, with a *Caries* of the Bone under each Ulcer: A *Node* upon each *Ulna*, with several *serpiginous Ulcuscula* upon her Arms: Another *Node* upon each *Tibia*, and so much emaciated, that she appeared like a Skeleton, covered with a loose Skin.

As

Remarks upon Dr. Willoughby's &c.

As to your Desire of knowing how many Patients might annually be taken into the *Lock-Hospital, Southwark*, I here send you an exact Account of those that were admitted and discharged from that House in 1720, which was the last Year they were under my Direction.

Admitted from <i>January</i> 17 ¹ / ₂ ² / ₀ inclusive, to <i>January</i> 1720 exclusive	_____	_____	115
Cured and Discharged	_____	_____	108
Died	_____	_____	7

In Answer to your Question relating to a Salivation, I have generally found upon the nicest Observation, when a *Fever, Loosness, or Rash* appeared in the Course of a Salivation, raised by *mercurial Oinment*, if (upon the removal of those Symptoms) the salival Ducts were well flough'd, and the *Ptyalism* continued a due length of Time, in proper Quantity, we seldom or never were disappointed of our Cure.

If this gives you any Satisfaction, it will be a Pleasure to,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

SAM. PALMER.

A DIS.

A
DISCOURSE

Concerning

G L E E T S;

Their CAUSE and CURE.

WITH A

Prefatory Account of Profeffor *Boerhaave's*
New Comments on the *Venereal Disease*;
and some Animadverfions thereon :

Address'd to the

SURGEONS in the City of *London*.

By *DANIEL TURNER*,
of the College of Physicians in *London*.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year M.DCC.XXXII.



A
DISCOURSE
Concerning
G L E E T S,
Address'd to the SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN,



WHEN I first published my *Siphylis*, I acquainted you why I thought it proper it should be inscribed to you, *viz.* for that, though many have pretended to, and undertaken the Cure of this Disease, yet is there so much of the real *Chirurgery* required oftentimes in the Prosecution thereof, that among all others, whether *Physicians*, in the highest Class, or the *Quacks*, in the lowest, when any dangerous Accident falls out, or bad Symptoms attend, the Patient now in the most deplorable Stages thereof, is turned over to you: the former Undertakers knowing not how to proceed farther

farther with him. A late *anonymous* Author tells us indeed, of the *Doctrine of a Gonorrhœa being medical*; but what signifies that to the Cure of the Symptoms, which are many of them really *chirurgical*. The *Doctrine of Fractures and Luxations* may be *medical* also, at least *anatomical*, as well as that of a *Cariosity* of the Bones: But the Reduction of the two first, as the Exfoliation of the last, since the Time of *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, from the $\chi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ & $\xi\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$, or the manual Operation, have been thought (and that very justly) to belong to the *Chirurgion's Province*: But this profoundly learned and knowing Man, tells you, *That the said Symptoms are all the Effects of some Errors committed in Practice, and challenges you to name any one that is a distinct or essential Complaint, even to the forming of the Lues, from the first Appearance of the Gonorrhœa.* He allows indeed a *Chancre* may arise, for which there may be occasion for you to apply his Ointment: *A great Condescension this!* And in return for this Civility, I hope you will remit the *Herniæ Humorales*, the *Bubo's*, *Caruncles*, the *Nodes* and *Gummi's*, and why not also the *foul Bones*, to this *medical Gentleman*, who going on with his Harangue, tells you in like manner, *That as Physicians have given the best Account of this Disease, and have contrived the best Methods of Cure, they must consequently be the most successful, as well as the most learned Curers thereof.* If this is not enough, they are not only the best, but the most common Curers thereof, also.

But what sort of Physicians, among us, at least, he means, who have handled the *Cautery*, the *Caustick* or the *Knife*, to promote *Desquamation*, open *Abscesses*, or dilate *Sinuosities*, so frequently called for in this Cure, I am at a Loss to

to understand. I can scarce believe this Gentleman to be one of them, nor yet the Author of *THE BOOK OF THE GONORRHOEA* himself, who how learnedly soever he has written upon that, has been so far from writing learnedly on the Symptoms, as to have wrote little or nothing to the Purpose about them. What Pity it is this great and learned, this best, successful and common Curer of the Disease, who is so full of his Praises of *THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA*, that most *complete, perfect* and *excellent* Performance, of which the Learned Abroad (*but not one Soul at Home*) have said so much in Commendation thereof, could not prevail with his Friend the Author of *THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA*, to communicate his Secret, that no Errors in Practice might hereafter be committed, nor we hear more of any such Symptoms; till which, allowing the *Doctrine* to be *medical*, the World possibly may be apt to surmise the *Secret* to be *empirical*, like that of some other Quacks, who scenting the Bait, are got into the same Way, *the direct Cure*, as they call it, of which more of these Symptoms and more Poxes have been the Offspring, than from the more common and antient Method of Purgation, have ensued.

With what Reason then does this Gentleman give us the following Flourish, upon dropping this particular Part of his Subject.

It is both improper and needless, upon this Occasion, to quote the Opinions of other eminent Physicians and Surgeons (having premised Dr. Boerhaave and Dr. Lancisci only) especially that THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA has changed the Notions, as well as the Practice of Physicians, all over Europe; so that however it may stand with the passive Philosophy of the Author of THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, I shall not affirm, but this Usage of Misrepresentation,

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The Preface to the Surgeons.

tation, Slander and Defamation, ought justly to deter every Physician from producing such useful Improvements in his Profession, which I was obliged to prove.

As I shall not enter into the Merits of the Author of THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, nor upon any other of his Performances, or Discoveries in his said Profession, of which I know none, buting his *squaring of the Purge*, but what he has industriously concealed, with none I think of the most honourable Views, so I cannot choose but wonder at this Author's Assurance, in telling us, that the said Book *has changed the Notions as well as the Practice of Physicians all over Europe.*

How far the foreign Physicians may take upon them to act in the Cure of this Disease, and all its Symptoms, I cannot say; but thus much I think I may, that I know not one *English* one, unless the famous Author of that perfect and most compleat Treatise, THE BOOK OF A GONORRHOEA, who has altered his Prescriptions for the Cure thereof; and I am confident there are very few or none of you Gentlemen, who have seen Cause from any thing laid down therein, to vary your Practice in relation to the same: Upon which Account, notwithstanding this *wonderful Book of a Gonorrhœa*, and the Pains this Gentleman has taken to prove its *Doctrine* medical, it is my Opinion still, that whatever shall be published upon this Subject, ought nevertheless to be submitted to your Censure, who being, many of you, as well learned as skilled therein, will easily see from your own Experience, whether I have advanced any thing in Practice, which will not bear the Test thereof; or whether THE BOOK OF THE GONORRHOEA was ever intended so much for any publick, as the Author's own private Advantage, or a mere Amusement. For as that late eminently learned Physician Dr. Freind (with whom this Gentleman is so very
angry)

angry) has observed in his second Part of his History of Physick, *None but those who are well versed in the Practice themselves, can be able to judge who gives the best Directions, and in what each Author excells; and those who have made trial of the Remedies described, or have carefully observed the Effects, from their own Experience, will be best able to distinguish which Author talks most like a Master in his Way: I might farther add, and whether like a publick-spirited, or a self-designing Man.*

But it is needless, I think, to pursue this vain Author farther, whose Malice and Envy can thus pursue a Man to the Grave, and who has only expos'd himself to the Contempt of the whole Faculty, whilst he is endeavouring to sully the Character of two of the best and most learned Physicians this Age hath produced; and yet I cannot help taking Notice of that palpable Mistake, his Zeal, or rather *Phylauty*, has betrayed him into, in his so positively asserting, that *the Physicians are not only the best, but the most common Curers also of this Disease.* As if those were the best Curers, who many of them meddle not in the Cure at all, at least otherwise than by directing the internal Regimen at some times, whilst the Patient is under your Hands for his Cure, and very frequently recommended to you by the Physicians themselves, that he may obtain the same; which is the Case of the best *English* Physicians at this time. And again, as if those are to be called the most common Curers of this Disease, who for one Cure of a confirmed *Lues*, with *ulcerated Uvula* and *Tonsils*, *Bubo's*, *Nodes* with *Caries*, &c. or of the Symptoms of, or Attendants upon the *Gonorrhœa*, such as *Herniæ*, *Carunculæ*, *Verrucæ*, *Thymi*, *Phymosis*, *Periphy-mosis*, &c. that any Physician among us can pro-

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duce,

duce, not excepting the Author himself of *The Book of the Gonorrhœa*, there are many I know of your Fraternity, can furnish one Score. But leaving now this self-conceited Gentleman, I am to acquaint you, that since the last Edition of my *Syphylis*, I find Professor *Boerhaave* of *Leyden* has set forth some *new Comments* upon the same Disease: Wherefore it will be less strange that I, who have taken some Pains in tracing both the *History* as well as *Cure* thereof, should also supervise the Account given us by this famous Man, in which I perceive somewhat singular, in his attempting the Cure of the *first Infection*; with an antient Practice reviv'd, in order to eradicate the most obstinate Degree of the *second*, both of them being founded upon a new *Theory*. How far they tally with each other, I shall leave you to judge from the Abstract I here present you; but if the *Theory* be well contrived, and all its Parts handsomely connected, I find it is less material what the Success may be that shall happen to attend upon it.

It has been surely the Failing of many learned Men in this Faculty, that instead of remedying Distempers first of all by the Dictates of *Reason*, back'd with a steady *Observation* and a multiplied *Experience*, considering then, how or by what ways *Nature*, with *Art* assisting, brought about the Effects. They first form a *Theory*, and then perhaps overlooking all that makes against them, perplex their Brains to reconcile certain *Phænomena* thereunto, and even to force, as I may say, some Appearances to give it Countenance. Whether this be the Case before us, I shall not take upon me to determine.

But that it has been so, in many of those *hypothetical* Advances of late Years raised by some modern Physicians, is made very plain in a late

Discourse

Discourse concerning Fevers: A Method, I am sure, very pernicious to young Students, imbu- ing their Minds oftentimes with false Notions, and filling their Heads with Speculations as fo- reign to Nature's real Process in the ripening of Diseases and bringing them to a *Crisis*, as that of a sound and solidly established Practice in promot- ing thereof.

This learned Author, I must acknowledge, has set out well: First of all, in acquainting us with the wonderful Effects and Alterations, induced more particularly by *Animal Poisons* upon *Animal Fluids*, and especially those of the human Body; among which he justly reckons the Venereal: And secondly, in order to discover to us, how this Contagion passeth in the common Way from the Woman to the Man, he hath elegantly de- scribed the Fabrick of the Parts it first seisseth, as has been done by some others, viz. " That the
" *Glans Penis* being made up of a Production of
" the spongi- ous Substance of the *Urethra* at the
" end of the *cavernous Bodies* of the *Penis*, form-
" ing one *Limbus*, perforated at the *Apex* for the
" Discharge both of the Seed and Urine, having
" principally on its upper Part a regular Series of
" nervous *Papillæ* (the Seat of that most exquisite
" Sense of Titillation) covered also with the same
" fine investing Membrane turned over its *Coro-*
" *na*, with that of the *Urethra* and the inside of
" the *Prepuce*: Hence, I say, he rightly infers
" the Commerce or Communication from one
" part to the other, to be very facile; as from
" the *Prepuce* to the *Glans*, from this latter by its
" Pores through its spongi- ous Substance into the
" *Urethra*, hence farther up to the *Bulb*, thence
" to the *Prostata*, and so on to the *Vesiculæ Semi-*
" *nales* themselves; from which several Gradati-

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“ ons or Lodgments of the Poison, you will see
 “ presently arise several sorts of *Claps*.

And having thus delineated the Parts, he now
 advanceth his *Hypothesis* (founded possibly on the
 Colour and Consistence of the Humour discharg-
 ed) “ That the Seat of the venereal Poison must
 “ be the *Membrana adiposa*, by some named *cel-*
 “ *lulosa*; or rather the Oil or pinguous Matter
 “ contained in the Cells themselves, on which it
 “ fasteneth.” And that no Part may be exempt
 from the Infection, he gives his Pupils to under-
 stand, “ That no part of the Body, either *mem-*
 “ *branous* or *muscular*, is destitute of this adipose
 “ or cellular Membrane; that every Muscle how
 “ minute soever, that every Fibre of each, as well
 “ as its Tendon, is therewith invested; that even
 “ the *Periosteæ* themselves, are not destitute there-
 “ of; that this is what gives play to the Muscles
 “ one over the other, which would be otherwise
 “ stiff and rigid; and that wherever a Wound
 “ has been inflicted, or an Ulcer eats through,
 “ these Parts will stick together ever after, that
 “ is, the Skin to the subjacent Muscle, as the
 “ Muscle to the Bone, where the pinguous Mem-
 “ brane of the Periost is corroded and destroyed;
 “ and lastly, that it is this adipose Membrane
 “ which is so vastly distended in the *Emphysema*
 “ and *Leucophlegmatia*, though in tabid Bodies,
 “ by the Siccity and Coincidence of the Cells it
 “ is scarce to be found.

I will enlarge no farther upon this *general The-*
ory, nor have I time to discuss how far what I
 have now quoted may be fact; though I think
 the Affair of Adhesion may be as well accounted
 for, by the Destruction of any part of the proper
 investing Membrane of the Muscle (which, by
 the way, he will have unconcerned in Venereal
 Ulcers,

Ulcers, as also the Muscles themselves, though they are often laid in sight) and by that of the *Periosteum* of the Bones; which if whole or untouched, whatever becomes of the *Membrana adiposa*, there will scarce, I think, be any Adhesion to the Parts above.

We come now to his several Species of *Gonorrhœa's*.

“ I. When the Venereal Poison has entered
 “ the Pores of the *Glans Penis* (*which he, with some others, will have to be after the same begins to fall, and the Cells being empty, are better prepared for their new Guest*) “ it unites with the pinguous
 “ Matter in the membranous Cells thereof, where
 “ it ferments and corrupts the Oil, and forms an
 “ Ulcer; or else by the cuticular ones of the *Prepuce*, into those of its adipose Membrane, in
 “ like manner polluting the same.

“ In the first Case (*he tells us*) the Humour has
 “ been observed to issue upon Pressure, out of the
 “ spongy Body of that Part, as well as from
 “ the *Meatus* it self. In the second sometimes a
 “ Vesication ariseth on the Skin of the *Prepuce*,
 “ which the Surgeons call a *Crystalline*, shedding forth a serous or watery Humour (an Indication of the milder Infection) as when the
 “ *Cutis* itself is raised, and bursts with one of a
 “ Colour like Cream or melted Fat (a Sign of
 “ greater Virulency) it is named by them a
 “ *Chancre*.

This being his first Species, give me leave only to note how far, or whether at all, the *Crystalline* of this learned Man is that of yours; which is chiefly the *Anasarcous* or *Emphysematous* Tumour, pellucid or diaphanous, appearing at the Extremity of the *Prepuce*, frequent in *hydropick* Bodies, and some *calculous* Children, but in the venereal Patient accompanying oftentimes the

Phymosis and *Periphymosis*, and rarely shedding any Serum; the *Phlyctenæ* or watery Blisters on the Skin of the *Penis* (where such arise) not bearing such Denomination, that I have heard; nor is it customary with you to term any Breach therein a *Chancre*, till the Ulceration grows callous about the Edges thereof; but waving these. This first Species he says is known by a filthy Moisture, thinner than in the rest, which being continually generated about the *Glans*, may by Pressure be observed to issue out of its Pores (*a Case I think very uncommon, though observed by Dr. Sydenham.*)

“ The second Species is, when the Venom farther advanceth from the Body of the *Glans* to the Extremity of the *Urethra*, or to about an Inch within, where entering the adipose Membrane, it inquinates the pinguous Matter of the Cells, and forming an Ulcer eats off the Orifices of the Ducts that open into the *Urethra*, whence the Matter is emptied thereinto, which is discoverable by pressing the same at such distance, when it will flow forth in plenty; whereas if the Pressure be made farther off, nothing appeareth; an Evidence, *saieth he*, not only of the Seat of the Disease, but of the Putrefaction beginning in these Cells, and not bred in the Passage itself.

These two Species, according to our Author, are to be cured by *Topicks*; the Poison being so enclosed by the *cellular Fabrick*, that *Mercury*, though it cures the other Symptoms, cannot reach it here. This furnisheth a much larger Quantity of Matter than the first, is of much longer Continuance, and lays a Foundation for a continual and very often incurable *Gleet*.

“ The third Species, when it passeth yet farther on, laying hold of the *Glandulæ Cowperianæ*,

“ *rianae*, which it quickly after ulcerates, and
 “ where it begets still greater Mischief, by form-
 “ ing sinuous and fistulous Ulcers.

“ The fourth, when it reacheth up to the
 “ *Prostata*, whose Liquor in like manner cor-
 “ rupting, more formidable Symptoms shew
 “ themselves;” such as Abscesses or Apostema-
 tions, forming round about, and voiding their
 Matter through the *Perinaeum*. And these two
 last he owns may stand in need of a *Salvation*.

“ His fifth, when from the *Prostates*, the Ma-
 “ lignity extends to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, where
 “ putrefying, it makes greater Havock of the
 “ Parts adjoining: not only forming *Abscesses* and
 “ *Fistula*’s, but eating into the *Bladder* itself, as
 “ well as the *Intestine*; at length destroying the
 “ miserable Patient, in Opposition to all Endeav-
 “ ours for his Relief.

This, *Gentlemen*, is the *Professor*’s own Account,
 if not *in totidem verbis*, in *verbis tamen ejusdem*
significationis, not only of the Seat of the Disease
 in its first Infection, but the several Species there-
 of, at its first Appearance under the Appellation
 of a *Gonorrhœa*.

What I would observe as to the two last of
 these, before I come to his Cure, shall be only
 this; that neither *sinuous Ulcers* or *Fistula*’s about
 these Parts, are *pathognomonical* of a venereal In-
 fection, since Fluxion of Humours may arise from
 other Causes, and Abscesses are formed very fre-
 quently, laying the Foundation of all the dismal
 Symptoms here enumerated.

And now to his *Cure*, which, he says, when
 recent, may safely be accomplished (especially the
 two first) by plying the *Penis* with such *emollient*
 and relaxing *Fotus*’s and *Cataplasms*, as may set
 open the Pores, and invite the venomous Steams
 before they have too much contaminated the Oil

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in the Cells of the *Membrana adiposa*, out of the same, by the Passages they entered; for which purpose he observes, that he had done more with a little Milk and Mallows, than he could effect with Mercurial Preparations; and being very open and communicative, he has given you a Form of a *Cataplasm* for the same Intention, the Ingredients whereof will furnish also a *Fomentation*.

R. Farin. Rad. Alth. Sem. Lini ana Zi. Flor. Malv. Sambuc. ana ʒʒ. Fol. Marrub. alb. Scord. ana Mʒ. Sal. Ammon. ʒi. f. S. A. Pulticula crassior, cui circa finem parum Ol. Lini admisce & Linimentis apponatur.

Besides these humecting and relaxing Medicines, you are first of all to use some detergent ones, as where the Skin is whole, and the Infection fresh, or when the Patient suspects he may be injured (and if only so, he may be easily cured) you are to wash his *Penis* for a good while with Wine, Water, Honey and Salt; or you must bestow half an Hour three or four times in a Day upon each of them, in fomenting the Part with a *Tincture of Myrrh* in Wine, or with Vinegar and Water, in which a little *Aloes* has been dissolved; after which cleansing and scouring, the Foreskin must be drawn back, and the *Glans* wrapt up in the *Cataplasm*. But where the Skin is off, or the Part ulcerated, he advises you to apply the *Ung. Aureum* or *Tetrapharm*; or which excels the rest, as a most powerful Emollient, a *Balsam ex Terebinth. cum Vitel. Ov. & Mercurio crudo*.

When it is some time before the Physician is called (and here it seems to be the Physician's Work) after well stuping the *Penis*, with the Fomentation, he is to apply an *Epispastick* thereon; keeping the Vesication open with the same Ointments, mixed up with red *Præcipitate*, continuing the

Stupes

Stupes as before; and by the Pursuit of this Method for twelve or fourteen Days, provided the Patient abstains from hot and fat Nutriments, he warrants your making him a sound Man, as he tells you he has done many thus diseased; (*though perhaps some that only thought they were so*) still pursuing the Venom as it was moving onwards, quite up to the *Scrotum* and *Perinæum*, with these local Applications.

How far this surely needless multiplying the sorts of *Claps* may give you a better Idea of the Disease in general, or truer Indications for the Cure, I cannot say, who believe, for my own part, those Indications to be much the same, in whatever Part of the *Meatus* the Poison happens to be lodged, *viz.* first of all to eradicate the Malignity by proper *Purgatives*, and then to heal the Ulceration within by *Agglutinants* or *Balsamics*; having a special regard to the other Symptoms, with which the Disease shall happen to be complicate: But as I cannot advise you to depend entirely upon these local Applications at any time of the Infection, be the Situation where it will; so neither in a simple *Clap* must you at all times confide in *Mercury*: Not surely because it cannot reach the Parts affected, as this Gentleman insinuates, but rather for that (however capable of correcting the malign Disposition thereof) of its wanting those agglutinating Particles, that are at some times called for; and this doubtless is the Reason why we find many simple Runnings encrease under the too frequent Exhibition of *Calomel*, and still remaining even after a *Salivation* therewith.

Yet to confirm my own Persuasion, that the Seat of this Infection is not always in the same Part of the *Urethra*, but may be conveyed higher up, as this learned Man supposes, even to the
Glandulæ

Glandulæ Prostatæ and the Neck of the Bladder, I will here give you an Example not often met with.

A Gentleman about thirty, of a thin Habit, sent for me to visit him in his Chamber, where I found him the most lamentably tormented with *Dysuria* of any one I ever met with. Enquiring for that little Water he had made, I perceived in several Glasses standing by, each containing two or three Spoonfuls, made at as many more times, one third was a true *Pus*: On which, I was ready to deliver my Opinion, that considering the exquisite Pain attending, together with the *Scent*, *Consistence* and *Colour* of this urinary Excretion, some Abscess must be formed about the *Sphincter* of the Bladder, or the *Prostate* Glands; till upon a farther Enquiry I was told by his Apothecary, he had been lately *Clapt*, having then a *Stillicidium*, but in small Quantity, upon him, whence I conceived better hopes of his Cure; but for some time, without an *Opiate* repeated twice or oftener in a Day, was unable to procure him any the least Truce from his roaring out, through the intolerable and perpetual *Stimulus* on the Neck of the Bladder.

I desired they would save now in one Glass what he rendered the Night ensuing, the Urinal being scarce one Moment from his Hand: When the next Morning, out of about two Ounces, made, as he supposed, after a hundred Attempts, pouring off the clear, there remained a Spoonful of the like purulent and fetid Matter at the bottom; when I now endeavoured, by all Ways I could think of, to give him Relief; one of which was to keep him in a *Semicupe* of warm Water, *Umbilici tenuis*, for half an Hour, twice a Day, in which, whilst he continued, he was much easier, fancying himself always pissing.

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I was informed he had taken several Doses of *Calomel*, but was always worse after purging therewith, mixed up with a *cathartick Pill*: Upon which I betook myself wholly to *lenient Remedies*, such as *Linctus's ex Ol. Amyg. dul. cum Syr. de Althæa*; also *Sper. Ceti* Draughts, prepared like the Emulsion. Every Afternoon I directed a *terebinthinate Clyster*, and at Night a *Bole ex Cassia cum Nitro*, with gr. i. of the *Extr. Thebaic.* for his Thirst he drank an Emulsion *ex Amygd. & Sem. Papav. alb. cum Aq. Hordei*, sometimes this last, with a Solution of *Gum Arabic* edulcorated *cum Syr. de Althæa*; and being tied up by the *Opiate*, notwithstanding the *Enema*, he took in the Morning the purging Waters turned with Milk, and Manna dissolved in the Whey thereof.

When we had thus proceeded some Days, the *Dysury* was much abated; and now in order to dispose the Parts for healing, and farther to promote the Secretion of Urine, I gave him Night and Morning a Draught with $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. of the *Balsam. Capiv.* dissolved *cum q. s. Ov. Vitel.* adding $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. of *Aq. Hordei*, with $\mathfrak{z}\beta$. of *Syr. de Alb.* and as much of that *de Meconio*, forbearing his other *Opiate*.

Thus was this obstinate and threatening Malady overcome, the Running no more returning till about twelve Months that he was Clapt afresh, and after the Dripping had continued five or six Weeks, though he was all the time, at proper Intervals, purged by his Apothecary, as he acquainted me, and had never taken any restraining Medicine, or medled with Injection, the like Misfortune came upon him; the Running grew less, and the Matter quickly after was discharged at no other times but those of his making Water, a plain Evidence of its being translated (as in
some

some others to the *Testis*, raising the *Hernia Humoralis*) in this Person, either to the *Prostata* or to the *Vesica*, at least the *Sphincter* thereof. But now proceeding.

This being the Summary of this great Man's Practice in the Cure of the *Gonorrhœa*, more particularly the first and second Species thereof: If you would know where the same is practicable, you are to judge by the time of the Infection, the State and Condition of the Part as to its Aspect, and the Absence of all Symptoms, after a strict Enquiry; for if you find the *Palate*, *Uvula* or *Tonsils*, seised on by the Poison, he owns there is no trusting unless to a speedy and powerful Salivation.

But if the Absence of Symptoms are to be your Guide for thus treating your Patient, he has, I fear, but a sorry Chance for his Cure by these Washes and Cataplasms; nor, I fear, much better from his *blister'd Penis*: For many of these Symptoms may not discover themselves till many Months, nay Years, as you will find in some of the Histories of my *Siphylis*, and as I might exemplify at this present, in a Gentleman, lately entered under my Care, infected above three Years past, and well cured as he believed, though not by *Topicks*: When after some Months, he came to me with a flabby *Testis*, quite different from the common *humoral Hernia*, some Fluid seeming to be gathering in the *Vaginal Tunic*. We had a Consultation with the deceased Mr. *Ed. Green*, who advised him to do nothing till it filled, when he was to come to us again to have it emptied: However, suspecting it might have a Dependence upon the former Infection he owned to us, I applied a discutient *Cataplasma* with a *Suspensory*, till he grew weary of the Trouble; then covering the *Testis* with a mercurial Plaister, which he submitted

submitted to with his Bag, I ordered he should be purged once a Week with *Mercurials*, and heard no more of him for some time, or till he came to acquaint me that he was free of his Complaint. And now, behold the unexpected Stand for some Years longer, and then the surprising Transition of this Poison, from the Tail, as I may say, to the Head, a large Quantity of stinking Matter came suddenly down by the Nostril, and continuing its Discharge, Dr. *W——th* and Mr. *F——n* were advised with, who were of Opinion, that by extracting a Tooth, a Drain might be made that Way, or at least the *Antrum Maxillæ* perforated, to bring it down, and set him clear of this offensive Companion: After the removing several, it came at length the Way they desired; but upon Search into the *Alveoli*, the upper Mandible was found rotten to the *Molares* on each side, the *Caries* extending over the *Os Palati*, which is eaten through. I have used my *Fume* of *Cinnabar* to stop its farther Progress, and have already, by the Assistance thereof, separated and brought away a large Portion of the Jaw-bone, being now raising a Salivation by the *Uction*; a difficult Work indeed, considering how weak a Subject I have to deal with, who notwithstanding prefers all Hazards therewith, in hopes of Cure, to a Life of farther Stench and Rottenness without*.

This only to shew the Uncertainty of our Professor's Rule, by the Absence of Symptoms encouraging these local Applications, and thereby obviating any future ones.

* *N. B.* Since the first Publication of this Treatise this Cure has been compleated, and the Patient only wearing an artificial Palate, enjoys a sound State of Health.

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But indeed our Professor seems to be aware of this, by his following Admonition, where the Poison has been so subtle as to give no Notice by the *Genitals*. *If the Part, saith he, primarily seized be the Os Palati, the Uvula, Tonsillæ, or others of the Throat, I then never rely on any other Method but a strong Salivation to be raised with all Speed.*

The Women, who are fresh infected, are to be washed and bathed in like manner: And if the Man's Affairs will not allow of the Trouble of this fomenting and pultising, he may cover the Parts with a *Mucilage* or *Melilot Emplaster*, tho' not with altogether the same Benefit.

Should you enquire why no *Injections* all this while are recommended, prepared of the same preservative Liquors with those of the external *Epithems*? He tells you, because they cannot proceed, unless with Difficulty, so far as the *adipose Cells*, where the Poison lurks. In regard to all which, though this learned Man has assured us that this Method of his is safe and fully sufficient, in a recent Contagion, or where the same is confined to an external Part, or one particular Ulcer; yet as we cannot be absolutely certain (how recent soever) that some of the Poison has not already taken hold of the Blood, where we find it will sometimes lie long concealed, this Method, I fear, will often fail. I grant that if the Application be instantly made use of, after the foul Engagement, or before the Contagion has got through the outward Teguments (the de-terging thereof by such means may happen to succeed) yet there can be no absolute Reliance thereupon, or in the Words of our Countryman Dr. Freind, *the present Ease hereby is hardly to be procured, or if so, is found quickly after to be dearly bought.* Nor is the Patient, I think, much wiser, who,

who, after copulating with an infected Person, depends solely upon these *Lotions* and *Cataplasms*, than he who being bit by a mad Dog or Viper, expects to be cured by an outward Salve or Ointment, how timely soever applied to the Wound: So that in short, though we can well approve the Design at such times of keeping open the Pores by outward Applications, but especially the encouraging of the Discharge from *Chancres*, and other Breaches of the Skin, as well as that from the *Urethra*, by which the Poison may be carried off, till the Malignity is by other means subdued: Yet in order to this, we think no one can be safe, nor his Cure ascertain'd (how different soever this learned Man may be in his Opinion) without some proper *Alexipharm*, internally administer'd; nor truly does he seem, after all he has said, to depend wholly upon this topical Manage, as you may infer from his own Words, p. 42. of his Discourse, *Hiscē ipsis utendum etiam (laxantia scilicet & emollientia) si jam locus affectus apertus sit, tunc enim Materies libere extrorsum ducatur, vix introrsum ibit, adeoque præsens sanatur, præcavetur futurum*: When immediately he subjoins, *Conducunt simul ad hæc purgantia Hydragoga interim crebro adhibita*: And again, if you would be informed of these *Hydragogues*, p. 48, he proceeds, *Verum si usquam, hic, purgantia Hydragoga præstant, Jalappa, Hermodactili, Scammonea, Sena, hæc crebro usurpata potestatem habent dissolvendi sanguinem in aquam, hanc depellendi deorsum, & evacuandi per Intestina: hæc agunt valide semper & in urinæ Vasa, Vesicam, Urethram: hinc & laudatissimus eorum usus in locis huic malo nativis, Africa, America, quin & probatissimos quoque apud optimos fere nostrorum in Arte Magistrorum*.

Now, Gentlemen, I would gladly know, in what this Method (setting aside the *Fetus's* and

Cataplasms) differs from the general Practice, otherwise than that we, for good Reasons, mix *Calomelanos* or *Mercurius d.* with some of the same Purges, where there is great Virulency, or purging only with *Lenients* or the milder *Catharticks*, without, where such Virulency is overcome, and then finishing the Cure with *Balsamics*.

His Reasons why *Mercury* will not cure a *Clap*, because the Particles thereof cannot get into the *Cellular Membrane*, seems inconsistent, if we consider its great Subtilty, as well as the Structure of the Parts, and repugnant even to his own Sentiments elsewhere; when he owns it finds a Way into the same, where the Distemper is turned to the *Pox*, and when he acknowledgeth it melteth down this pinguous Matter in the Cells with which the Poison of the Disease is blended, and carrieth it through several Passages out of the Body.

It remains after giving you this Author's Account of the *Gonorrhœa*, which I term the *first Infection*, I should also lay down his Method for removing the *second*, or the Symptoms thence arising; that is, according to him, when the Infection hath fastened upon the whole pinguous Substance contained in this adipose Membrane, where he allows, as I have now remarked, that the crude Mercury, or in the Way of *Unction*, is best fitted to dissolve the Oil thus polluted in its Cells, and to carry it off, as above, through the glandular Outlets of the *Fauces*, *Intestines*, *Kidnies*, or else by the *Cutaneous*.

But when the Venom is got into Parts out of the reach of the Force of the Heart and Arteries, as when it has defiled the *Meditullium* or *Diploe* of the *Cranium*, or the *Medulla* in the Cavities of the Bones, when it has destroyed the Vessels supplying them with their Nourishment, when it has
pierced

pierced their *Lamina*, preyed upon the *Periosteum*, and cariated the Bones themselves, *Mercury*, he says, will do nothing here, nor will it preserve the small Bones, which are only covered with a tender Membrane, from perishing and falling off.

I desire to know what will? And surely if we are so happy as to gain this Point, I think it is all the Artist has in view, or can expect, who is not called till these unhappy Accidents fall out: For no Man is so vain to salivate his Patient with design of recovering a rotten Bone, or making of it sound again; but hopes thereby to stop the farther Progress, and assist Nature in separating the corrupt from the sound Parts, which *Mercury*, and doubtless *Mercury* alone, is able to do; nor do I remember to have seen or known any of these miserable People made whole, whatever Secrets some may boast of, where this Medicine had not been administer'd in one Form or other, tho' possibly for a time disus'd, when some other less efficacious Method following immediately after, was perhaps entitled to the Cure.

I might here take Notice of a seeming Contradiction, where he says, "if a *Gonorrhœa* be
" situate only in the cellular or adipose Membrane
" of the *Penis*, where the Humour has but a
" very languid *Impetus*, *Mercury* never cures it,
" though it may perfectly cure a confirmed Pox
" in the same Person, at the same time:" Now if *Mercury* can cure a confirm'd Pox, why not a Pox with *Caries*, than which none surely can be more confirmed? His Reason I find is, for that these, *viz.* the Bones are out of the Circulation, at least cannot admit the Remedy with a requisite Velocity to work its Effects.

But if *Mercury* will not help us in these most formidable Stages of the Distemper, must the Patient be relinquished? No sure, says our Pro-
F f 2 fessor,

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feſſor, read but carefully this Book of *Hutten's*, and you will find this moſt intricate Poiſon, when got into theſe Places, may be entirely diſſolved and waſhed out of all its Labyrinthian Reſſes, by a ſtrong *Lixivium* of *Guajacum*.

To this I have ſaid ſo much in my *practical Diſſertation*, in ſpeaking of the *Indian Cure* from the Author here quoted, as well as others of the Ancients, aſto ſpare my ſelf the Trouble of many more Words about it: Yet ſince the Profeſſor has ſo highly extolled the ſame, and from his own Experience recommends the Practice, I will relate his *Regimen*, by which he informs his Reader, he hath recovered thoſe who have been thought deſperate by the Learned of other Nations.

The Patient is to drink his fill of the Decoction (*tantum quantum poteſt*) four times in a Day, and this to be practiſed for ſeveral, during which the exquisite dry Diet of Biscuit and Raiſins is to be his whole Suſtenance.

When he has thus gorged himſelf, and is ready to burſt like an Hydropic, he takes his Dole, *i. e.* fills himſelf top full and enters his Stove, where ſitting or lying, as he is diſpoſed, the Heat is gradually conveyed by the means of Spirits burning hard by: Whence his Body, covered with Blankets, is thrown into a moſt profuſe Sweat, as long as he can bear it; half an Hour being the uſual Time; when the Flame being drawn away, this Sweat is to be continued for an Hour longer, though more moderate; and now to ſupport his Spirits, there is given him half a Pint of poor lean Mutton or Veal Broth, boiled with a little Rice. Being well dried and cleaned with woollen Cloths, he comes forth, but muſt carefully avoid the cold Air.

This Work is repeated for a Fortnight, twice a Day, and then once for a Fortnight more, in
the

the Morning. If any part of a Bone has been seized with this Evil, the Limb, either Leg or Arm, is to be covered with flannel Stupes expressed hot from the strongest *Lixivium* of the same Wood; and the Heat more particularly directed to the Part, which is hereby able to pierce those secret Recesses, which Mercury could not permeate.

The Art, that we may use our Author's Words, consisting herein: "That the whole pinguous Substance of the adipose Membrane be resolved, and that not one Drop that is oleous remain in the Cells; whence this Method is named *Curatio per Exiccationem*; for the Body being replete with the Liquor of a Wood, whose penetrating Acrimony and acute balsamic Quality is so great, that it resolves and dilutes all the Fat and Phlegm, and attenuates whatever is tenacious, preserving every thing from farther Corruption: The next thing to be done is, that a brisk Motion be propagated through all the Vessels, that so they may be well washed and deterged in all Parts, and the infected Fat entirely eliminated from the Body: Whence we are to judge that the Cure is not rightly performed, unless the Patient under the Operation looks pale as Death, and is emaciated like a Skeleton." *By thus proceeding, saith he, I have seen a young Man infected to the Bones, who in the height of the Operation sent forth a copious Vapour of a greenish Colour, like the Guajacum itself; and it pleaseth me much when I think that I cured this young Man, and that I have since seen him the Father of a Family, whose Bones in many Places of his Legs were eaten into, and one whole Joint of his Finger separated (as did surely those Parts of the Leg which were cariated.) By this, continues he, the small Bones of the Nose*

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and Pieces of the Palate are cast off, leaving the rest sincere. I think there is a much easier, by which also in less time this Work has been accomplished.

But pray, Gentlemen, what is there rare or strange in this? How many Fragments of rotten Bones are daily thrown off in our Hospitals, the Lock and Kingsland? How many more deplorable Examples can we not give, if it were proper, under our own Care, whilst the Sick were in a Salivation by the Unction, or soon after their coming out of one?

Indeed if this old Way, now attempted to be revived, at least recommended so to be, by Professor Boerhaave, in these his new Comments upon the Venereal Disease, would convert a rotten into a sound Bone, we might listen to it; but if his Curatio per Exiccationem, as he terms it, can do no more (I fear it will hardly do so much) than ours per Salivationem (which is also an Exiccation of another kind) I will leave you to judge which ought to be preferred, and which encouraged by you.

In my Practical Dissertation, at the Close of some Remarks upon a very fanciful Pamphlet, I have given you the Opinion of a Surgeon very conversant in this Branch of Practice; and I will here subjoin that of a very great Physician, I mean Dr. Freind, who in the second Part of his History of Physick, has these Words relating to our Subject.

“ Notwithstanding all the different Methods,
“ which the most skilful Physicians have attempt-
“ ed for above two hundred Years, and all the
“ bold Assurances the Pretenders to Nostrums and
“ Specifics have given out; I may still venture to
“ say, that the most effectual Cure, in the Judg-
“ ment of those that understand it best, is, when
“ the

“ the Evil is very malignant and inveterate, by
 “ *Salivation*; and not only so, but that Experi-
 “ ence has shewn us, that a *Salivation* raised by
 “ *Uction*, answers more certainly in such terri-
 “ ble Cases, than one produced by the internal
 “ Medicine: And farther, that the great Effect
 “ which *Mercury* has in curing this Disease, lies
 “ chiefly, if not solely, in promoting of the
 “ Flux: For though great things have been said
 “ of *Uction*, and other *mercurial* Applications,
 “ especially of late from *Montpellier*, even when
 “ they have produced no *Salivation* at all, at least
 “ a very imperfect one, there is Reason to suspect
 “ such a Cure would be only *palliative*: How-
 “ ever we are sure the very same Method has
 “ been often tried among ourselves, but seldom
 “ or never found, upon the best Observation, to
 “ succeed: So that upon the whole, whatever
 “ Boasts have been in these later Times, of find-
 “ ing out a more infallible Art of Curing, I am
 “ persuaded it would be the most secure as well
 “ as the most honest Way, to tread in the Steps
 “ of our Ancestors, who among many good Re-
 “ marks they have left us concerning this Dis-
 “ temper, have set this down as one, that the
 “ freer and larger the *Salivation* is, the more ef-
 “ fectual and lasting is the Cure.

It may be here objected, that the *sudorifick*
Decoctions of Guajacum were likewise practised by
 the *Antients*, witness Sir *Ulrick Hutten the Al-*
mayn (from whom *Dr. Boerhaave* has taken up
 the Practice) with some other contemporary Wri-
 ters; but besides that this Method, however it
 may suit with the *lax* and *leucophlegmatick*, will
 not always agree with the hot, bilious, dry and
 thin Tempers or Constitutions, many of which
 are farther inflamed thereby, neither yet, altho’
 the same might perspire, and dislodge the Venom

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of a *Frontier Infection*, was it often seen to eradicate the profoundest Degrees, or those complicate with *Nodes* and *Cariosity* of the Bones; for which only this Gentleman directs the same, but in which Recourse was had more commonly to the *Quicksilver Unctions*, or the *Cinnabarine Fumigations*, as you may see in the foregoing *Practical Dissertation*.

This being what occur'd to me on the Perusal of the Professor's *New Comments*, I frankly submit them to your Censure, and (sincerely asking Pardon if I have given any Offence) remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

From my House in *Devonshire-Square*, without
Bishopsgate, Sept. 31,
1728.

D. TURNER.



A
DISCOURSE
OF
G L E E T S,
Inscrib'd to the SURGEONS.

GENTLEMEN,



IN the foregoing Treatise of the *Gonorrhœa*, so called, or the *first Infection*, I gave you to understand, how by ill Management a *second* some time after ensued, of a more dangerous Consequence, I mean a *Pox*: Whose Cure also I have there laid down in the best Way I could. But considering since, that there is another very unhappy Attendant frequently on the first of these, *viz.* a *Gleet* (a Disease, I dare say, better known than cured) I thought I might do you some farther Service, if with the like Freedom and Plainness which I have used hitherto, I laid down some
Directions

A Discourse of Gleets.

Directions about remedying so troublesome and sometimes obstinate a Malady. Of the two indeed I would rather choose to undertake the milder, if not the middle-staged *Lues*, than many Disorders of this kind: I cannot say, I have been often foiled with the first, where I had a conformable Patient; but am not ashamed to own I have been frequently disappointed with some of these; whose Description, or Way of Cure, is not to be expected from the early Writers on the Disease, or before the *Gonorrhœa*, of which this is but a Consequence, appeared among us. The first Notice taken thereof being according to a late Historian, Dr. *Freind*, either from *Pomponatius* or *Petronius*, whose Remarks notwithstanding are, as he says, trifling and of no regard.

Before we speak to the Cure, it may be convenient to say a Word or two of the Parts immediately concerned, or which furnish the Humour thus involuntarily discharged: And here surely we need look no farther than those affected in the foregoing *Clap*, either the *Glandulæ Prostatæ*, the *Mucosæ Cowperi*, or others still nearer to the *Glans*, and scattered round about in the *Urethra*; for as to the *Lacunæ*, which a certain Gentleman will have here analogous to those in the *Vagina Uteri*, and furnishing the same Liquor as the *Fluor albus*, these I think chimerical, and have replied thereto in another Place.

Dr. *Boerhaave* is of Opinion, that the most stubborn of those Maladies, takes rise from his second Species of a *Gonorrhœa*, i.e. when the venereal Poison has insinuated itself by the Pores of the *Glans* into the cellular Membrane, which surrounds the upper Part of the *Urethra*, there occasioning an Ulcer, which eats away the Orifices of the *Ducts* opening into the same; but if the Matter of the *Gonorrhœa* was originally an Oil corrupted,

corrupted, we might, when such Corruption was overcome, yet still expect an uncorrupted Oil to issue out, rather surely than a simple transparent *Mucus*.

Some one or other of these Glands, giving rise however to the virulent *Stillicidium*, must be the same which, when that Virulency is taken off, and the *purulent* turned to this simple *mucous* Matter, are the Sources whence this *Leak* doth spring; and he who knows how to stop it without any ensuing Mischief, is doubtless a Benefactor to that Part of Mankind, who are therewith incommoded.

That such *Gleet* is a simple *Mucus*, supplied from one or other of the aforesaid *Glandules*, will appear highly reasonable to any one who compares the same with what he observes to issue like a crystalline Drop from the *Meatus*, sometimes upon Erection of the *Virga*, before a seminal Emission, for whose more facile and speedy Passage we have formerly observed the same by Nature intended, and these Parts constructed to secrete such *Mucus*.

This being the State of the Case, as in likelihood it will be found, it remains in the next Place for us to enquire, how this Liquor comes to run off at these times, or to drill through the Passage when it is not wanted, as at those above-mentioned; which is surely owing either to a Relaxation of the *Caruncles* standing before the Mouths of the secretory Vessels of the said *Glandules*, or to an Erosion thereof; from whence we may be farther guided in making our *Prognostick* likewise as to the Cure. Such of them as proceed merely from the first, *viz.* the *Relaxation*, being hopeful; whilst those occasioned by the last, an entire Loss of the Shutter, or the restitutive Power of their Spring abolished, I fear are
scarce

scarce retrievable, unless by the Destruction of the Gland itself, a Matter I think impracticable, without greater Mischief.

We are next to enquire how these Misfortunes happen; and here we may readily enough conceive, that as a too long continued Course of *Purging*, especially by the acrid and over-stimulating *Cathartics*, frequently given at these times, with a View thereby of carrying off the Virulency of the Running, and of detarging the Ulcer, must enfeeble the Spring, debilitate their Tone, and leave them under a general State of Relaxation, by which the first is brought about; so the last may arise from the Ulcer itself, when highly virulent, or when the corrosive and sharp Ichor flowing thence is able to demolish the *Ostiole*, and to leave open the little Mouths of the Vessels ever after.

And indeed something like the first we see frequently among those inadvertent Youth, who to procure to themselves a momentary Pleasure, or, for the sake of the *sixth Sense*, have by the repeated Action so enfeebled their *Seminals*, that upon every slight Erection, nay without at some times, the *Semen* comes away insensibly; for the *Ducts* lying open at their Termination about the *Caput Gallinaginis*, and the Valves of the *Vesiculæ* grown flaccid, not only the *Mucus* from the *Prostates*, but the Seed itself from the Cells adjoining, slide down, especially at their straining on the Stool.

Having thus, as short as might be, given you the State and Condition of the Parts thus affected at such times, the following Indications, as to the Cure, will thence result.

That whatever can restore the Force or Energy of the same Parts, and enable them to regain their Tensity or Elasticity, or their wonted Power
of

of Restitution, whether *external* or *internal* Remedies, will be most available to the present Complaint.

Among the first, I reckon all Injections endowed with a desiccating Power, but without Acrimony or biting Property: Here likewise I recommend the *Fons frigida* or the cold Immersion therein, as excellently well calculated to brace up the relaxed Fibre, retrieve the weakened Tone, and by the sudden Contraction it gives to the whole *animal System*, the most likely of any thing to restore a due Tention to every single Fibre of the *muscular Compages*.

As to the last, the *internal*, all Medicines which are compounded of *balsamic*, *agglutinating* or *em-plastic* Particles, conduce most, by strengthening the Blood in general, and invigorating the Nerves; among which particularly the *natural Balsams* and *Turpentine*s, of all which though we must be shy, at least of giving them by themselves, whilst any Virulency appears, or an ill-condition'd Flux; yet in this simple, pellucid or mucous Leak, from these Glandules, the chief Stress is to lie thereon.

Here likewise I must not forget to acquaint you with the Advantages I have gained by the Use of *Mineral Waters*, such, I mean, as are well impregnated with vitriolic Particles, as the *Spaw* and *Pymont*; which, though quickening the urinary Secretion, when drank apace and in large Quantity, leave a Stypticity behind them in all Parts they pass through, giving as it were new Life, a genial Warmth and Springiness to the vapid and impoverished Blood, and consequently Vigour to the genital Parts. Nor must we forget the *Hot-Well* at *Bristol*, whose Waters, drank at the Place, have been found advantageous.

And

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And now, though I believe the Humours wide as to their Nature and Origin, yet one Part of the *Regimen*, i. e. *agglutinative* or binding, is the same, for this *mucous Gleet*, as for the *Fluor albus*, and he who knows safely how to dry up the latter, will be most likely to succeed in the former.

I said *safely*, because though *good agglutinating* does all in the one, yet *good cleansing* must go before in the other: For notwithstanding some late empirical Pretences to the Cure of both, in the Way of *Injection*, I could tell you of some Females who have paid too dear for the Experiment, and of many others, where they proved wholly ineffectual, and I dare say happy for the Patient that they did so, unless other Methods had been taken before they were used.

Quitting these general Hints, I will now lay before you a few Histories of Cases, where I have met with the greatest Difficulty of this kind, and which are certainly the best *Monitors* to young Practitioners, when truly recorded, by which they may see some where I have succeeded, and others where all my Endeavours have proved fruitless.

A Merchant of this City, middle-aged, and otherwise of good Habit of Body, after an ill cured Clap, was for a long time infested with this mucous *Gleet*, for which, meeting with no Help, he notwithstanding ventured upon Marriage, and had several Children by his Lady, strong and healthy. One Day making Complaint to his Apothecary, I was, on his Recommendation, desired to meet them the next at a Tavern, where I had a recital of the Case, with a sight of his Linen, which I found wet in such manner and about the same Compass, as might have been so made with a quarter Part of the White of an Egg.

I could

I could not give the Assurance he wanted of being freed entirely from so stubborn and long continued a Gleet, but promised my best Endeavours, and wrote for him immediately the following *Formula*, to be observed for some Weeks.

℞ *Cons. Rad. de Sympbito* ℥i. *Bals. Capiv.* ℥℞. *Gum. Arabic. Tragac. ana* ℥ii. *Ter. Japon. pp.* ℥i. *Syr. Bals. Tolut. q. s. ut reducatur in Elect. consistentiæ mollioris cujus capiat* ℥. *N. Castan. mane ac vesperi, superbibendo* ℥℞. *Aq. Spadan. in cujus singulis haustibus instillentur hisce temporibus Tinct. Antiphthisicæ gut. xx. reliquum Ampullæ hauriendo interdiu, & pransus tempore cum tertia parte Vini rub. florent.*

The following Injection was thrown up warm two or three times a Day, as his Affairs allowed.

℞ *Troch. alb. Rhas. pp. Lap. Calaminar. subtilif. pp. ana* ℥i. *Ter. Japon. pulv.* ℥℞. *Aq. Ros. ℥xii. M. pro injectione tempore usus vitrum agitando.*

At a Fortnight's end, I understood by the Apothecary, the Dripping was much lessened, and that they began to entertain hopes of his being quickly dry; but having heretofore been cloy'd, as they call it, with much Medicine, his Stomach began to nauseate the Electuary, which was therefore changed for the Form following.

℞ *Bals. Polychrest. & Bals. Peru. ana* ℥ii. *M. sumat. gut. x. vel xii. mane ac vesperi in Cochleari Syr. seq. alterum eorundem superdeglutiendo.*

℞ *Syr. Bals. Tolut. de Sympb. & de Alth. ana* ℥ii. *Aq. Cinnam. ten. ℥i. M. Persistat in usu Injectionis prius præscriptæ.*

Ten Days after this, he shewed me his Cloth which for that end he had worn some Days, on which I could see little more than what was owing to the Liquor cast up; which encouraged him to proceed thus a Fortnight longer, when
I
he

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he believed himself well ; but leaving off the Injection, tho' he us'd the Balsam, he observed a trickling of the same Humour in the Passage, and some Spots of the old transparent Gleet: So that now discontinuing his *Internals*, he took to the Injection only, but desired I would make it yet more restraining, when I prescribed this.

R. Ter. Japon. crasso modo pulv. ʒß. infunde B. M. in vini rubri ʒx. vase per intervalla agitato & post plenam Tincturæ extractionem decantetur vinum clarum cui adde Mel. Ung^{ti} Ægypt. ʒi. Mel. Rosar. ʒii. & misce pro Injectione.

Soon after, as a farther Help, notwithstanding his mean Opinion of the *internal Regimen*, or rather a Disgust to Medicine, I prevailed for his taking the following Potion every Night.

R. Bals. Capiv. ʒß. solve cum q. s. Vitel. Ov. & gradatim affundendo Aq. Cinnam. ten. ʒiß. Syr. Bals. Tolut. ʒß. m. f. potio.

When he had taken about half a score of these, as I thought, with great Advantage, there being now manifest no other Tinge upon the Clout he wore to save his Linen from being stained therewith, than what was owing to the *Tinct. Ter. Jap.* Placing his Confidence on this last, he continued that still longer, though less frequently than before, till laying this also aside, to observe what Appearance there might be, he found himself clean and dry.

Yet as he had all this while abstained a *Coitu*, so soon as ever he conversed with his Wife, a small Matter was found next Day upon his Shirt ; and he sent for some more of his Injection, using the same for ten Days or a Fortnight more, when the Humour again disappeared, returning not after.

Long time before this, even at his first consulting me, I had ordered that he should go into the Cold

Cold Bath every Morning for a Month, keeping to the Steel Waters for his Drink: and whether thereby, the Balsamics or Injection, separate or united, he got his Cure, and has since continued dry, unless a more than usual Appearance a few Minutes *post coitum*.

A young Gentleman clap'd about a Year before, and the greater part of the time under a purging Course to get rid of it, was at length advised by his Surgeon to take my Opinion of his Case, being then, he told me, on his Preferment in the Way of Marriage.

I found him still with an ill-complexion'd Weeping, for which however laying aside the Thoughts of farther Purging, either with *Calomel*, which he had taken too much of, or any surly *Cathartic*, I ordered a Pot of the Electuary *ex Cassia cum Manna* and the *Bals. Capiv.* made up *cum Sacch. cant. pul.* into a proper Consistence, of which he took a Morsel twice a Day, and drank after each a small Draught of *Aq. Hord.* made palatable *cum Syr. Bals. Tolut.*

This gave him two or three Stools in a Day, and in one Week's time reduced the Weeping to a more white and tenacious Appearance, presently after growing still more diaphanous, it shewed itself of the Nature of a simple *Gleet*, and in spite of all Endeavours inwardly and outwardly, the Parts were so weakened, as I surmise, by the former Purgation, that we could not yet stop the Leak so entirely, or shut up the Orifices of the *secretory Ductus's*, but that his Linen was still spotted and stiffened by the same.

His appointed Marriage-day was just at hand, but I could by no means think him a fit Subject as yet for the Undertaking: For though there seemed little other than *Mucus*, I found if he discontinued his balsamic Remedy, though

A Discourse of Gleet.

for a few Days only, as he had of late, the Colour was apt to change for the worse.

He told me, if he thought he should not hurt his Wife, he would venture the Consequence to himself; but this I neither would nor could insure, having so often seen the Mischief accruing to many a poor innocent Girl from such like *Weepings*, which the Enterprisers have named *simple Gleet*s from Weakness only, and which finding they cannot cure, they tell them will go away of themselves in time, and that they may marry safely: But I can assure you, 'tis very often ill trusting to Time at such times as these; nor is the Woman safe at all times with a Man under this Predicament.

Our Patient therefore pretending Indisposition by an Accident of a Fall from his Horse, protracted Consummation by Delay of the Marriage some time longer, and in the interim strictly pursued the following *Regimen*.

℞ *Cons. Ros. Cons. Rad. de Sympb. ana* ℥i. *Gum. Arabic. Tragac. pp. ana* ℥i. *Tereb. Ven. ad duritiem coct. ac pulv. ℥ii. Syr. de Sympb. q. s. m. f. Elect. de quo sumat quant. N. M. mane ac h. s. superbibendo Coch. iii^a vel iv^r mixturæ sequentis.*

℞ *Decocti Hordei ℥℥. aq. Cinnam. ten. ℥ii. Syr. de Sympb. ℥i. f. mixtura ad usum supra præscriptum.*

I should have observed to you, that whilst the Gleet seemed to partake somewhat of his former *Stillicidium*, I directed this Injection, much extolled by *Salmon* in his Translation of *Bates*, under the Title of the latter's *Aq. Benedicta*, viz.

℞ *Aq. Calcis ℥x. Merc. d. ℥i. M. & usus tempore agitetur Phialâ.*

In place hereof, at such times I have substituted this.

℞ *Aq.*

R. Aq. Calcis ℥i. Merc. præcip. alb. ʒi. infunde repide in arena, vafem fubinde agitando, fed tempore ufus decantetur a Mercurio fubfidente.

But after it fhewed itfelf more transparent, I threw up this, which when the Parts are fo tender as not to bear the Acerbity of the Salt, I ufually foften with a little *Mel. Ros.* for though I have known Mifchief to arife, I cannot fay I have feen any Good from a painful Injection.

R. Troch. alb. Rhaf. pp. ʒii. Sacch. Satur. ʒß. Aq. Fabr. ʒxii. M. Et fit pro Injectione Ope Syphonis utenda fæpius in die.

By the Ufe whereof the Gleet was dried away, and had for feveral Days entirely difappeared: When fee the Power of a libidinous Difpofition, the Madnefs of Mankind unguarded; being out late at the other end of the Town, full of Money and as full of Wine, and paffing by the Synagogue of Satan, on a *Mafquerade* Night, a *She-devil* ftepping out of a Chair, and feeing our young Squire well drefsed, preffed him to take a *Dominique* for a little Diverfion: Hence quickly after they were fedan'd to the *Bagnio*, the *Town Manfion-houfe* of *Lucifer*, where they bedded for an Hour, then drefling himfelf, he parted from the *destroying Angel* and returned home.

In few Days from this Rencounter, there appeared new Symptoms, *Dysury* and *purulent Running*, the indubitable Marks of a new Infection, which (afhamed of his Folly) he would have fmothered, laying the Blame upon our Method as deceitful, and not to be depended on longer than whilft taking of Medicines; till perceiving this Difguife would not avail, and finding me unwilling to have any thing farther to do with him, he readily owned his Indifcretion, and I began to purge again with my Electuary *ex Lenitivo Bals.*

A Discourse of Gleets.

Capiv. pulv. Jalap. & Sale Prunel. as inserted in my *Syphilis*.

The Running, though virulent enough to shew a recent Infection, was unattended with *chord* or *chancreous* Ulceration.

This gave him commonly four or five Stools in a Day, being continued Night and Morning for a Fortnight; when the Flux abated, and the Heat was taken off: I then left out the *Jalap*, and put *Rhubarb* in its place, meddling with no other Injection all this while, than the *Aq. Hord. cum Melle Ros.*

At the Month's end from this last Mischance, the new Infection was carried off, leaving only a *Gleet* like the former: Yet being fearful of a Relapse, I kept him to the same Electuary a few Days longer, till observing nothing but a thin clear *Mucus*, I gave him now my *Paste ex Cons. Fr. Cynosb. Balf. Capiv. & Sacch. cant.* as set down in my *Dissertation*, and found him well pleased, in that I had done more for the Dispatch of this *Clap*, in one Month's time, than had been formerly in almost twelve: When for the more powerfully drying away the *Gleet*, and agglutinating the weak Parts, I gave him a little Phial of the *Balf. Peru.* to take a dozen Drops in a Spoonful of the *Balsamic Syrup*, twice a Day, and shifting the Injection prescribed the following.

R. Cort. Granat. contus. zii. Flor. Balauft. zi. Fol. Ros. rub. Mi. infundentur calidè in aq. Fabr. & vin. rub. ana ℥v. Colaturæ per linteum trajectæ, adde Syr. de Ros. siccis ℥i. fiatque pro Injectione.

During this, it happened luckily enough for him, his Mistress had a near Relation died, so that it was thought necessary the Marriage should be defer'd yet a little longer, by which we gained the fairer Opportunity of doing all we could,
that

that he might be set to rights, as well by our *internal Regimen*, as the *external*: In the former, the *Pymont Waters*, with a *Tincture ex Ter. Japon.* had some Share; as in the latter, the *Cold Bath*: And having now got him once more clean, for mine as well as his Satisfaction, in so important an Affair, I proposed a Consultation, and Mr. *James Fern* was the Gentleman appointed to meet me: When after mature Deliberation, Enquiry and Inspection, it was the Opinion of both of us, that he might safely marry, which he did soon after, and having seen him several times since, I cannot find but all is safe, he observing, as he tells me, nothing more than an unusual Quantity of the *Mucus* ensuing for an Hour or two after his Copulation.

A Man about thirty, not habitually, I dare say, addicted to these Extravagancies, under the Power of Wine (too often the Pretence) forfeiting his Reason, and the Prevalency of Temptation taking place thereof, was ensnared this Way, and as it happened, very dearly bought his momentary Pleasure; for the genital Parts being overstrained by strong Purgatives long continued to clear him, as his Undertaker told him, of the Poison, a stubborn *Gleet* ensued in the Place of his former *Running*, and he was, now between his Disease and his Remedies, in a fair Way of being run off his Legs, continually wet on the Fore-lappit of his Shirt, and a continual Purging upon him when he came to me, who did all I could for his Relief, as well by the Assistance of *Corroboratives* and *Balsamics* internally, as by the most powerfully drying Liquors I durst venture, by the way of Injection; notwithstanding all which, the *Leak*, but in less Quantity, still remained.

Before he came to me, he had been with several others, and from me, as he owned upon his

Return a second time, had made Application to a famous Anatomist, noted particularly of late Years for his Practice in Deliveries of *preternatural Conceptions*, and his *comparative Anatomy* thereof; who would not speak to the Case, till some Angels appeared by way of Sureties for the Cure, which was then made light of, and among other his Remedies, a *medicated Candle* was introduced, besmeared with some *Epulotic*, more of the same being given him to thrust up in the Passage, as there was Occasion, where during the Lodgment, there was little room for any Discharge; the *Ostiole* letting out the same, being in a manner shut up thereby: But upon extracting the Candle at the times of urining, or the same accidentally slipping out, the Humour flowed as before, so that after sufficient Trial of this Operator's Abilities, finding himself no whit the better under the Direction of a Person who he thought must needs know *every Creek and Crevise* (his own Words) of his Body, and how to rectify the Disorders of each much better than another Person, he came back, as I observed but now, to me, who tired with his Complaints, wrote for him once more, thus,

R. Bals. Tolut. ℥ Bals. Capiv. cum Ovi Vitel. Solut. ana ℥ss. Terebinth. coct. ac pulv. zii. Croci Mart. restr. Ter. Japon. ℥ Sang. Drac. pp. ana zi. Syr. de Symphito q. s. m. f. Elect. ex quo capiat morsulum ad magn. N. M. maj. mane ac V^a pom. cum ℥ss. Aq. Pyrmont. cujus bibat præterea ℥ij. quotidie.

The Passage had been made so tender by the several Injections recommended from one or another just before, of which kind were *Roman Vitriol* zi. dissolv'd in a Pint of Water, also the *Lapis Medicamentosus* zii. in the like Quantity of the Smith's Water, that I durst venture nothing now but the *white Troches* with the *Pulvis Tutæ*.

in fair Water: He had been constant of late to the *Cold Bath*, and finding little Advantage from the former Prescription, I tried the ensuing, used frequently in the Hospitals, as well for Fluxes of this as of another Nature, when very obstinate and hard to overcome.

℞ *Cons. Ros. rub.* ℥ij. *Ter. Japon.* zij. *Aluminis plumos.* ℥ Elix. *Vitriol. ana* ʒ℞. m. f. *Elect. de quo capiat ut de reliquis* ʒ. N. M. bis in die.

Whilst he was pursuing this *Regimen* as well as that above, though in the first not so manifest, the *Gleet* was diminished; but leaving it a few Days only, that he happened to be without it, the same returned as before: So that growing impatient, and recruiting his Flesh, having promised Marriage to a young Woman, his Friend and Apothecary proposed a Meeting with another Gentleman of the Profession, and the next Day with Mr. *Fern* the Surgeon, where, after deliberating upon the Course that had been taken, we were all of Opinion, that he should rest himself content with his Condition; for as there was no making of new Bungs in this Case, and the old being destroyed, or the Spring of the *Carunculae* so spoiled as not to be repaired, the Vessels, as they filled, would be likely to run over. He then told us of his Resolution to marry, and asked our Thoughts whether or no he might be likely in any manner to infect his Wife: And of this we acquainted him there was no Danger, when he did accordingly enter upon that State of Life, and has been now a married Man above two Years, his Weeping still attending, notwithstanding many fruitless Attempts of *Quacks* and others (no better) pretending to *Nostrums* or Secrets, since he left us.

The like Success, I must tell you, I had much about the same time with a mad young Fellow,

as much a Disciple of *Bacchus* as of *Venus*, of a robust Habit, insomuch that he thought nothing could injure him: After he had been five times Clapt in less than two Years, once salivated, and for the greater part of the time very briskly purged, instead of his wonted yellow Running he was not long without, found himself at last constantly moistened with a clear Weeping, *instar Alb. Ovorum*.

When he had taken the Advice of several eminent Practitioners without receiving Benefit, and tried mine to as little purpose, he light in Company with a young Woman, with whom presently he link'd himself in Marriage; and in his Cups on the Wedding Night before Bedding, told her of his Misfortune: Upon which, suspecting he was still infected, she would not suffer him to touch her, but flew out in a different Passion; with which, conscious of his Folly, he took up as well as he could for some time.

In this State of a conjunctive Separation (for though the same House held them, they had different Chambers) they lived some Months, he still attempting to get his Cure, till the unhappy Woman was informed a Bastard Child was laid to him by her Maid; which some of her Friends, as well as himself, told her she might have prevented, by taking the Maid's Place she had more Right to: Upon this, when she understood that, amongst others, he had formerly consulted me, she came first by herself to have my Thought of her Husband's Condition, and whether she might be safe in admitting him to her Bed. I told her, if he was at that time (for I had not seen him some Months past) in no worse Plight than when he left me, she might. For farther Satisfaction in this Affair, she brought him with her the next Day, I perceived him only in the same wet
Pickle

Pickle he used to be, void of all Contagion, and otherways surprisngly vigorous, and well complexion'd as ever.

When I had thus consented, she went back with him, seeming better satisfied with her Bargain; and from her own Pregnancy soon after, it was evident they had not been so great Strangers to each other as before.

I remember, when I first prescribed for this Man, the *Balsam Capivi* being the chief of the Composition; at the tasting of his first Dose, he came back with his Apothecary to let me know, that if I could order nothing but *Cuppivee* (so he termed it) that would be to little purpose, for he had taken some Pounds thereof. Understanding it was noted for these Uses, having bought many Ounces at a time of the Druggist, being accustomed to take a little Spoonful with Sugar three or four times in a Day, when, though it heat his Tongue and Throat, where he was never without the Taste thereof, yet could he swallow the same down, by lapping it out, as others would do a Sweetmeat.

I then directed the *Alum Pills cum Sang. Drac.* as you will meet with them in the *Pharm. Paup.* which his Apothecary looking over, whispered me that the same Prescript had several times been made up for him, by the Direction of a Person now at the Helm of Physick; which had availed as little, only tying him up so that he had no Stool in ten Days time. Blotting out this, I advised some *Rosine ones* in their stead, which did more, while he was taking them, than all the rest; Yet upon leaving off, his Weakness in these Parts returned afresh, and now perceiving little Hopes, I told him I was afraid he must rest satisfied with his wet Clout, which he wore before his Shirt, this Disorder in all probability arising from

from the Erosion of those connivent Valves that should stand before, and close the Orifices of the now perpetually weeping Ducts.

But after the two foregoing unsuccessful Instances, I will subjoin two others, where the Event was more fortunate as well as speedy.

A Countryman, young and of an Athletic Habit, came up to Town in Company with his Surgeon, under whose Care he had been for three Quarters of a Year, on the Account of a *virulent Clap*, whose Colour rather than Quantity had led the latter doubtless first of all into the Mistake, that nothing could be done without Purgation by *Calomel* and the rougher *Cathartics*: These continued on set Days for the greater part of the time, which not succeeding, the Help of Vomits *ex Turpetho Minerali* was called in, being also divers times repeated.

By the first of these, the long continued Course of Purging, the *mucous Glands* were so overstrained and relaxed, that the *Gonorrhœa* was now changed into a thin Leaking of the Vessels, which yet carried a Tinge somewhat different from the common *Gleet*, at which I was not at all dismayed, although a Gentleman of Repute in Practice, whom they had consulted just before they came to me, was of Opinion it could not be stopped with Safety, or without more Purging; and finding no Attempt had been made by *Balsamics*, I entertained the greater Hopes of his Cure: Yet not to make Post-haste for gaining the Point, I began with my Electuary *ex Cassia cum Manna Bals. Capiv. & pulv. Jalap.* purging thus easily with three or four Stools a Day: The Week following he came and shewed me his Linen, with much less Stain and the Quantity inconsiderable to what it was before; so that I now made no Scruple to leave out the *Jalap* as well as the *Lement*,

nient, substituting the *Cons. Fr. Cynosb. & Bals. Capiv. ana ℥ss. pulv. Rhei zi. & q. s. Sacch. Cant. Alb. pulv. ut formetur Electuarium magis durior, vel sicut Pasta*; of which he swallowed the Quantity of a large Nutmeg two or three times in a Day, with three or four Spoonfuls of this Mixture.

℞ *Gum. Arabici in ℥ss. Aq. Cinnamom. ten. solut. ℥ss. Syr. Bals. Tolut. & de Symphito ana ℥ii. M.*

In a Fortnight after this, he made me his third and last Visit, with a very handsome Acknowledgment, pleased with the sudden and unexpected Relief I had given him, by closing a Breach in as few Days almost as it had been Months kept open. I advised him now to continue this last Medicine once a Day for a Week or ten Days longer, and then each other Day for the like Space of Time; when I assured him if he remained clean and dry, he might safely bed again with his Wife, whom he had not in that Way conversed with, during the whole time of his Illness; and whom, as I have since heard from his Friend, he has known, without any apparent Injury either to her or himself. This Cure I must own myself the better pleased with, there being no *Injection* at all used through his Course.

A Gentleman, now advanced in Years, who said that in his younger Days he had been often caught by the *first Infection*, and once salivated for the *second*, at a time when one might have thought his Sins (and surely these are such) of this kind should have left him, was now again diseased, and though cured of his *Gonorrhœa*, yet had a long continued Running of *purulent Matter* now changed for a *Gleet*.

He had passed several Hands without Amendment, and being informed he was to rely wholly upon

upon *Injections*, had used many such : The last of which had so galled the Parts by their Acrimony, that instead of lessening, the Disease was farther augmented thereby, from the painful Irritation; so that under great Apprehension of farther Mischief, he now applied himself to me, complaining of a vast Disturbance in the passing of his Urine, with great Pain in the Passage, and perpetual Needing thereunto : On which Occasion, in order to moderate these severe Symptoms, and to take off the Disturbance of the Parts, having nothing else at hand, I directed a little warm Milk to be frequently thrown in with a Syringe, till the following Injection was provided.

R. Mucilag. tenuioris Sem. Cydon. in Aq. Hord. Extr. ℥i. Syr. de Althæa ℥ii. M. & prius tepēfacta injiciantur Cochl. duo vel tria sæpius in die.

At the same time I gave him the Quantity of a large Nutmeg three times a Day of this Electuary, with a warm Draught of the Emulsion after.

R. Conf. Flor. Malvæ ℥i. Spec. Diatrag. fr. ℥℥. Sal. Prunel. ℥i. Syr. de Althæa q. s. m. f. Elect.

R. Sem. Papav. alb. ℥℥. Amygd. d. decort. No X. contusis affunde Aq. Hordei (in qua ℥℥. Gummi Arabici soluta fuerit) ℥i℥. & addendo Colaturæ Aq. Cinnam. ten. ℥ii. Sacch. q. s. m. f. Emulsio.

By the Use of these not only the *Stimulus* was taken off, but, beyond Expectation, the Gleet considerably diminished ; insomuch that I was questioning if I had not found a Secret for this Infirmary, which I can assure you, if so, had not long remained such with me ; at least I concluded, that this Weeping might be heightened by some pungent corrosive Liquor of the *vitriolic*, *aluminous* or *sublimate* kind, or that there was more than a mere demulcing Quality in this *mucilaginous* one, not only sheathing the Passage from
the

the sharp Humour, and the Salts of the Urine, but healing likewise, and stopping the Ducts or gaping Orifices with this artificial *Gluten*: However, I was quickly set right by some farther Experience thereof, when I found it of little Use; although the first seemed apparent, because by the Continuance thereof and one Pot of an Electuary *ex Cons. Rad. de Symp. Bals. Tolut. ac Capiv. cum Ov. Vitel.* This before obstinate Leak was stop'd and never broke out after.

A Tradesman newly set up, either through unhappy Temperament partly, and partly sure by an *Hypercatharsis* or Overpurgation first of all, had a simple Running protracted many Months, being never perfectly clean through the whole Year, nor indeed free from an ill Colour in the *Stillicidium* still attending.

When I had given him the *Balsam* with *Lenients*, *ex Cassia vel Elect. Lenit.* I after directed the same in divers Forms to humour his Palate mixed up with *Restringtons*; as in that of the Electuary *cum Cons. Rad. de Symp. Ros. Corall. rub. Gum. Arabic. & Tragac. cum q. s. Syr. Bals. Tolut.* in Draughts, dissolved *cum Vitel. Ov. in Aq. Hord.* adding the *Syr. de Sympbito* ℥β. to each. In Pills likewise *ex Croc. Mart. rest. Ter. Japon. Sang. Drac. Tereb. coct. & q. s. ejusdem Balsam. ut in Mas. pil. formentur.* Finally in Drops, *cum Syr. Tolut.* Not omitting sundry Injections all this while, particularly that prepared of a strong Tincture of *Japan Earth*, at least so called, in red Wine, of which I have a better Opinion than of the *aluminous* or *vitriolic* Solutions, or the Compound *Lap. Medicament.* thence prepared, which are often found too sharp and rough for the tender Passage, as we find at some times the *Saturnine*, such as the *Sal*, called *Saccharum*, and much more those from *Sublimat.* extolled by some.

When I had, I say, taken much pains to assist this unhappy young Man, and the Business seeming to be accomplished, finding himself at length dry, and having defer'd his Nuptials by some feign'd Pretences from one time to another, to the utmost; he engaged, and in about a Week after came to visit me, when I discovered his Shirt somewhat spotted by the return of his *Gleet*, which I apprehend to be nothing more, his Spouse making no Complaint, nor do I think from the best Judgment that I can form of his Condition, there is likelihood of her so doing, notwithstanding he is not yet so tight and strong in these Parts as he desires, and indeed as I could wish for.

I might give you many more Examples of the like Cases, from an Account I have by me, under Names assumed, that no Person's Character might be injured, should my Papers, before they were destroyed, have by my Decease fallen into other Hands: But the *Regimen* for the Cure so little differing in the main from those already laid down, I thought it would needlessly enhaunce the Price of the Treatise, without any real Benefit to the Practitioner; and therefore I have rather chose to enter here some of the prime Remedies I find collected and recommended on the same Occasion by others, particularly those from Dr. Quincy, as you will see them stand in his *Officinal Dispensatory*, with my own Observations thereupon.

And first, in the Number of *Emulsions*, I find the following inserted under the Title of

Emulsiō Vulneraria, p. 570.

℞ Balsam. Gileadens. ℥ii. solve cum Ov. Vitel.
dein adde Ol. Lini ℥i. & incorporentur per agitati-
onem vel Pistilli ope in Mortario marmoreo affun-
dendo

dendo gradatim Aq. Hord. ℥i℥. Vini Canariens. ℥℥. & f. Emulsio.

This he extols not only as a good *Pectoral* in Ulcerations of the Lungs, but those also of the urinary Parts, and that for a *Gonorrhœa* nothing better can be contrived. Divided into Doses, he says, it makes the best *Potio alba*, and may be singly trusted to in most *Gleets*, not attended with any remarkable Malignity.

Observ. I have already given you a Character of the *Natural Balsams*; but whether this from *Meccha*, how highly soever magnified by some, or the *American Cabaiba*, excels this way, I cannot certainly determine; though my Opinion stands for the last, having better Experience thereof: But since each will incorporate well enough by the Help of an Egg, I think the Oil is better laid aside in these Cases; for that by its lubricating Quality, not suited to the present Intention, it must abate of the agglutinating one, now principally required and chiefly wanted.

In Doses I would add ℥℥. of the *Syr. de Symp.* *vel de Bals. Tolut.* to each *Haustus*, which will not only take off somewhat from the biting Twang of the *Balsam*, but mend also the said glutinous Property thereof.

We shall speak next to some Electuaries of this Class, and here more remarkable than some others, we find two under the same Denomination.

Elect. Vuln. 1^m. p. 602.

℞ Pulv. Bals. Tolut. ℥℥. contunde cum Ovi Vitel. & adde Bals. Capiv. ℥ii. Pulp. Cons. Ros. ℥ii. Syr. Bals. Tolut. q. s. m. f. Electuarium.

Elect.

Elect. Vuln. 2^m.

R. Pulp. Cassiæ ʒiʒ. Tereb. Ven. & Cypr. ad duritiem Cost. ac pulv. ana ʒij. Rhei. pulv. ʒʒ. Gum. Arab. & Spec. Diatrag. fr. ana ʒi. Syr. de Althæa q. s. ut f. Elect.

These he also acquaints his Reader will be found useful in the worst of *Gleets*, detarging and healing a single *Gonorrhœa* with Safety, and without other Means; and farther that the whole Bulk of Medicine can hardly supply a better Remedy than the last in such Cases.

Observ. Our Reader will see, that the first, or somewhat like, has been used in our own Practice; and I can recommend it as directed in one of the preceding Histories; but in this *Recipe* the *Bals. Capivi* is in too small a Quantity to do any Service; and two Drams no more than sufficient. As to the last, he will also find I have entertained a very good Opinion of the *Turpentine*s this way prepared, as lessening their *Purgative*, and encreasing their *agglutinative* Force, where that is chiefly wanted. The *Diatrag.* is better changed for the Gums *Arabic* and *Tragac.* singly or by themselves; for though the Starch may help, yet the Seeds and Licorish can do nothing but enlarge the Bulk, and by that means lessen the Energy of the rest; however our Author's Remark at the Bottom is well worth the young Practitioner's Remembrance, because it is surely Fact, viz. *That the common Practice by violent Purgatives as well as Mercurials, is often mischievous; insomuch as under pretence of eradicating Malignities, they so weaken the Parts, that it becomes difficult to restore them to their proper Tone again.*

Among his Syrups we find one very singularly recommended for the same Purpose, which he calls
Syrupus

Syrupus Balsam. Comp. p. 406.

℞ Bals. Tolut. e Mecha vel ejus defectu Capiiv. Styrac. Benz. Olib. Mastich. Myr. Ammoniac. Tacamahac. Gum. Elemi. Terebinth. e Chio ana ℥j.

Indantur vase circulatorio cum Vin. Canariens. & Aq. Aurant. ana ℥ij. stentque arena calida per biduum vel triduum, adeo ut liquor contentus bullire quasi videtur. Frigefactus infunde in vas alterum ejusmodi, & adde Sacch. cand. pulv. ℥vj. Quæ in eodem calore liquefiant juncturis bene lutatis. Hoc peracto, infunde in vitrea vasa, arctis obturamentis, ad usum postea præscribendum.

Observ. In this Composition there seems a jumble of Ingredients, as if because some few had been observed useful to this Purpose, many more would do much more Service; or for that one or two of the *Natural Balsams* were noted, and some few of the *Gums* also were found advantageous, that consequently all we can muster up under each Class, were to produce a yet farther efficacious Medicine. For what Reason the *Bals. Capiiv.* should be here postponed to the *Gilead*, I see not, nor indeed why the *Storax Benjamin. Myrrh. Gum. Elemi.* much less the *Ammoniacum*, should be put into a compound Syrup for this Use, whose Virtues are more known for some others; so that in my Judgment if two or three only of these *Balsams*, such as the *Capivi* and *Tolu*, together with the *Chio* and *Cyprus Turpentine*s, had been thus prescribed, there might possibly have resulted a more suitable Medicine for our Design, or to have made, as he takes notice, an excellent Vehicle by which to have conveyed any of these *Balsams* singly to the Stomach; for the want of which you may observe it is customary with me to give them in Drops, ten, fif-

teen or twenty, in a Spoonful of the *Syr. Bals. Tolut. vel de Sympbito*, singly or mixed together.

Than this compounded Syrup, he declares his Belief, there can scarce any more effectual Remedy be found for healing of a *Gonorrhœa*, where there is no other Intention required, as there seldom is, if you will take his Word for it, *how much soever some Impostors have bustled and made an Outcry about Infections and Malignities*: And here give me leave farther to observe, that tho' I can by no means allow of that continued strong Purgation, so customarily used at these times, with a Design of securing their Patients from the ill Consequence of the Infection, or changing the *first* into the *second*, which I am satisfied has brought on many obstinate *Gleets*, much harder to cure than the *Pox* itself; yet neither am I so fond of an over-hasty *Agglutination*, as to begin the Cure with any of these *Balsams* unmixed with some gentle *Cathartic*; nor indeed to meddle with any such, where there is great *Virulency* in the Symptoms, or the *Running* attended with *chancrous Ulceration*.

We come now to his *Elixirs*, where, for the same Intention, he has set down what he calls

Elixir Antivenereum, p. 422.

R. Bals. Capiv. ℥j. Gum. Guaj. zij. Ol. Saffas. 3℔. Spir. Vin. rect. ℥v. digerentur cum pauculo Ol. Tart. per triduum & decantetur clarum Elixir. Dosis gut. x. vel xij. bis vel ter quotidie donec curatur.

This with the former is proposed also as an effectual Cure of *venereal Ulcerations* in the *Urethra* called *Claps*.

Observ.

Observ. How far this *Balsam*, thus *elixirated*, that is, thus dissolved, may excel the simple genuine *Balsam*, I cannot say, who have never tried it; but the Addition of the *Gum. Guajac.* nor yet the *Oil of Sassafras*, will hardly mend it for the Cure of *Gleets*, where *Agglutination* is the prime, if not the only Intention: And as to rendering the Medicine hereby more easily taken, the *Balsam* itself, as we direct, in Syrup, is as readily got down; or otherwise dissolving with a little *Yolk of an Egg*, the same may be swallowed in like manner as the *Potio alba*, if not in the more solid Form of Electuary or Paste, in which we frequently prescribe it.

Besides, the Dose here mentioned will do little, viz. ten or twelve Drops, since of the same *Balsam* by it self we order much more as to ℞j. or ʒß.

This Preparation is nearly related to that of Dr. H——se, which he calls *Ol. Anodynum*, and orders sometimes with Advantage, in *arthritic* and *rheumatic* Cases to forty, fifty or sixty Drops, and higher, by itself, or mixed with ℞i. or ʒß. of the *Gum. Guajac.* incorporated first *cum q. s. Vitel. Ov.* and then made into a *Haustus* with *Aq. Hord.* or other Liquor, however nauseous enough to the Palate.

And here also the same Query may be put, whether by the simple Dissolution of this *Balsam*, or turning it thereby into a more oily Consistence, its Virtue in subduing these Disorders, is likely to be better'd, or encreas'd?

Somewhat of kin to this, though I think not so serviceable in *Gleets*, is the *Polychrestum*, made by dissolving ʒxij. of the *Gum. Guajac.* in ℥ijß. of the *Spir. Vin.* adding afterwards one Spoonful of *Peruvian Balsam*; which the same Author assures you will most certainly wear off an old

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Gleet, whose *Virulency* has been previously removed; and yet in other Places of his Treatise, you will find he makes light of these *Virulencies* and *Malignities*, as if little or no Regard were to be had thereto. But farther

Among his Pills for the same Purpose we meet with several, as in p. 613. His *Pillule Cretacææ*, composed of Chalk, white Saunders and Nutmegs, which more than other simple *Absorbents*, can have little Force in our Disease, at least other than what the Turpentine which forms them, can contribute; being inferior to the following.

Pil. Astringentes, prepared of *Bole*, *Dragons Blood*, *red Coral*, *Amber*, *Mastich* and the *restringent Saffron of Mars*; which with the Addition of a few Drops of the *Oil of Cinnamon* and *Nutmegs*, are made up also with *Turpentine*, boiled to a fit Consistence.

Pil. Terebinth. placed between these, are not worth our farther regard, being of like kind, only a smaller Number of the *restringent Powders*, which seem all indeed more like to take place in a feminine *Fluor albus*, after proper Evacuation than in this before us, wherein now again himself owns they are not to be meddled with when the *Running* is *virulent*, or till necessary *Cathartics* have been administer'd; which nevertheless, we all agree, are not required in simple *Gleets*, that are ever encreased thereby, and which for the most part have been the Occasion of them.

Under these, with the like View, stand his

Pil. Japonicæ. These, though of a more simple or less compounded Nature, may, when continued for some time, do equal, if not more Service than the rest; for as we took notice in that of the *compound balsamic Syrup*, so in the former of these we have a great Number of *Restringents* heaped

heaped together, as if their Power were proportionably to be augmented, by such multiplicity of Forces united.

Pil. Aluminosæ, as also his Electuary of that kind, I have recited already among my foregoing Histories.

He has another Pill, which he expressly names

Pil. ad Gonorrhœam. Thus set down from his own Rescript.

℞ *Sacch. Saturni, Camphoræ ana* zij. *Calomel. pp. ʒʒ. f. Mas. cum Terebinth. ut exinde formentur*
Pil. N° 120.

But observe here, that this which he calls an efficacious Medicine, is undoubtedly one of the most injudicious of any we meet with, and ought to be expunged the Book, *Calomel* having nothing to do in simple *Claps*, and *Camphire* less if possible. Not to mention, that the former thus given with the *Sacch. Saturn.* which has as little to do here as the others, must render it (as he allows himself) most uncertain in its Operation; nor can it scarce have other effect than causing stinking Chaps, and bringing on a Spitting. So that he did well to remark under this Prescription, that it will require a great deal of Skill to manage, I may add surely, and all that will not prevent Mischief at some times from the same.

His Fondness of *Camphire* we have formerly remarked, which, according to him, exceeds even Mercury itself in *Venereal Distempers*; and is most excellent in some others, particularly the *Gout*: So that by thus blending them, we are to suppose their *Vis unita* will render them still *fortior*. But why the *Sacch. Saturn.* is added, I see not, unless to spoil the Operation of both; nor truly can I persuade myself, but that by thus taking *Calomel* without a *Cathartic*, the Patient must be put unawares into a Salivation. Now for the

A Discourse of Glects.

Pil. Tolutanæ, which are compounded *ex Bals. Tolut. Gum. Guaj. Flor. Benz. Balsam. Peru. Ol. Junip. cum q. s. Vitel. Ov.*

And what these may perform as a *Pectoral*, I will not take upon me to determine, where they are also recommended; but in the present Case, I should expect no great Matters from them.

The last I shall transcribe hither, are his

Pil. Resinosæ, formed *ex zij. Resinæ cam. 3ß. Sacch. Satur. & q. s. Bals. Peru. pro Consistentia pilulari.*

With the first of the Ingredients, given singly 3ß. to 3j. in a Spoonful or two of the *Syr. de Sympb.* twice a Day for a Week, I do assure you that I have stop'd one of these *Leaks*, which I could no oherways overcome; and in the *Profluvium Mensium*, as well as the *Floodings* both before and after Delivery, I have known the same to succeed, when many other Restringtons used before, even the *Cortex*, one of the best, had proved *fruitless*.

These, Gentlemen, are the prime internal Remedies our Author has collected for this End or Purpose, from the Practitioners of best Note; which having remarked, I will present you with two or three of the *external*, or such as are applied in the way of *Injection*, to answer the same. The first under the Title of

Injectio ad Gonorrhœam, p. 637.

R. Troch. alb. Rhas. zijj. Camphoræ ʒj. solve in Aq. F. ʒxij. pro Injectione.

Observ. This I have already spoken to, and advised, as the most safe and often serviceable at such times, when the Humour is ready to fret and excoriate the tender Passage, but without *Camphire*, there being enough of that in the

Composition, which would do as well for our Purpose, if that also was left out.

Injectio altera ad eandem, Ibid.

R. Tereb. Ven. zij. solve cum q. s. Vitel. Ov. & incorporentur cum Ol. Lini ʒj. postea infundendo Aq. Hord. ℥j. sit pro Injectione.

This, to use his own Words, is much the same with the old *Potio alba*; but whether thus used, it will do the Service he insinuates, I must leave to those who think fit to try it, to report the Success, having very little Faith therein myself, upon a View of the Composition; nor can I see why the Oil, which I suppose is put in for the better Mixture, should be added, since it will incorporate well enough without.

The last under this Head to detain you no longer, which I shall communicate to you, is that bearing the Name of

Tinctura Veneris.

R. Virid. Aeris ʒj. Spir. Sal. Ammon. & Spir. Vin. ana ʒʒ. infunde donec cæruleum Colorem acquisiverint & filtretur vel decantetur Tinctura.

This too is set out as a most admirable Injection (*but he must surely mean, first well diluted, or else woe to the poor Patient*) for this Complaint; and if Care be taken, and there be Skill enough to know when the Infection is only in the *Urethra* (*a nice Point this*) a Person may be soon and infallibly cured with it: But 'tis adviseable (*an excellent Caution also*) that Beginners be not too busy therewith.

Observ. You find the Doctor very wavering in his Opinion, as well in respect to these *Injections* externally, as the *Balsamics* inwardly taken; for

sometimes, as I have already acquainted you, previous Purgation, he says, must go before, by way of deterging off the *Virulency*; whilst at others, “ this *Virulency* or *Malignity* is not so much to be heeded as some People would have us think ; and that Practice does not countenance the Method of *Injection*, as it deserves, for want of a true Knowledge, as well as the Fear of making too short Cures ; ” a Remark, I think, too uncharitable to be taken up of any Man of Art or Honour, or indeed of the least Credit or Repute.

Though a speedy Cure with Safety is always preferable, yet some of these very hasty ones I have often seen too dearly paid for by their unhappy Consequences ; and I may say I have had more Patients out of the Hands of some late Pretenders to the Cure this Way, even from one of the grand Masters thereof, than from the like Number of others, by different Methods undertaking the same : So that from what I have seen of the Effects of these Remedies, though I would venture the most desiccative in the mere *mucous Gleet*, provided they gave no Disturbance to the Parts, yet where the *Stillicide* was purulent, I should countenance no other than what were suited to demulce and take off Pain, arising from the Salts of the Urine passing through and giving Disturbance, or from that of the Acrimony of the Humour itself dripping down, and farther galling or excoriating the Passage, of which kind I think the *white Troches* or the *Mucilage ex sem. Cydon. in Aq. Hord.* are preferable to most others.

As to the Injections from *Verdigrease*, of great Esteem I know with some Practitioners, where the Case requires them, as in some troublesome *Gleets*, I take the *Mel* or Liquid, supernatant on
 2 the

the *Ung. Ægypt.* to be the best and safest, cast up with a suitable Vehicle into the *Ductus*.

These, as I have told you, are the principal Remedies which that laborious Collector of physical Prescription, has entered for this Malady, under the Head of *Strengtheners*; but it will behove you to take care, that from the large Characters he has given many of them, you are not drawn in, before their Trial, to make absolute *Prognostics* of a Cure; for, believe me, they will all disappoint you at some times, especially in ill Habits and inveterate Cases.

Infallible Remedies are fit only for *Quacks* to boast of, who have no other Way to allure ignorant People, and having none to lose, fear not the Loss of Reputation, securing their *Præmium* usually beforehand, nor have I ever met with any such as did not sometimes fail me. But if Men of larger Abilities in the Profession of this Art, have pretended to such, and that even for Diseases we find oftentimes incurable, 'tis no wonder (as I have formerly hinted) that *Empiricks* should value themselves thereon.

After the Publication of a Treatise on the *Gout*, by a very learned Author, I remember the *Flower of Brimstone* being therein recommended as a certain Remedy for that and the *Rheumatism*, the People of all Conditions thus diseased took the hint, and ran strait on the Experiment, till many of them were brought almost to the Grave, by the continued Fluxes ensuing the obstinate Perseverance which had been advised, and not without some Difficulty this Laxity of their Bowels was mended, and their Tone restored, yet without their promised Cure thereby; which being observed, they were afterwards informed, there had been an Omission in not distinguishing the *nervous* from the *humoral*

moural Diseases of the same Denomination, and this was all the Reparation that could now be made.

Another of the same Person's *Infallibles*, is the *Ætherial Oil of Turpentine* for the Cure of a *Sciatica*; wherewith an Apothecary of this Town was so full fraught, as to risk the Sum of twenty Guineas, if he cured not a Patient of mine with a certain pretended Secret (the same Medicine) of late discovered, which yet he had never tried, and had only the Authority of two noted Physicians, Dr. P——ne and C——ne: Nevertheless assured the poor Man, that it had never once been known to fail.

This Remedy was taken in the middle Dose directed between zj. and ℥\ss. *i. e.* zij. and continued for four Days precisely circumstanced as entered in Print.

On the fifth Day I was sent for, when the Patient complained he had been set on fire, and indeed I found him all over of that Colour, with a kind of universal *Erysipelas*, vesicated in several Parts of his Body, a *high Fever*, *intense Thirst*, and the *utmost Inquietude*: Which not till after many Days repeated *Bleedings*, *Emulsions*, *nitrous Medicines* and *lenient Purgatives ex Cassia Elect. Lenit. cum Rheo*, could be taken off, the old Complaint remaining till I sent him to the *Bath*, where by the Use of the *Pump* and the Waters drank thence, he got his Cure, and after six Weeks returned without his Crutches in good Health.

If it be here objected, that this was not a *genuine Sciatica*, or that he took too much of the Remedy; for as to Perseverance, it will be allowed surely that it was time to have left off: I can only say, well knowing the Patient, his Case had as much of a true *nervous Ischias*, as might any where be met withal; nor was the Dose more than half of what is publickly recommended: So
that

that there is no Subterfuge unless to lay the Blame upon *Idiosyncrasy* in the Sufferer, rather than the Charge should be brought against the *never-failing* Remedy, which yet notwithstanding, from its excessive Heat and most diffusive Nature, admit no more than zj . here taken, is too much by a fourth Part, given at once; nor can I advise any one to try so hazardous an Experiment on so uncertain an Event, though I own it very possible it may not with many others, be attended with such a pernicious one as it was here.

There is still another *Infalible* to be met with in the same Discourse, for *Ulcers in the Bladder*, a Remedy surely worthy of Encouragement, would it answer Expectation once in a score times, considering the great Difficulty, not to say Impossibility at some times, to heal this Malady, which is by means of the *Æthiops Minerale*, and which by the way our Author will have to be alike *infalible* in *Ophthalmies*, even *strumous* ones, when taken in sufficient Quantity, and prosecuted for a sufficient time; the former from zj . to $\text{z}\beta$. nay (*lest it should be underdosed*) to zv . a Day, the latter for half a Year, a sufficient time surely to make trial of any Remedy, and perhaps longer by one half than many Patients of the first sort can survive. However, there may be less Hazard in making this Experiment than the former; and unless a *Diarrhœa* or Looseness thereby occasioned (*which is very likely to attend the Continuance of so large a Dose of the Medicine*) should contraindicate its farther Prosecution, may for ought I know be enterpris'd; but I am sure in either of the Distempers here mentioned, will often be found *fallible*, who have of late, since the Publication of the Doctor's Treatise, given large Quantities myself, I wish I could say with any such wonderful Success in Cases of the same Nature, as he warrants to attend it. And

And these Hints I thought proper to give, that I might caution *Writers* from being too positive as to their *never-failing Medicines*, and *Readers*, when they are so, from being too credulous in believing them; for as there never was an exact Identity of two Cases in every respect, so neither of two Habits or Temperaments of human Bodies; and if we find that which hits in one and the same, at one time, shall, through some Diversity of Circumstances past our finding out, miss at another, when we believed there was the same *Samenes*, if you will allow me the Term, every way, how can we think it possible to light upon that Remedy which will never miss in one hundred? Or what one is yet found out that has a better Title to *Infallibility* than the *Cortex* has in *Intermittents*, how often notwithstanding are we here disappointed, when the Symptoms plainly indicated and called for its Use?

But having occasionally turned out of my Way, and even lost myself, whilst thus forewarning you how you lay too great a Stress on Remedies from what Hand soever recommended, before you find them answer in your own Practice, it is time, I think, I should return to tell you, that I have here laid down the best I know, or have been hitherto acquainted with, in order to the Cure of this Disease, and that if I had found out any better, they should not have been concealed from you: I may say, I know there are many worse, which, with sinister Views, some People among us, cry up for mighty *Secrets*; but of these enough already has been said, and more will not secure unwary People from being deluded by them.

at July 1885

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